

Alfred Baker

Personal

From Baker

[1991-1993]

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
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FRANZ BADER: Photographs

Artist's career

In Austria,
where he was born in 1903
Franz Bader would be regarded today
as an *Original!*

Coming to the United States in 1939,
he has enriched America's fermenting culture
in his own particular way,
contributing to it
the cumulative sensibility
of the European.

In Washington
he has been a pioneer gallery director
not only nurturing,
during the years 1952 to 1985,
a generation of new and yet unknown
resident artists
but introducing, as well,
established artists of international repute.

But in this exhibition,
we encounter Franz Bader
not as a cultural entrepreneur
but as an artist himself —

as perspicacious photographer,
documenting
with a strong aesthetic dimension,
the world we see,
yet oftentimes fail to see.

Thus, he is a teacher of the visual
and his vision
expands for the viewers of his work,
their own perceptions
of that world.

For this he has,
during these last two decades
of his life,
won new attention

as an artist of accomplishment.

A noteworthy talent,
a remarkable life;

Franz Bader,
still going strong
at 87.

Warren M. Robbins
Founding Director, Emeritus
National Museum of African Art
Smithsonian Institution

OPENING RECEPTION
TUESDAY 9 APRIL 5-7:30 PM
EXHIBIT CONTINUES
9 APRIL - 4 MAY 1991

I have been photographing for a very long time. In
1963, I started the type of photographs exhibited
here. I am not a professional photographer, have no
technical knowledge, never use an additional lens.
I do not print or develop my own films.
The relationship between works of art and the
existing art objects in nature has always been a
source of learning and pleasure for me. Photograph-
ing has taught me to see the world in a different way
and has greatly enriched my life. I hope it is not
necessary to explain the photos. They should speak
for themselves. FRANZ BADER

Baltimore Harbor 1990 Cibachrome 14x11



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Pre-Sort

THE
FINE ARTS SOCIETY

2000 Membership Directory

Milwaukee Art Museum



The Fine Arts Society

The Fine Arts Society (FAS) is a support group for people interested in European painting, sculpture, decorative arts and other world art before 1900.

The purposes of the FAS are:

- To increase community knowledge of and the private collecting of ancient and European art before 1900.
- To promote interest and participation in Art Museum activities regarding ancient and European art before 1900.
- To provide a forum for enjoyable and educational meetings among Art Museum members with a common interest in ancient and European art.
- To encourage and make gifts of ancient and European art before 1900 to the Art Museum's permanent collection.

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1999-2000 Directory of Members

Ann and David Adashek
1626 N. Prospect Ave. #2109-10
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 272-6482 or 298-9989
Adash2109@aol.com

Helen and William Allis
1008 Shaker Circle
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-0454

Louise Allis
2345 W. Cedar Lane
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2205 Hammock Hill Lane
Brookfield, WI 53045
(h) 786-5668; (w) 523-3300
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Dorothy and Charles Aring
8545 N. River Road
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(h) 352-9416; (w) 352-8840

Isabel and Alfred Bader
2961 N. Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 962-5169; (w) 277-0730
(f) 962-8322
baderfa@execpc.com

Virginia and Jeffrey Ballman
11304 N. Rudella Road
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 238-1195
jball92290@aol.com

Lovedy and Ettore Barbatelli
4123 Rudella Road
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 238-5544; (w) 238-5544

Barbara Bartholin
322 W. Woodlyn Drive
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-9044; (w) 276-6961

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7860 N. Pheasant Lane
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(h) 352-1792

Helen B. Bechtold
1345 Green Way Terrace
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Elizabeth Boyce
3140 N. Lilly Road #290A
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(h) 258-4281

Elizabeth Boynton
943 W. Shaker Circle
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(h) 241-8732

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brachman
1000 E. Ravine Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-6889

E.J. Brumder
541 E. Dover
Milwaukee, WI 53207
(h) 747-0198
(f) 747-0290
ejdrans@execpc.com

Drs. Christine and Edward Bryke
13815 Fairfield Court
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 641-0181; (w) Chris 393-1588
Ed 291-1132
(f) 860-0620
ebryke@earthlink.net

Olive and John Bryson
7272 N. Bridge Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-0964

Barbara and Donald Buzard
6144 N. Brumder Road
Hartland, WI 53029
(h) 367-3516

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9016 N. Bayside Drive
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(h) 351-2970; (w) 241-6620

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10620 W. Greenwood Terrace
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(h) 353-8545

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3224 E. Hampshire Ave.
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(h) 964-9444

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929 N. Astor Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 291-0690 summer 367-4180;
(w) 276-6955
(f) 276-6187

Kathryn and Glenn Christenson
1207 E. Fairy Chasm Road
Bayside, WI 53217
(h) 540-1527; (w) 371-8259
(f) 354-5450
KRC13@att.net

Bobby Compton
N30 W23035 Pineview Circle #8
Pewaukee, WI 53072
(h) 695-8558; (w) 548-4953

Peter J. Cuje
1431 N. 69th Street
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(h) 259-0831

Shelly and J.D. Culea
304 Aster Lane
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-9287

Cissie and Gholi Darien
1112 E. Goodrich Lane
Fox Point, WI 53217
(h) 540-1112

Barbara and Gordon Davidson
7955 N. Pheasant Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-0552; (w) 291-9000

Jane Doud
820 Brinsmere Drive
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 786-7159

George Dorr
9607 N. Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-1065

Mary Terese Duffy
7242 Beach Drive
Fox Point, WI 53217
(h) 352-4469

Mary and John Emory
302 E. Acacia Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-7433
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Christiane and Ernst Endres
7255 N. River Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-4726

Mary and Louise Enroth
1025 56th Street
Kenosha, WI 53140
(h) 635-0153

Patricia Ericson
8315 N. River Road
River Hills, WI 53217
(h) 351-4514
(f) 351-4335

Erna Flagg
7170 N. River Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-8232

Christy and Rob Foote
32451 Oakland Road
Nashotah, WI 53058
(h) 367-8383; (w) 251-8100
(f) 367-3323

Marion and Kurt Frauen
5635 N. Shore Drive
Whitefish Bay, WI 53217
(h) 964-1864; (w) 276-3600
(f) 276-0172

Rosemary and Richard Fritz
810 W. Acacia Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-7163; (w) 272-8950

Dr. Tony Garber
7211 Milwaukee Avenue
Wauwatosa, WI 53213
(h) 771-0756; (w) 393-1000
(f) 393-1399
dnadoc@worldnet.att.net

Carla and David Garnham
32275 W. Oakland Road
Chenequa, WI 53058
(h) 367-0141

Jack L. Goodsitt
3154 E. Hamshire Street
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 962-5225; (w) 962-5225
(f) 962-5210

Bill Gray
525 W. Walnut Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
(h) 797-0409; (w) 374-7777
(f) 374-7976
bresler@execpc.com

Eckhart and Ischi Grohmann
6990 N. Barnett Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-1129; (w) 744-3902
(f) 351-2294

Linda Grunau
14900 W. Bluemound Rd.
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 782-3464

Mary Hadley
8990 N. Rangeline Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-8949

Lyn Hamilton
1375 Woodlawn Circle
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 784-8678
(f) 945-7664
mikelyn@execpc.com

Lore and Frederick Hansen
8990 N. Rangeline Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-2006

Teresa and Rick Hansen
1971 Maryglade Drive
Grafton, WI 53024
(h) 377-9792; (w) 375-7507
(f) 375-7507
TH@uspatentservices.com

Deborah and Tim Harrington
924 E. Juneau Avenue #900
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 291-8885; (w) 277-5841
(f) 271-6370

Mary and Richard Harrington
677 Island Drive
Palm Beach, FL 33480

Dolores and Goeres Hayssen
929 W. Shaker Circle
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-8970

Ann E. Heil
7560 N. River Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-2518

Avis and Jim Heller
P.O. Box 240181
Milwaukee, WI 53224
(h) 354-1991; (w) 355-5935
(f) 355-1085

Marion and John Hendee
5339 N. Highway 83
Hartland, WI 53029
(h) 367-6425

Barbara Himes
611 Mulberry Court
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-4141

Margaret and Peter Humleker
633 Ledgeview Boulevard
Fond du Lac, WI 54935
(h) 920-921-3609
(f) 920-921-1246

Barbara and Jacques Hussussian
1038 E. Ogden Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 225-0216

Barbara and Emory Ireland
3014 N. Marietta Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 961-0634

Bob Issac
312 E. Acacia Road
Fox Point, WI 53217
(h) 351-4905; (w) 762-8515
(f) 762-3496

Angela and George Jacobi
2375 N. Wahl Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 332-3857
gjacobi@compuserve.com

Carolyn Jacobus
8125 N. Range Line Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 354-5203
(f) 354-5259

Eugenia Jacobus
14240 Hillside Road
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 782-7460

Joan Janssen
11541 N. Shorecliff Lane
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-5768
jejanssen@aol.com

Susan and Lee Jennings
230 E. MacArthur Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-1791
(f) 352-7478

Eileen Jezo
1660 N. Prospect Avenue #2211
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 347-1153

Virginia John
14440 Woodlawn Circle
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 782-7010

Marilyn Karos
5961 N. Shore Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(w) 963-1171
(f) 964-2787

Dr. Donna M. Kempf
181 E. Fairmount Avenue
Whitefish Bay, WI 53217
(h) 332-1657; (w) 276-7889
(f) 291-8077
dkempf@miad.edu

Ginny and George Knight
7119 N. Barnett Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-0254

Billie and Mike Kubly
11415 N. Stonefield Ct.
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 238-1459

Doris and Michael Kuhn
12500 Stephen Place
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 786-9369

Mary Ann and Charles LaBahn
P.O. Box 503
Grafton, WI 53024
(h) 352-6828
(f) 352-2924

Nancy and Arthur Laskin
808 E. Donges Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-6727

Missy and Bill Levit
780 N. Water Street Ste. 1500
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 351-6690; (w) 273-3500
(f) 273-5198
whlevit@gklaw.com

Jean S. Lindemann
5780 Pheasant Drive
Nashotah, WI 53058
(h) 367-2527

Helen Peter Love
4790 N. Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 273-3500

Carol Gresko-Lyons
9928 Water Street
Ephraim, WI 54211
(w) 854-4353
(f) 854-4406

Helen Macalister
7820 North Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-8860

Jacqueline S. Macomber
8274 N. Gray Log Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-0567

Marita Madden
5225 River Trail Court
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 242-5625
(f) 238-1822
MMadden106@aol.com

Suzanne Maholias
4707 N. Wilshire Road
Whitefish Bay, WI 53211
(h) 332-4868; (w) 463-1340
(f) 332-4868

Sally and Robert Manegold
5961 N. Cedarhurst Lane
Hartland, WI 53029
(h) 367-6193

Rosemary and Frank Matusinec
2414 Swan Boulevard
Wauwatosa, WI 53226
(h) 475-1031

Sandra and Marc McSweeney
3474 North Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 964-1943; (w) 961-8800
(f) 961-8853
smcsween@hotmail.com

Michelle Mitchell
2523 E. Webster Place #10
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 906-1180; (w) 238-8216

Rosemary and John Monroe
3033 N. Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 961-2026; (w) 272-5565
(f) 961-0063

Frank A. Murn
12900 W. Peachtree Drive
New Berlin, WI 53151
(h) 425-4654

Katie Murphy
2835 N. Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 962-6817; (w) 962-6817
(f) 962-6809
kmurphy@exccpc.com

Tim Murphy
263 N. 50th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53208
(h) 276-7889 or 774-9166
timurphy@miad.edu

Joan Nason
7031 N. Belmont Lane
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-9392

Ute and Johannes-Georg Nickhorn
11722 N. Lantern Lane
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 238-0159
(f) 238-0221

Mariana and Jerry Nowinski
1 S. White Jewel Court
Vero Beach, FL 32963
(h) 561-231-2581;
(w) 414-226-3100
(f) 561-234-0234
mmnow@ibm.net

Jane O'Connell
13400 Wrayburn Road
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 782-8724; (w) 782-8724

Sally Onetto
8670 N. Dean Circle
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-2661
(f) 352-2681

Mariette and Philip Orth
87851 Old Highway, Unit M-1
Islamorada, FL 33036
(h) 305-852-0022;
(w) 414-277-9390
(f) 414-277-0532

Jill and Jack Pelisek
7615 N. River Road
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 352-3997; (w) 271-6560
(f) 352-0557
fjpelisek@mbf-law.com

Candy and Bruce Pindyck
2100 W. Dean Road
River Hills, WI 53217
(h) 352-9196; (w) 224-0610
(f) 352-9165

Isabelle Polacheck
944 W. Shaker Circle #98N
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-4538; (w) 272-5084

Nicola and Zane Prewitt
13209 Hawthorne Court
Mequon, WI 53097
(h) 238-9251

Nancy and William Quinn
825 Lone Tree Road
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 786-9882

Deborah and Jim Quirk
34837 Fairview Road
Oconomowoc Lake, WI 53066
(h) 567-2439
dcquirk@aol.com

Ann Ricker
908 W. Cedar Ridge Court
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-9935

Esther Leah Ritz
626 E. Kilbourn Avenue #2301
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 291-9220
(f) 291-0207

Caroline and Jay Robertson
660 E. Mason Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 332-7487; (w) 221-0357
(f) 271-3012

A.D. Robertson
6216 N. Lake Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 332-4699

Mary Louise Roozen
7716 N. Boyd Way
Fox Point, WI 53217
(h) 352-9240

Mary D. Rotheray
9608 N. Lake Drive
Bayside, WI 53217
(h) 351-1521

Drs. Jennifer and Alfonse Runquist
3002 E. Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 332-5067
(w) 456-8486 Jennifer
(w) 298-7907 Alfonse
jennrun@mcw.edu
arunquist@sial.com

Charlotte Sawyer
8855 N. Port Washington Road #112
Milwaukee, WI 53217
(h) 351-1074

Sheila Schmitz-Lammers
1010 E. Donges Road
Bayside, WI 53217
(h) 352-6872; (w) 241-2020
(f) 241-2025
reinhardt@execpc.com

Mr. and Mrs. Anders Segerdahl
4645 N. Wilshire Road
Whitefish Bay, WI 53211
(h) 962-3633; (w) 273-3421
(f) 273-1058

Lawrence M. Shindell
306 N. Milwaukee Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 906-0264; (w) 220-9100

Catherine and David Straz, Jr.
777 E. Wisconsin Avenue Ste. 3333
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 241-3132; (w) 291-3766
(f) 291-3796

Mary and George Struck
1219 N. Jackson Street #102
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 276-2762

Virginia Taylor
770-B Oakwood Lane
Brookfield, WI 53045
(h) 796-1441

Sharon and William Treul
N14 W30046 High Ridge
Pewaukee, WI 53072
(h) 367-6116
(f) 367-6858
wmtreul@juno.com

Joan and Jim Urdan
4732 N. Wilshire Road
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 962-3378

Heleen Van Boxel
9000 N. White Oak Lane #116
Bayside, WI 53217
(h) 352-9112

Heidi and Mark von Hagke
3015 W. Donges Bay Road
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 238-9824

Carl W. Voss
924 E. Juneau, #509
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 283-4913

Channing Welch
1618 Fordem Avenue #107
Madison, WI 53704
(h) 608-249-1053

Barbara and Edwin Wiley
929 N. Astor Street #2101
Milwaukee, WI 53202
(h) 273-6161; (w) 297-5780
epwiley@execpc.com
Bmwiley@execpc.com

Winston C. Williams
13350 W. Bluemound Road
Elm Grove, WI 53122
(h) 782-6645; (w) 782-9410
(f) 782-6645
winwill@execpc.com

Pat and Harvey Wilmeth
710 E. Ravine Drive
Mequon, WI 53092
(h) 241-5648
(f) 241-8897

Laurie and Brian Winters
3119 N. Summit Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
(h) 962-7470; (w) 224-3264
winters@mam.org

Dr. Raymond Zastrow
504 Ponderosa Drive
Hartland, WI 53029
(h) 369-0383
(f) 369-0382
zastrow@execpc.com

Jean-Honoré Fragonard, (French, 1732-1806)

A Shepherdess, (detail), ca.1750-52

Oil on canvas

Milwaukee Art Museum, Bequest of Leon and Marion Kaumheimer

FRANZ BADER

2242 - 48TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

Dear Alfred
November 12, 1972
I thank you for your letter. The list is my property about my grandfather, I think that you said my two brothers - I don't get my condemnation of my share of the property?

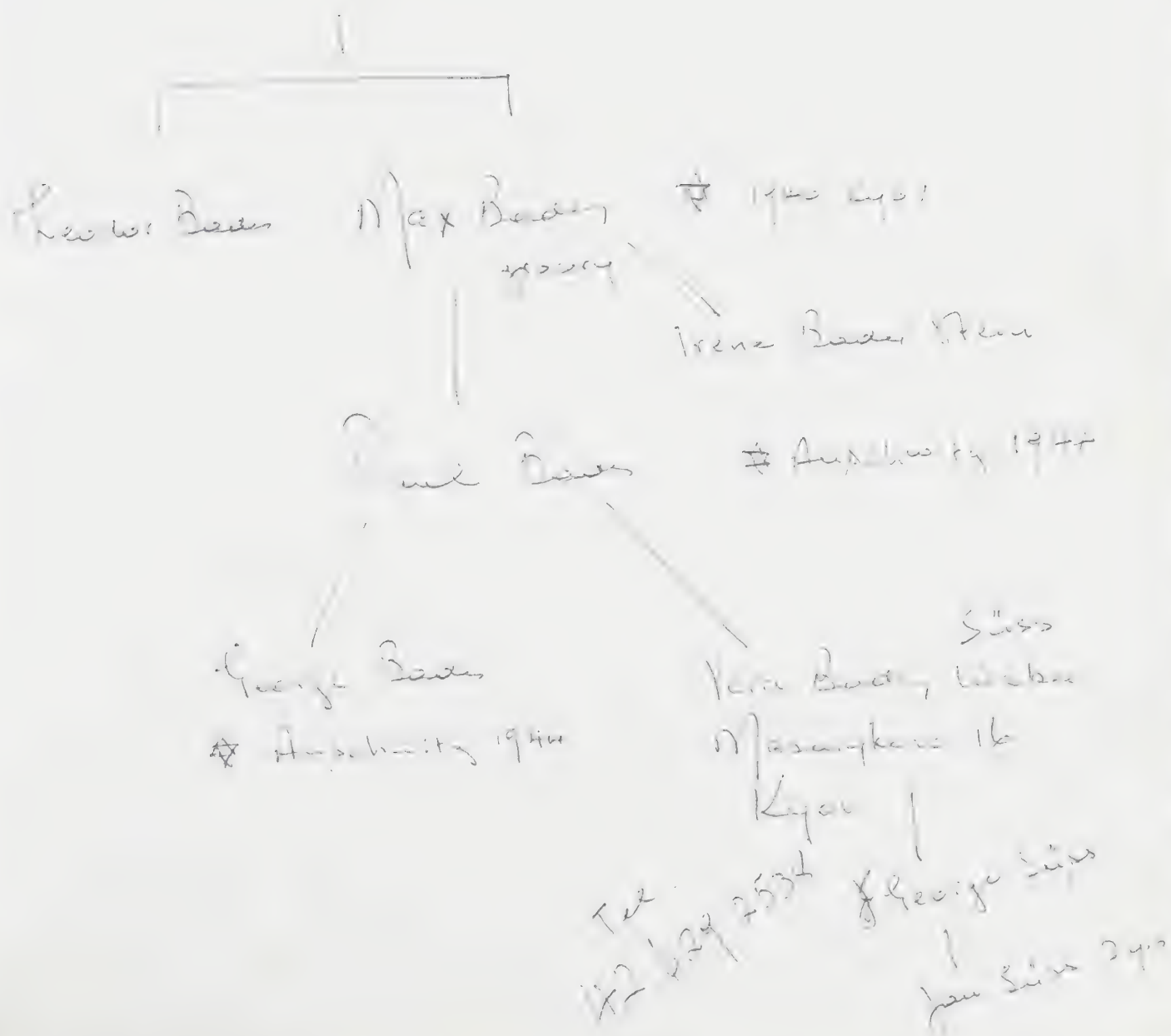
David Bader was my father. Born in Prussia, lived in Vienna, but must have lived previously in Gaja. His father was Leopold Bader. His sister was Cecilia Bader and Max Bader my uncle and I stayed often in their home in Gaja. In the Hauptplatz he had a very big ~~fast~~ shop. The main place for ~~fast~~ farmers to buy from markets on market days. Paul was my cousin, so was Irene. She was married to Wlein who had a big printing shop in Gaja. I believe they were 2 children. I have no chance to hear about my father? He was sent to Austria to help a farmer, including my mother.

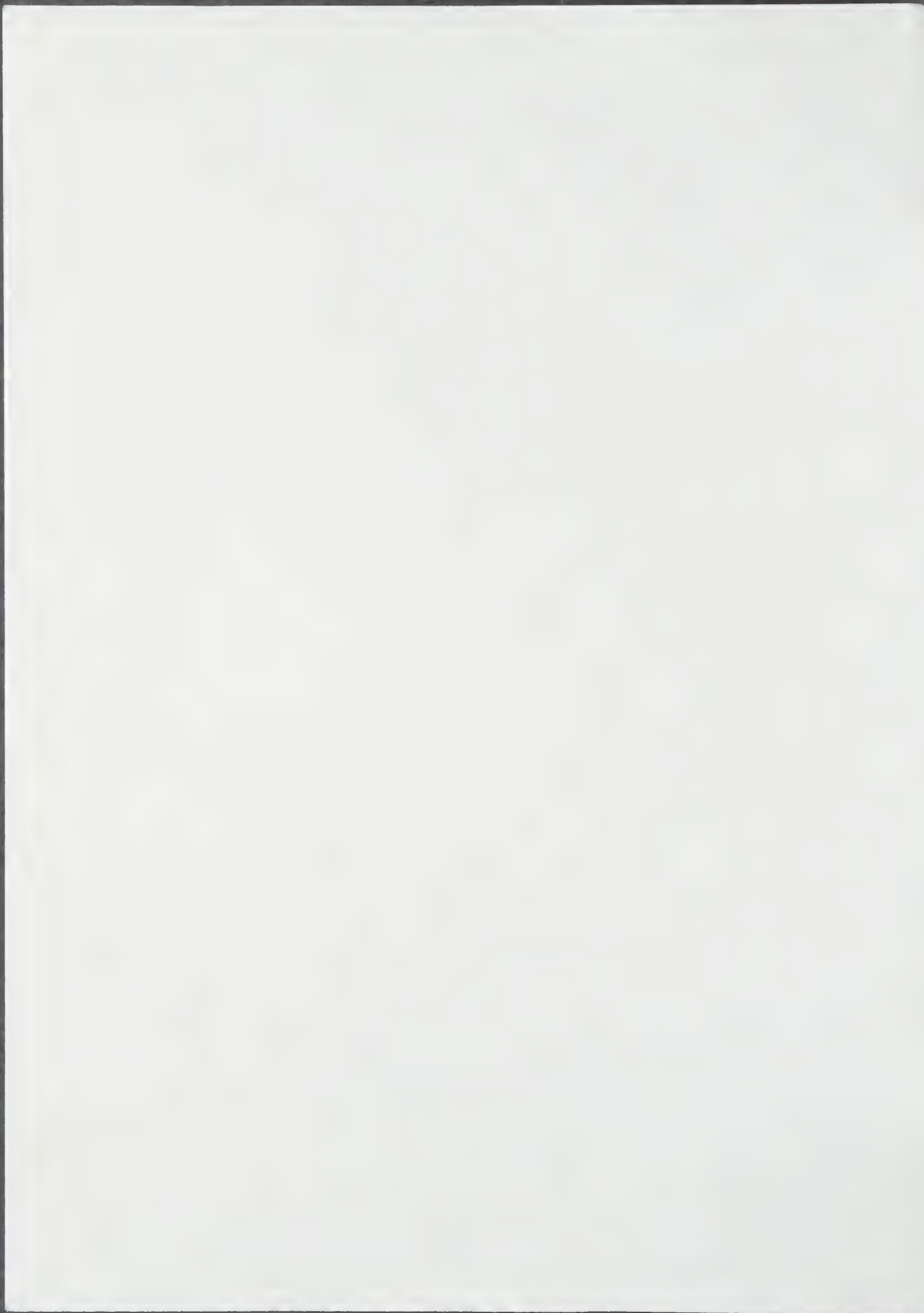
Since my parents were separated, I
do not know any address in Vienna
of the V.S. I had a card a post card to
help since it is almost impossible to
reconstruction of the country, a given
no address of - the last thing was
from my mother who came in 1942
and lived here. I am glad to pay
for expenses for the search
I do not feel too well. My
show was a big success.

Again this I don't know or
I don't know not have been my father
I believe he had another sister.
Hope you are ok. I am the
article in last issue.

Best regards

K





Dear Sir,

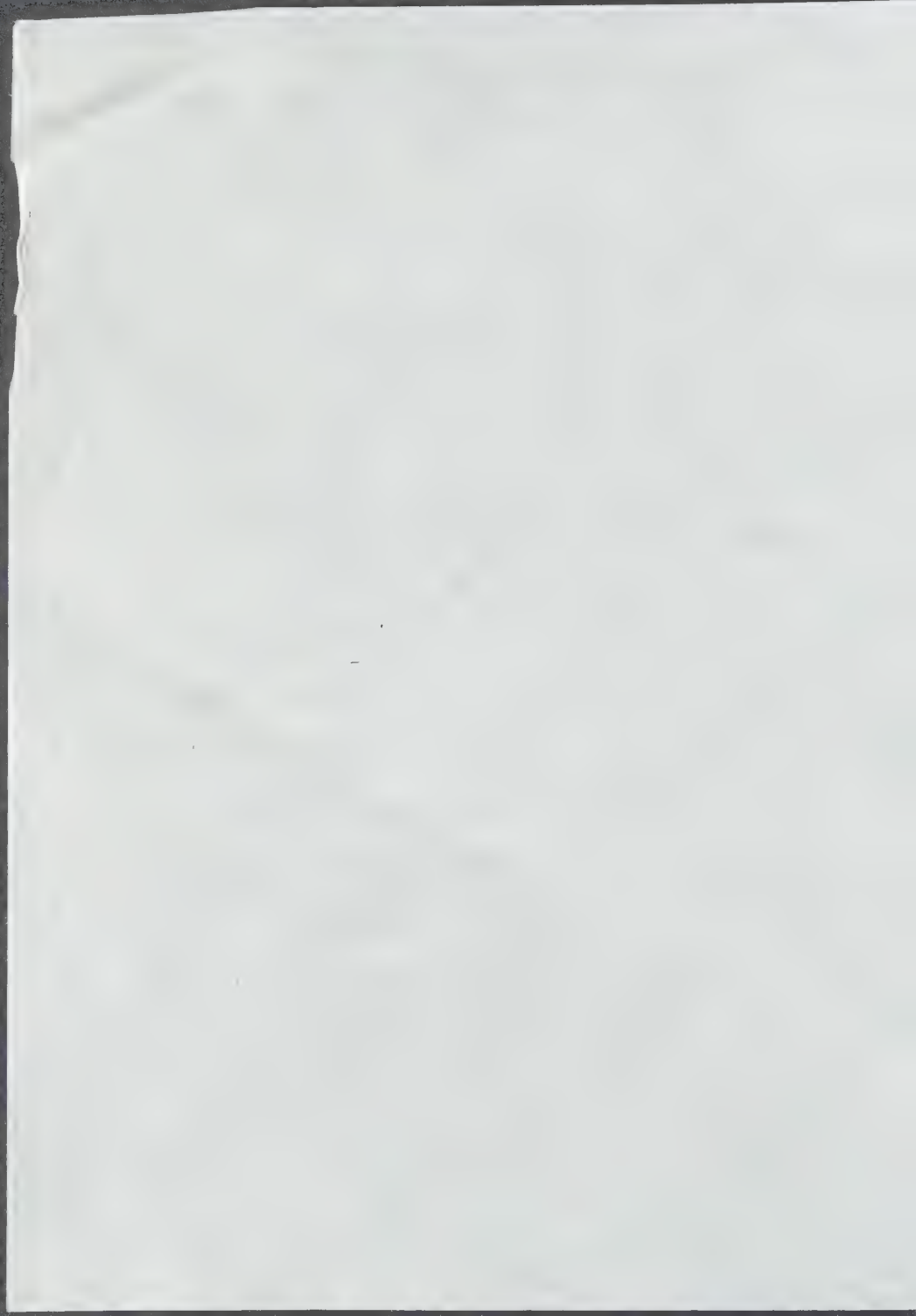
I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the proposed purchase of the land for the proposed school site. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

The proposed school site is situated on the corner of the intersection of the main road and the road leading to the school site. It is a very desirable site for a school and I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location.

I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site.

I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the location of the proposed school site.

Very truly yours,





Kyjov 20.11. 1992.

Meine Lieben,

Zunächst Euch Allen beste Gruss und wünsche weiterhin alles

Gute.

Meinem Versprechen gemäss, konnte ich in Prag folgendes eruieren:

Nach dem Fall des heisigen Regimes, wurde auch unsere jüdische Matrik entdeckt, welche derzeit im „S t á t n í a r c h i v“ in Prag, M. Horáková 133, Praha 7 sich befindet.

Sehr beschwerlich war die Suche der Namen in den Matriken aus dem vorigen Jahrhundert - nicht nur schwer lesbar, sondern auch kurrent geschrieben - für mich eine vollkommen fremde Schriftart. Selbst versierte Beamte dort, welche ich befragte, konnten mir dabei nicht helfen.

Moritz B a d e r, geb. 12.XII. 1842 ist nicht vermerkt, auch nicht in beiden Richtungen, welche ich durgegangen bin.

Ueber meinen Vater Paul, geb. 17.10. 1896 informiert Euch die Beilage. Ich nehme an, dass Moritz der Bruder von Max Bader war, weil dieser Familienzweig in Kyjov - Gaya lebte.

Sobald Ihr Euch wieder in Prag aufhalten werdet, komme ich ebenfalls um gemeinsam im Archiv zu suchen.

Bei uns ist Gottlob alles in bester Ordnung. Nach Chanuka Feiertagen erwarten wir die Geburt unseres zweiten Enkelkinds, auf Welches wir uns schon jetzt freuen.

Auf eine baldige Antwort vo Euch freut sich und herzlichst grüsst

Alle

Via

David Bader

Kremár in Lovčic



Adolf Bader
aus Gaya

Netty Bader und
geb. Tuschak
aus Austerlitz

Leopold Bader
aus Gaya

Pauline Bader
geb. Schenk
aus Kwasitz

↓
Max Bader
5.11. 1860
Kaufmann
aus Gaya
gest. 1940

und Cécilie Bader, geb. Bader
geb. Bader 2.2. 1868
geheiratetⁱ 13.10. 1890
gest. 1936

Irene Bader ↓

geb. 6.3. 1892

Paul Bader ↓
geb. 17.10. 1896
Kaufmann aus Gaya
gestorben 23.10.1944
Auschwitz

Grete Bader

geb Tauber 31.8. 1908

aus Gaya

gestorben 22.4. 1983

in Gaya

↓
Jiří Bader

1.4. 1930

gesorb. 23.10. 1944
Auschwitz

Věra Bader
10.1. 1934

gehair. Jan Süss

14.2. 1924

gestorben 1981

↓
Jiří Süss
21.4. 1956

Věra Süss geb.Bader
gehairatet

Ing. Petr Weber

Legend

|

Good Friday - 1863
- 1864 - 1865

|

Good Friday

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA
(in millions except per share data)

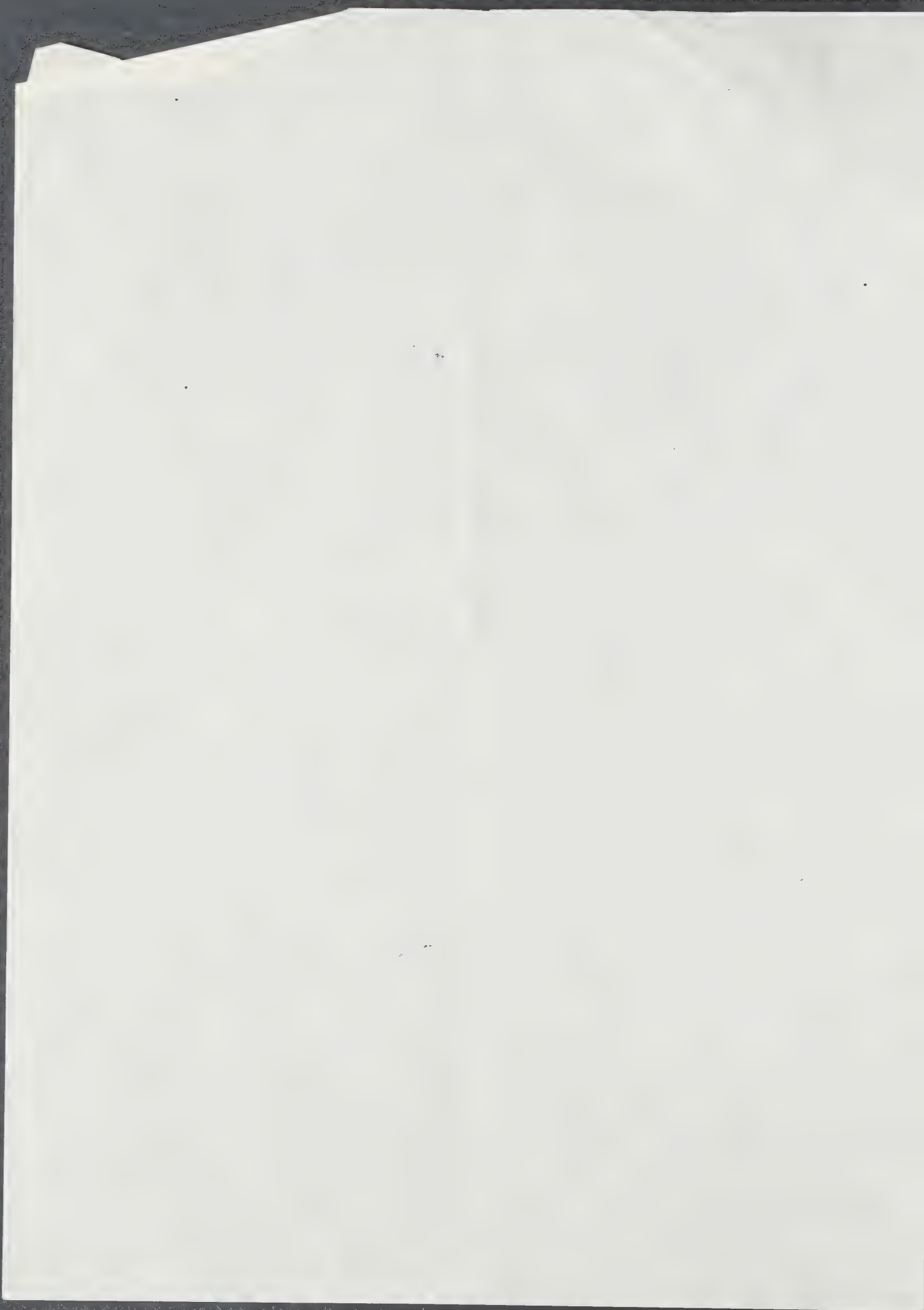
	1991 QUARTER ENDED			
	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Net sales	\$131.9	\$146.5	\$146.6	\$144.4
Gross profit	78.8	78.9	76.2	77.5
Net income	20.2	20.1	20.1	19.4
Net income per share	41	40	40	39
	1990 QUARTER ENDED			
	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Net sales	\$132.3	\$129.4	\$133.3	\$134.1
Gross profit	66.7	67.9	69.1	69.3
Net income	18.2	17.9	18.0	17.1
Net income per share	37	36	36	35



1911

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the necessity of this delay. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the result. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours truly,
 J. H. [Name]

J. H. [Name]







ALFRED BADER FINE ARTS

DR. ALFRED BADER

ESTABLISHED 1961

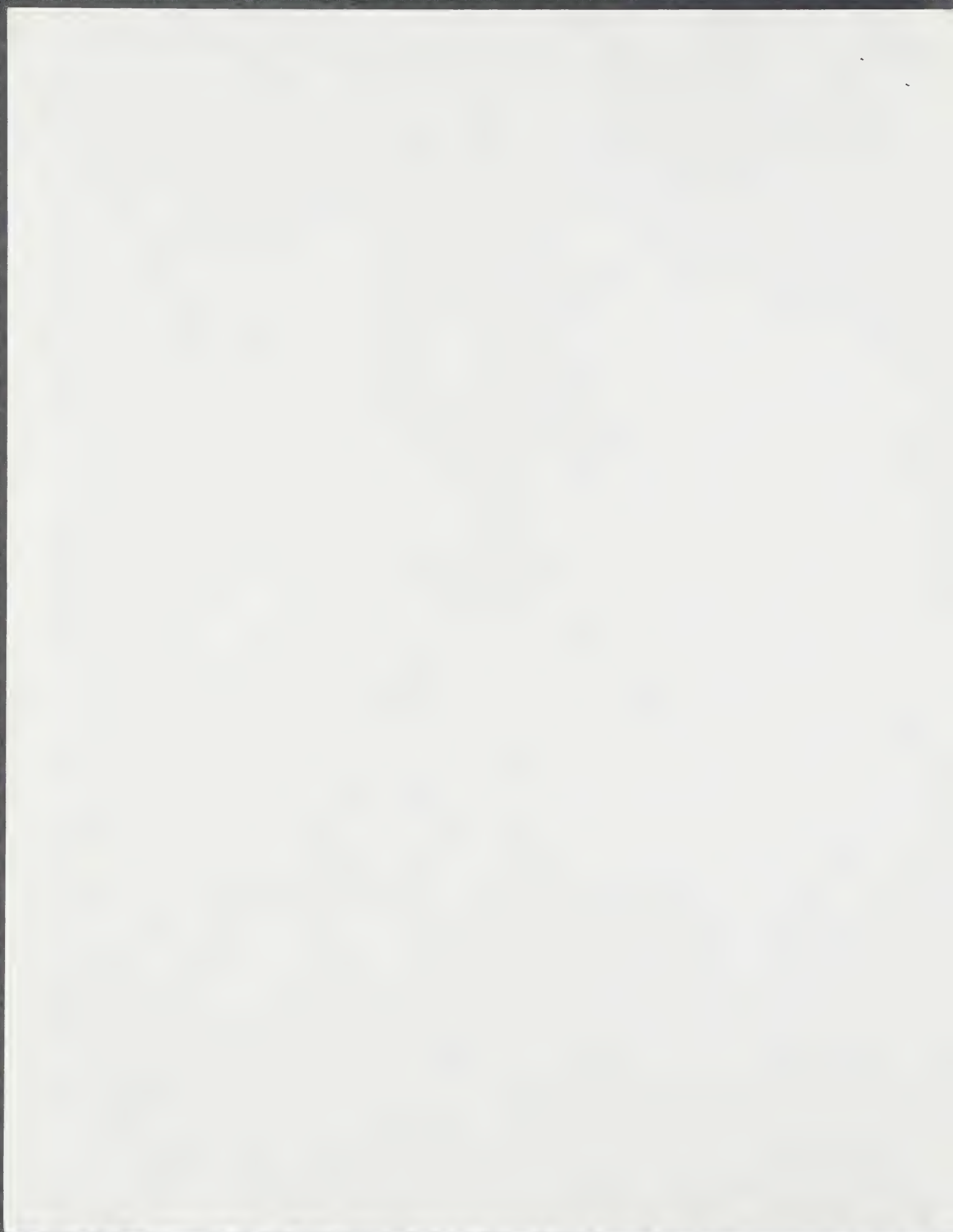
Meine liebe Ina

Bitte vergelte, dass ich deine zwei Briefe mit Stammbaum und Photos so lange nicht beantwortet habe, aber ich war wirklich so beschäftigt und auch viel auf Reisen.

In Washington lebt ein bekannter Bildhändler Franz Bader, dessen Großvater auch aus Gaja stammt und der Bruder meines Großvaters Moritz war. Leider hat mir Franz noch nicht über Details geantwortet. In Wien starb in 1937 ein Cousin, Emil Bader, Redakteur des Wiener Tagesblattes. Er war mein Vermund und Cousin.

Ich glaube nicht, dass Max und Moritz Bader Brüder waren; Max war so viel jünger. Ein Bader (Mann oder Frau?) starb in Gaja in der Mitte der dreißiger Jahre und hinterließ

By Appointment Only
ASTOR HOTEL SUITE 622
924 EAST JUNEAU AVENUE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN USA 53202
TEL 414 277-0730 FAX 414 277-0709



Lipela Baden Reich, der Tochter von Moritz Baden einen
Anteil eines Stück Landes bei Gaya.

Vielleicht werden wir das alles eines Tages
erklären können.

Isabel und ich planen Mitte Juni
mit Auto nach Kyoo zu kommen, um länger
mit Jiri und seiner Familie plaudern zu können.
Planst Du Mitte Juni in Kyoo zu sein?

Das Photo seines Grossvaters bringe
ich im Juni zurück - herzlichen Dank.

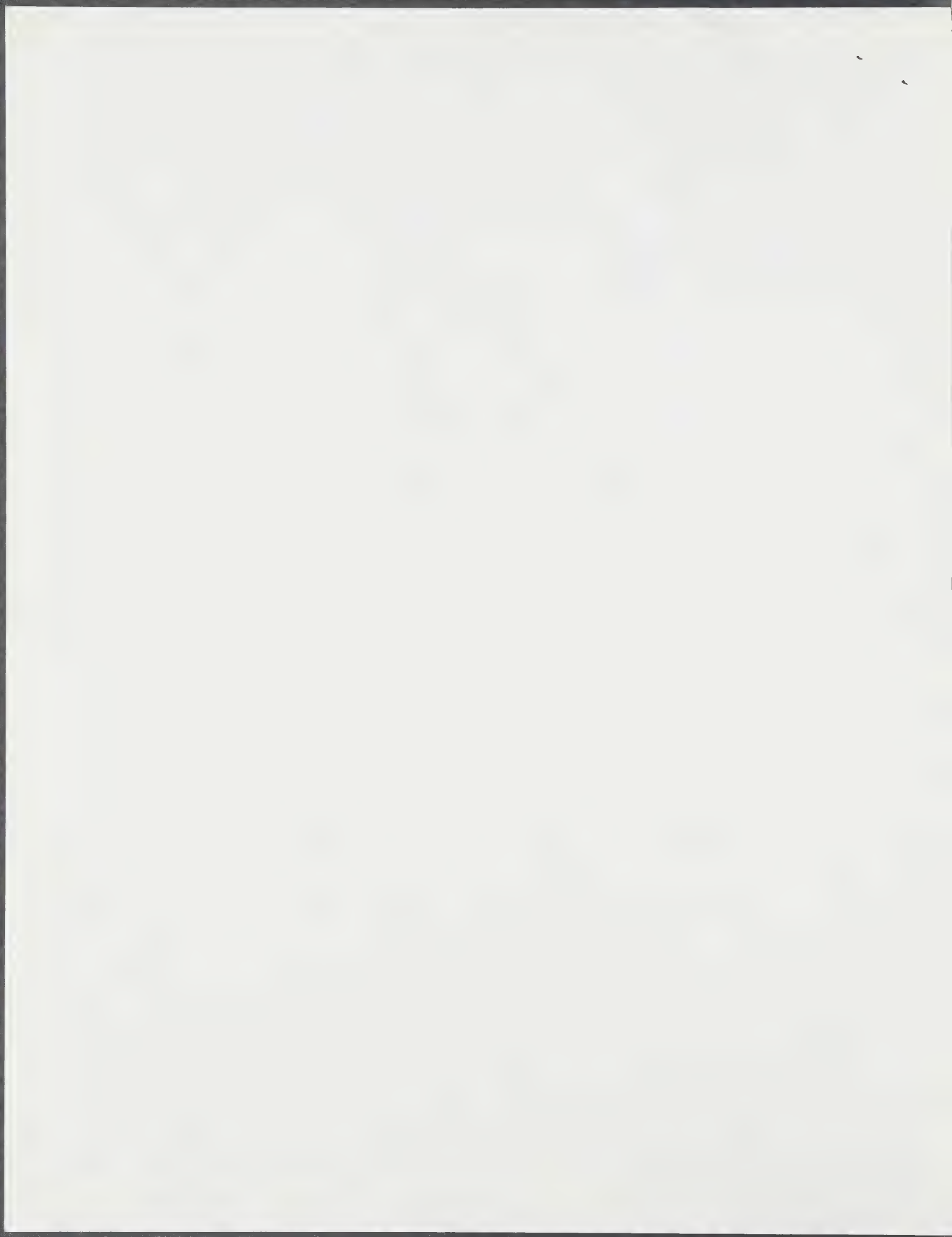
Beste Grüsse,

auch von Isabel und
meinen zwei Nölkern,

David und David Baden

16. III. 93.

David Baden



L. Kov 21.4. 1901.

Sehr geehrter Herr!

Ich habe Ihre Briefe erhalten, und bin sehr dankbar, dass Sie sich um meine Angelegenheiten kümmern. Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheiten so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

Die Angelegenheiten werden ich bald erledigen, und ich werde Ihnen bald eine Antwort schreiben. Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheiten so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

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Auf diesen Besuch in England bin ich sehr dankbar, dass Sie sich um meine Angelegenheiten kümmern. Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheiten so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

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Die Tochter von Prof. Unger ist meine Freundin. Sie ist sehr nett, und ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheiten so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

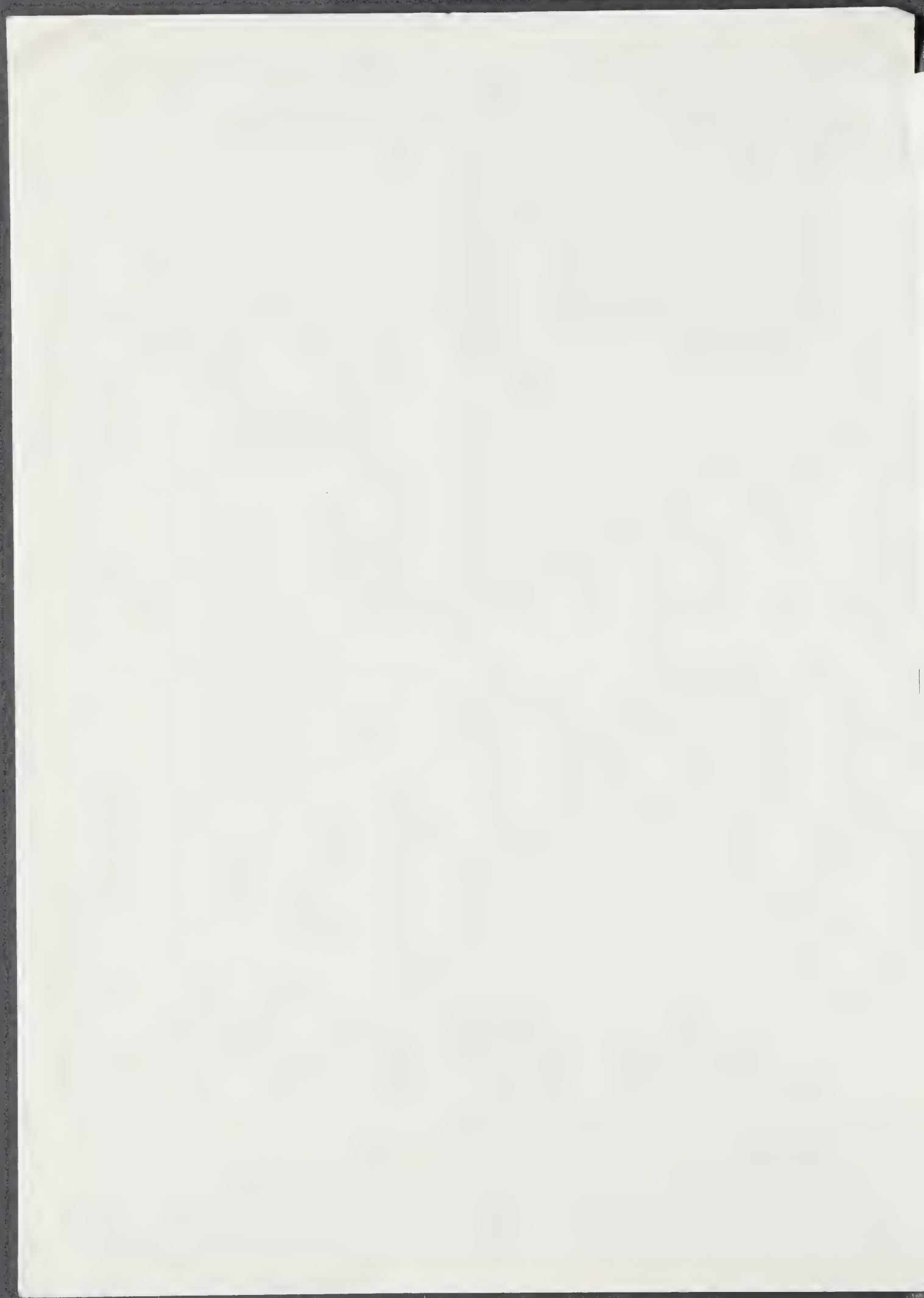
Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheiten so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

Mit besten Grüßen

Ich werde mich bemühen, die Angelegenheiten so schnell wie möglich zu erledigen.

Mit besten Grüßen

6



* LIRE, DIRE, ECRIRE CONTRE L'OUBLI *
* READ, TELL AND WRITE TO FIGHT OBLIVION *
E.T.H.I.C.

Enquête sur la Tragique Histoire des Internements dans les Camps en France

Association sans but lucratif - *non profit Association* -, déclarée à la Préfecture de Paris. Membres fondateurs: *founder members* Présidente Hélène MARCHESSOU, Trésorier François MARCHESSOU, Professeurs à l'Université de Poitiers, Secrétaire-Adjoint et Porte-Parole Kurt Werner SCHAECHTER.

Courrier à adresser : E.T.H.I.C.
Postal address : Kurt Werner SCHAECHTER
55, rue des Essertes
F-94140 ALFORTVILLE (France)
(1)-43-75-40-81

L'Association sans but lucratif E.T.H.I.C. apporte sa contribution, afin que les Archives de France, - mémoire de l'Humanité -, soient enfin accessibles, pour que toute la vérité soit connue sur les internements dans les camps en France.

The non-profit association E.T.H.I.C. will do everything in its power so that everyone engaged in research may have access to French Archives, - memory of Humanity -, and bring to light the whole truth about internment camps in France.

n/ref : 23-1

10 mai 1993

DR. ALFRED BADER
BY APARTEMENT ONLY
ASTOR HOTEL SUITE 622
924 EAST JUNEAU AVENUE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN 53202 USA

Dear Dr. Alfred Bader,

Effectively, my grand-grand parents where coming from Moravia, and I think that it is more than probable that we are distantly related. The brother of my grand-grand father, Ritz, was an important personnage in Egypte befor first world war still 1918, he was the director of the Anglo-German Bank, and personnal friend of the Khedive. I think that Moriz Bader has known my grand-grand oncle, who must be a little bit junger. The brother of my mother, Hans Bader, was living in Egypt some years before the first world war as his personnal secretary.

Your kindly letter just arrived when the NBC television was here to day. This big problem of still closed archives I opened is coming now in mowie, and so I send you a resumption of my action and of the non-profit Association we founded here. If you, or friends of you will become members of this Association, so more members we are, more the association has power to make open French archives which are still closed up to year 2100. Because the french civil administration has so many crimes to hide.

At any rate ABC and NBC television now have made recordings, I think that you will see in some days or a few weeks in the US-televisions.

I will be glad to remain in contact with you and so I remain yours very truly

Kurt Werner SCHAECHTER



Chemistry

IN BRITAIN

The Royal Society of Chemistry, Burlington House, Piccadilly
London W1V 0BN Tel: 071-437 8686, Fax: 071-494 1134
Telecom Gold Box 84 BUR995

Dr Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Ave.
Milwaukee
Wisconsin
53211

19/5/93

Dear Dr Bader,

My sincere apologies for the error which was introduced in your reply to the article by Professor Rocke. It seems that although I did make this correction to the pages, this was then erroneously transferred to the final copy. We will of course print a corrigendum in the July issue (the June pages have unfortunately already been sent to our printers). I shall be out of the office on Friday 21st and also on Monday 24th of May but I will be pleased to discuss this with you further later that week if this is convenient,

Yours sincerely,



Catherine O'Driscoll
Features Editor

ORIGINAL IN FRENCH - ENGLISH TRANSLATION

For your information and information of the news media, please take note of the following documents.

Kurt Werner SCHAECHTER
55, rue des Essertes
F-94140, ALFORTVILLE
(1)-43-75-40-81

Alfortville, July 1992

letter to the
President of E.T.H.I.C.

Dear Mrs President, dear Friends,

The foundation of the non-profit association E.T.H.I.C.,
E nquête sur la T ragicque H istoire des I nternements dans les C amps en France,
will take place at the Prefecture de la Seine (department), the Presidence being assured by
University Professors and the staff by motivated lawyers.

The creation of the non-profit association E.T.H.I.C. will transfer the efforts
undertaken so far from the polemic to a legal level but it will be understood that only
verifiable facts will be considered. Collective responsibility being a concept unacceptable from
a humanistic point of view, this will exclude any reproach made against France or the French
people as a whole.

I am myself one of the founding members of the Association, after having succeeded
in photocopying several thousand secret documents, and having discovered the following facts:

- After the armistice of June 1940 the "*administration préfectorale*", being the only
remaining hierarchical structure with the "*Renseignements Généraux de la Police*" of the
police forces under its jurisdiction, was functioning without any controlling mechanism and thus
assuming the power of the lacking authority of the State.

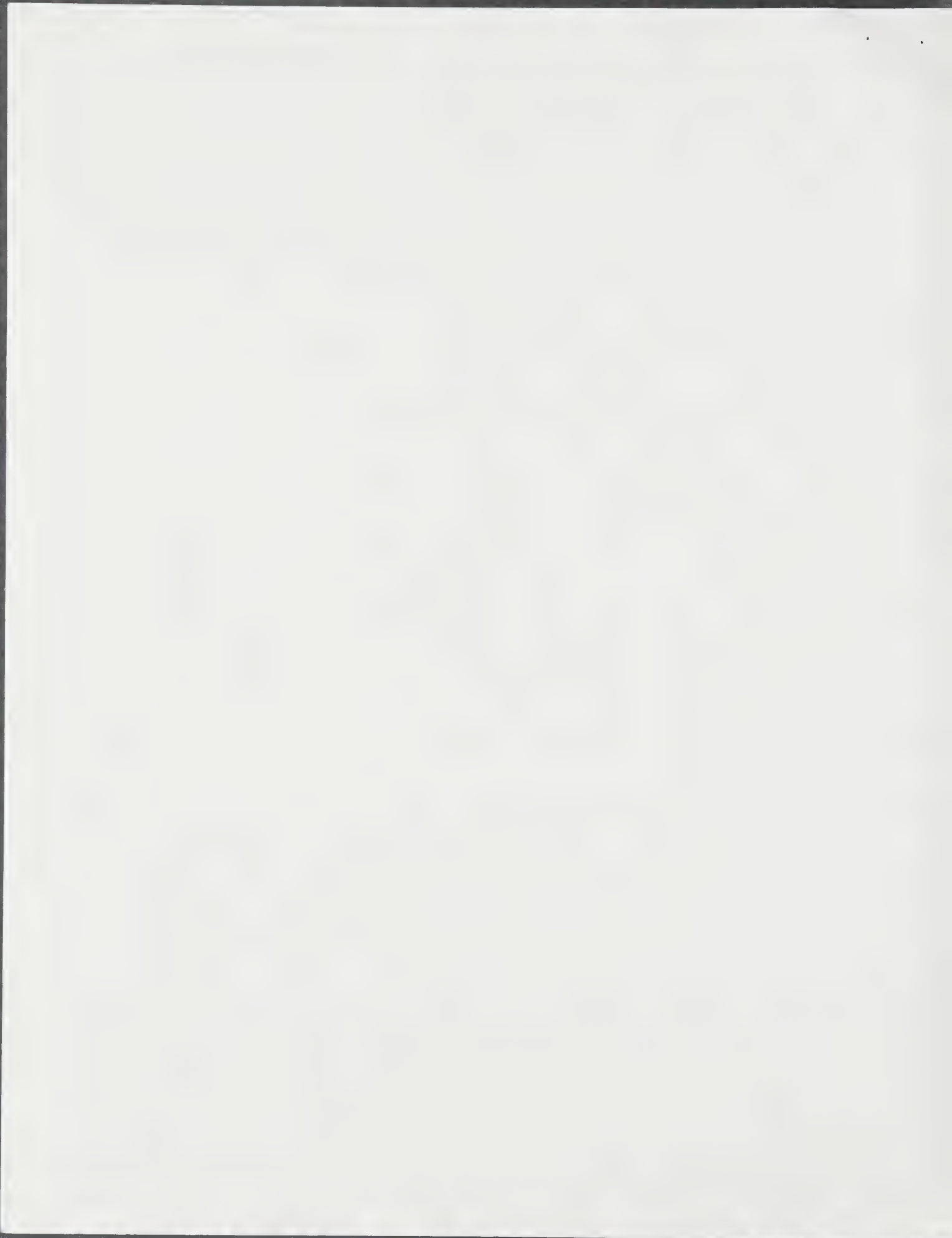
- During the "*Etat Français*" of Vichy government, the great majority of victims have
been French citizens and non-Jewish foreigners. This defies the historical dogma of the purely
antisemitic nature of the persecutions by "Vichy".

- At the approaching Libération (April-May 1944), the prefectural administration gave
secret orders and the camps were systematically emptied by the French police under command
of "*Renseignements Généraux de la Police Nationale*" to prepare the "*convoi remis aux
autorités allemandes*", so clearly indicated in the administrative written orders, mainly in order
"to get rid of embarrassing witnesses", but apparently many people have disappeared under
unexplained circumstances.

- During "Vichy", and even during the following Fourth Republic, under secret
suspension of the right to asylum, the so called "*hébergés*" (*sic !*) of the "*camps de séjours
surveillés*" were transferred to Germany, Austria, Italy and Franco-Spain.

- As under "Vichy", internments and spoliations continued secretly after the liberation
under the Fourth Republic and at least until 1947, for the same non-political categories of
any confession as before, French, stateless, "ex-Austrians", foreign individuals, recaptured
"*ex-hébergés*" and refugees, occasionally for entire families, old people and very young
children or even children born in the camps, regularly with the same racial labels "Jewish",
"Suspect of Jewish race", "French with "foreign" or "uncertain" origin - even for the 3rd or
4th generation born in France - "of aryan race", "gypsies", "vagabonds". This classification
was also applied to allied and neutral citizens who were excluded "from visits by caritative
institutions" and from "any contact with their consular representations" by special directives of
Ministers and Prefets, in violation of the respective international conventions. All these
monstrous facts can be clearly explained, because the whole civil and police administration
of the Préfectures (designated as "*Préfectorale*") had been maintained, and only a few very
compromised people had been replaced after the "Libération".

- During the German occupation, the SNCF (French state railways) has billed "per
transported passenger" for the French section (about 1.100 km) of several hundred trains for
deportation (under known conditions), which had been conducted by French railway staff and
reported from station to station to be directed, for the Organisation TODT or the CTE
(Compagnies de Travailleurs Etrangers), to the selective camp of Drancy (Région Parisienne)
or to the border with destination to the concentration camps in Germany or the extermination
camps in Poland. However, none of those infamous trains was ever attacked by the "*Résistance
Fer*", and no derailment has ever been attempted. We have photocopies of the accounting
documents including one letter dated the 12th of August 1944 from Paris, in the week just
before the Liberation, wherein the accounting of the SNCF claims payment for the deportation
trains of the 1st and 2nd trimester 1944, recalling the provisions of "conventions for transport"
providing for a penalty of 1% per month for any delay of payment. These shameful bills for
"transport SNCF" finally had been payed in November 1944.



D, TELL AND WRITE TO FIGHT OBLIVION *

CH - ENGLISH TRANSLATION

and information of the news media, please take note of the

HTER Alfortville, July 1992

LE

letter to the
President of E.T.H.I.C.

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illy had been paid in November 1944.

By the end of May 1944 - the Liberation approaching - practically no Jew
"hébergés" had been left in the camps of "séjour surveillé" in the south of France. One of
last "convois remis aux autorités allemandes", - in fact always first transported by Fr
police by car to the next railway station -, was scheduled to empty the hard disciplinary c
of Vernet/Ariège in south-west and included many Spanish but also French refugees and o
few Jews caught owing to the ultimate collaboration act of the French police. The deport
was arranged by the "Renseignements Généraux de la Police" by bus to the Toulouse
station but the train could not continue on account of allied air raids and was directe
Bordeaux, then to Angoulême and Saintes and then back to Bordeaux and from there, in
full battle of France - and still never attacked by the Résistance - through the Languedoc
the Rhone Valley, it took this "train fantôme" 54 days to reach the German border and t
there the Dachau concentration camp, whereby the SNCF had to put 4 replacement train
the disposal of the ten SS men and a few French gendarmes in charge of the convoi

- administrative note : in accordance with the usual instructions of the Prefecture
french railway staff and the gendarmes returned to French territory "with their pr
belongings and the gendarmes with their individual arms, after handing over the train t
German rail personnel and to the German SS guards"; Gruesome sight : The SS
shooting those attempting to escape or not physically fit to continue, in the presence o
French rail personnel and of the Franche Red Cross distributing food and drinking water t
convoiy. Thus out of 850 confined prisoners leaving camp Vernet/Ariège, only 75 reache
concentration camp of Dachau (Germany) ; Irony of fate : While the convoiy cross
Rhine north of Basle the US forces crossed the river 20 km further to the north and penet
into German territory; witnesses : only a few escaped. A book was written by one of the
survivors of the "train fantôme" who were liberated from the Dachau concentration camp

- statistically : based on documents in the archives which I could examine
considering 600.000 Spanish refugees and 70.000 combatants of the International Br
already interned since 1939 by the 3rd Republic, it appears that about 3% of the populat
hexagonal France including all nationalities and confessions have been interned for no-p
reasons in "camps de séjour surveillé" at Vichy times and also secretly under th
Republic - in officially no more existing camps -, at least until 1947. (It is understoo
punitive actions for political reasons before and after the liberation have been diametr
opposed). Within this number of internees approximately 1/3 were French only partial
foreign origin, even in the 3rd or 4th generation born in France, 2/5 were Spanish refu
and only 1/10 were French and foreign Jews, largely concentrated at Drancy during V
times and subsequently deported to the extermination camps in Poland. The balance num
"hébergés" was composed of the other categories. (Approximately 200.000 internees per
including 75.000 Jewish internees).

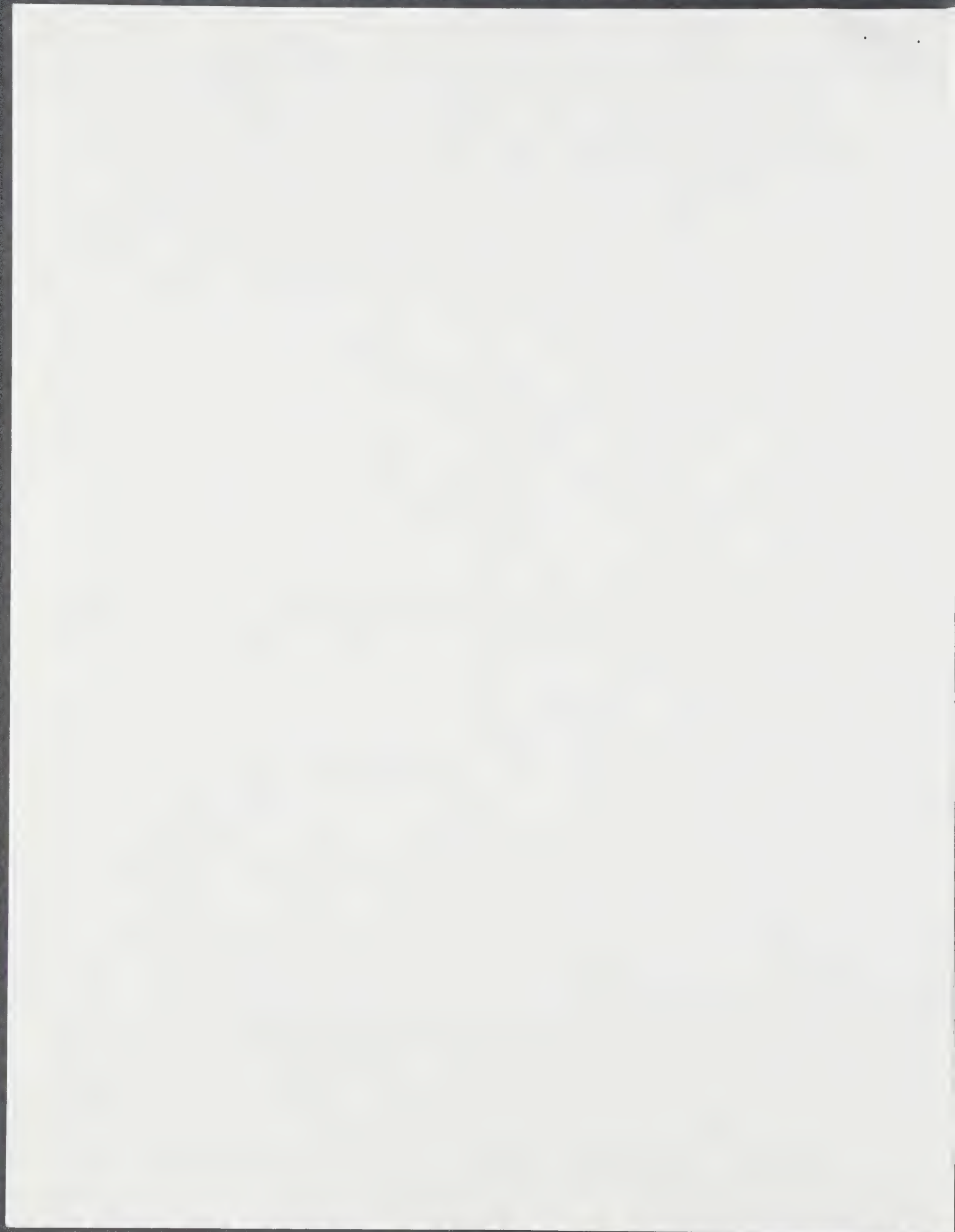
- The largest contingent of internees was accordingly provided by the refugees i
Spanish Civil war, including complete families. The cost of their "hébergement" in impr
camps in 3rd Republic under known precarious conditions must have been covered b
valors they had been deprived of their arrival in France. Subsequently these Spaniards an
some Portuguese furnished the bulk of the contingents of the CTE (Compagnies
Travailleurs Etrangers), of the Organisation TODT, and of those deported to factories
concentration camps in Germany: they are by far the largest element of the great numb
workers designed to agricultural work and work in public utilities, under "Vichy" and
under the 4th Republic.

- As a marginal comment it is important to note that the battalion of the Foreign L
having victoriously fought in Norway at Narvik - the only Victory of the French arr
1939/40 - was mainly composed of Spanish refugees ancient fighters in Civil War
members of the International Brigades who volunteered in the French army. Transferr
Morocco after the German offensive of May 1940, in order to form part of a half-briga
the battle of France, but according to a secret clause in the armistice the battalion should
been surrendered to the German-Italian commission in North Africa when the officer cor
the Foreign Legion opposed this act of "felony". I am myself in a good position to know
details, since after joining at the age of 17 years I have served in the 3rd R.E.I. in Mor
The battalion was led into a camp for prisoners - this was now the "New Order" - and w
be transferred immediately to the disciplinary camp of Colomb-Béchar in Southern Al
The former combatants of the Spanish Civil War disobeyed these orders and the G
Nogués ordered the cavalry of the Spahis to attack. Many have been wounded and the
were, chained to each other, transferred to the disciplinary camp at Colomb-Béchar. Aft
arrival of Allied Forces in North Africa the battalion was reactivated and took part i
invasion of Sicily, the fighting at Monte Cassino, the invasion near Toulon, the crossing
Rhine, and the battle near Berchtesgaden.

- The documents shows that in the days of Vichy times but also after the liberatio
still during the 4th Republic those condemned for infractions of general laws (for
prostitution, etc) have been systematically transferred to the camps after termination of
punishment in prisons and the "Centres" (like Eysses, Lot & Garonne).

- The same applied to all "economical" violations but only under the rule of Vichy
French "gendarmes" systematically delivered to the camps all persons denounced for "i
marketeering", "unauthorized slaughter", "baking white bread", "organizing a ball w
permission, "deserting S.T.O." (Service Obligatoire de Travail), "deserting the Chantie
Jeunesse" or even riding a bicycle unequipped with lights. If unfortunately these persons
interned at the moment when the administration decided to empty the camps, they
included in the lists "convoi remis aux autorités allemandes" compiled by
"Renseignements Généraux de la Police Nationale" of the camp.





1944 - the Liberation approaching - practically no Jewish camps of "séjour surveillé" in the south of France. One of the "allemandes", - in fact always first transported by French aircraft - , was scheduled to empty the hard disciplinary camp - included many Spanish but also French refugees and only a native collaboration act of the French police. The deportation "cents Généraux de la Police" by bus to the Toulouse rail station on account of allied air raids and was directed to Saintes and then back to Bordeaux and from there, in the winter attacked by the Résistance - through the Languedoc and "un fantôme" 54 days to reach the German border and from there, whereby the SNCF had to put 4 replacement trains at a few French gendarmes in charge of the convoi.

in accordance with the usual instructions of the Prefecture, the gendarmes returned to French territory "with their private arms, after handing over the train to the German SS guards"; **Gruesome sight** : The SS were more or not physically fit to continue, in the presence of the French Red Cross distributing food and drinking water to the prisoners leaving camp Vernet/Ariège, only 75 reached the (Germany) ; **Irony of fate** : While the convoy crossed the river crossed the river 20 km further to the north and penetrated only a few escaped. A book was written by one of the few who were liberated from the Dachau concentration camps

in documents in the archives which I could examine, and refugees and 70.000 combatants of the International Brigades of the 3rd Republic, it appears that about 3% of the population of nationalities and confessions have been interned for no-political "surveillé" at Vichy times and also secretly under the 4th existing camps - , at least until 1947. (It is understood that persons before and after the liberation have been diametrically of internees approximately 1/3 were French only partially of 4th generation born in France, 2/5 were Spanish refugees, 1 foreign Jews, largely concentrated at Drancy during Vichy to the extermination camps in Poland. The balance number of other categories. (Approximately 200.000 internees perished).

of internees was accordingly provided by the refugees of the complete families. The cost of their "hébergement" in improvised down precarious conditions must have been covered by the their arrival in France. Subsequently these Spaniards and also the bulk of the contingents of the CTE (Compagnies des Organisation TODT, and of those deported to factories and they are by far the largest element of the great number of work and work in public utilities, under "Vichy" and still

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Under "Vichy" the discriminatory laws and "camps de séjour surveillé" were officially under the entire responsibility of the "Etat Français". But internements, especially following surprise raids from police and deportations (in the beginning officially denied), information about those reported missing British, Americans, Swiss and Swedish subjects led the caritative institutions (Quakers, Red Cross) to understand that the government of marshal Pétain was insincere.

The confiscations were certainly part of a financial plan to reduce the burden of the 500 million francs payable daily to the German occupants in accordance with the provisions of the armistice. In order to ascertain how this enormous amount was raised at a time of greatly reduced fiscal income, access to the fiscal Archives of the Etat Français and the IV Republic would be required but these Archives are still inaccessible.

There remain under Vichy and still under the 4th Republic at least until 1947 the internements and confiscations of French subjects, of any confession and of entire families, partially of foreign origin including old people and very young children born in France, like immigrated Polish "aryans" as well as the internment and confiscation of allied and neutral citizens of any confession. And only under "Vichy" the right to asylum was administratively and secretly cancelled for 40.000 both "Jewish race" and "Aryan race" refugees from the Saar territory as well as for the "Alsaciens-Mosellans" of "Jewish" or "Aryan race" (sic) born before 1918, speaking poor French and considered to be German and so to be repatriated to Germany, ("restitués à l'Allemagne").

The historian Eric MALO in Toulouse is making reference to the "Décret de l'Assemblée Nationale" of 19 Nov 1939 provisionally suspending civil rights for the duration of the war. But he ignores the exact content of a letter of 14 dec 1939 by Minister of the Interior Albert Sarraut which so far has not come to the knowledge of any investigator.

Albert Sarraut gives in this letter his instructions to the Prefets who are all under his orders but by extensive interpretation of the "Décret" intended for the duration of the hostilities he is rather inaugurating the authoritarian state, "L'Etat dans sa plénitude" of the text. And concerning internments in the camps, relocations of residence and expulsions "for all persons residing in the French territory" against whom by information of the police or "by denunciation" measures have to be taken, the minister recommends to the Prefets to act within the provisions of the Law but to rely in case of difficulty on merely administrative decisions when instructing the agents of the public forces, that is the police and the gendarmerie. The definition of the persons subject to these measures is astonishingly vague, Alber Sarraut simply designates them as "ill-thinking" ("mal pensants") persons. His only specification was to include, without distinction, all political refugees of the era, designed as "dirt spilled over France", ("tourbe qui encombre la France"). But this changes the concept of "right to asylum".

In his thesis, the historian from Toulouse is recalling that : "under the 4th Republic the Laws of "Vichy" were voided and that General de Gaulle only confirmed the actions taken by the Daladier Government in 1938/1939 which were meant to be applicable for the limited time of the war". Eric Malo adds : "the Minister of the Interior of the Provisional Government Adrien TIXIER specified that internement for anti-national activities and collaboration was not to be considered as punishment but as a preventive measure of police, limited in time to the duration of the conflict".

It is understandable that the 4th Republic reinstated the Laws of the 3rd Republic and that the exceptional Laws applicable during the time of war have been maintained. But it must be stated that extra-legal administrative decisions and confiscations are nowhere mentioned in the texts of the 3rd Republic which the minister Adrien Tixier is referring to

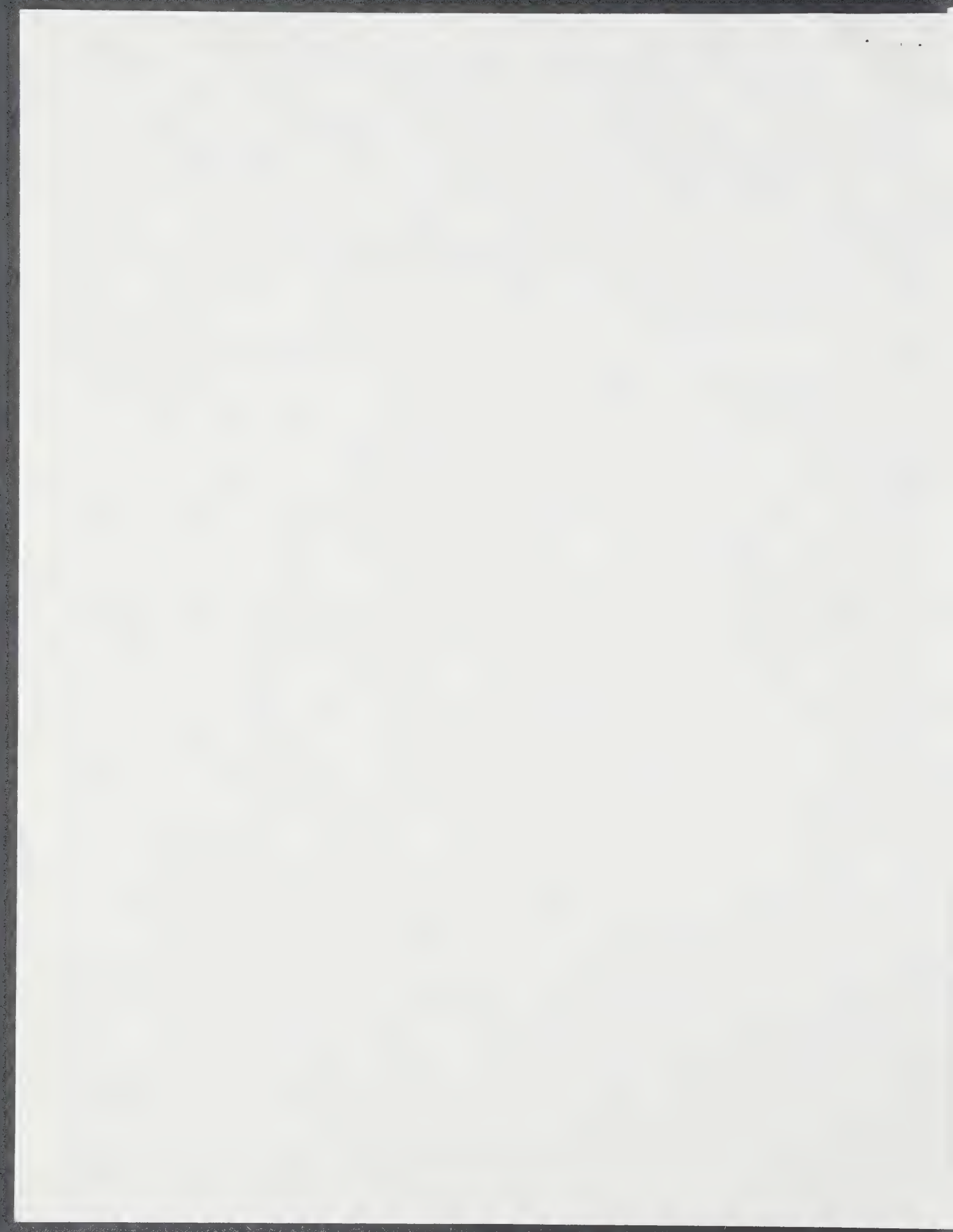
Moreover after the liberation and under the 4th Republic it is difficult to maintain the classification amongst "personnes internées par mesures de police préventive et pour menées antinationales" for all these persons, French and foreign, allied and neutral citizens, who were already persecuted under "Vichy", the Spanish and Portuguese liberated from the camps to be forced to join the Foreign Legion, allied and neutral citizens who were interned and cut off from any contact with their consular representations, as well as families including old and sick people, young children and even children born in the camps.

On the other hand, since the application of the measures taken by the Daladier Government in 1938-39, and reconfirmed by the minister Adrien Tixier was limited to wartime, it is difficult to see why these internments and transfers from camp to camp (Noé, Escrouves, Saliers, Pithiviers, etc), were still taking place under the 4th Republic, several years after German capitulation in Mai 1945. It appears that many people must have disappeared on occasion of these transfers as was the case under "Vichy". In 1991 I wrote a letter to François Mitterrand to inform the President of Republic that these facts could involve the horrible thought of the existence of secret burial places in France, but surprisingly the secretary of President answered me only by a short "administrative" letter that "the President of Republic thanks me for this information" (sic) and I received an identical answer from the secretary of the President of Senat Alain Poher.

It can also be taken from the documents established first under "Vichy" but later also under the Provisional Government and the IV° Republic at least to 1947, that the same categories of persons remained interned or were interned again, sometimes even entire families, French and foreign of any nationality and any confession, as well allied citizens (Americans, British, Dutch, Belges, Luxembourgeois) but also neutral citizens (Swiss, Portuguese, Brazilian, Argentinians, Swedish, ... even Chinese and Haitians), by clearly indicated administrative, prefecturale or ministerial decisions without any reference to a Law of the Republic but equally for the same reasons and with the same discriminatory connotations of the former "Etat Français" of the "Vichy" government.

Likewise as under "Vichy", under the IV° Republic the right to asylum was tacitly cancelled by secret administrative or ministerial decision, the expulsions of refugees, Saarland refugees, stateless persons and anti-fascists was effected to Germany, Italy and Franco-Spain (where these persons would risk prison, camp of concentration or capital punishment) There has been even internment and expulsion of citizens of Andorra designated as "protégés français", and the expulsion of Spanish refugees to France, Spain





After the capitulation of Germany a number of persons were released from the French camps but invariably assigned a forced residence for public utility work

All this is clearly indicated in the administrative correspondence under "Vichy" as under the IV^e Republic whereby the lower charges carefully noted, dated and numbered all decisions made by Prefets, "Intendants de Police", Ministers or "Commissaires de la Republique" (after the Libération) who as a rule used the same arguments and even identical racial arguments (Jew, Aryan, Gipsy, etc), as the "Intendants de Police" under "Vichy"

There is a hiatus and I believe the embarrassing facts revealed by the administrative documents under "Vichy" and still under the beginning IV^e Republic are the real reasons for the continued closing of the French Archives.

Under the circumstances it is understandable that the Archives have been closed for more than a century as confirmed by the décrets of Giscard and Peyrefitte - as if several décrets of the Assemblée Nationale had not been sufficient and reconfirmation required by the signature of the President of the Republic and his Minister of Justice.

France is the country of the language and thinking of Rabelais but also the country of a reasoning unlike to any other reasoning, be it Cartesian or humanistic according to the Declaration of Human Rights : the reasoning of the "*Raison d'Etat*". A term which cannot be easily translated and is only really understood in French. I therefore suggest to attempt an understanding of this phenomenon rather than embarking upon discussions which are likely to turn out to be sterile.

Up to the armistice of June 1940 the 3^e Republic was confronted with constraints ending in a national catastrophe without precedent in History. Faced with an unscrupulous victor who could have indefinitely occupied the Cape of Eurasia and made any allied invasion illusory, had the "greatest commander of all times" - by wrong evaluation of the situation - not used up the Wehrmacht in the infinite spaces of the European East.

The Vichy government was exposed to contradictory tensions : the tandem Petain-Darlan had still faith in the "Empire", the collaborators were believing in a "*divine surprise*", while the functioning hierarchy of the civil and police administration of the Prefets, - designated as the "*Préfecturale*" -, in fact controlling all the police forces and the "*Renseignements Généraux de la Police*", representing and replacing the State, was the only reliable factor. This was very useful for the Wehrmacht being disburded of the task of the complete occupation of an enormous, strategically and economically important territory, as the war seems to be going on. Such was the deal offered by the French top administration to the Nazis.

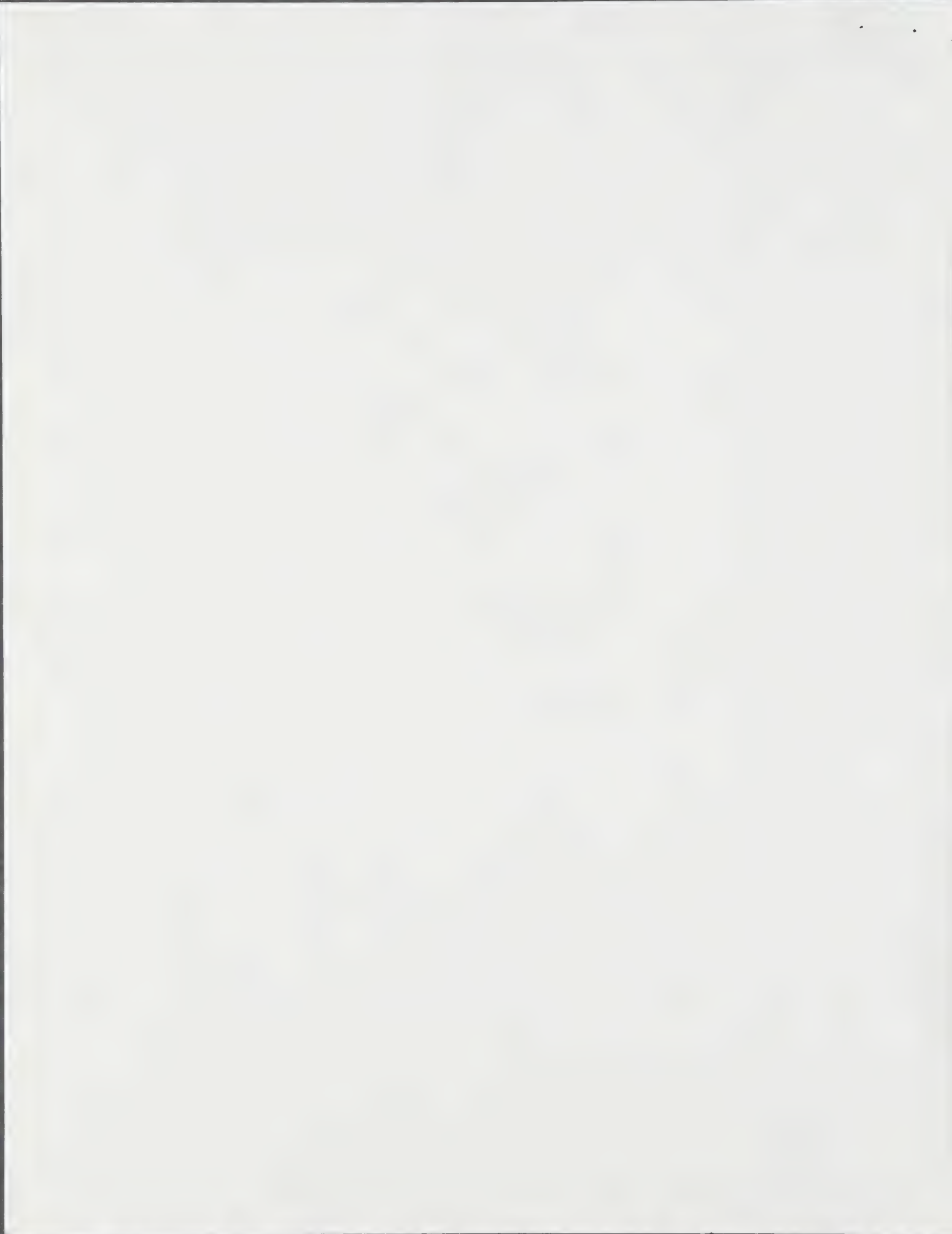
Eventually it could even be assumed that the higher administration tries to introduce a stabilizing element into a chaotic whole to retain some control of the development by designating a minority to be sacrificed, a consideration generally applied to rescue and military operations. Thus it could also be assumed that without the discriminatory measures taken, the number of victims - which I am estimating of about 3% of the French and foreign population on French territory - could have been even higher. Stating this, I am taking the position of the "devil's advocate" but since I happened to be myself amongst the victims this should be taken as an indication of my striving for objectivity.

There remains the pending question ? For which reasons did the discriminatory measures of internment and administrative confiscations continue to affect selectively the same categories of persons after the Libération as under "Vichy" ? Administrative routine. Difficult times.....

Specifically, I suggest that the non-profit Association E.T.H.I.C., should propose that :

- a motion for free access to all Archives in France after 30 years, the customary time limit applied in all democratic countries, should be submitted to the National Assembly which should - in order to terminate discussion between the partisans of persecution and adherents to anonymity - jointly vote a decree declaring an amnesty for any act committed in the period considered "delicate" from 1938 to 1950 by any magistrate, higher magistrate, secretary of state or minister not yet under persecution for violation of Human Rights, and that consequently nobody belonging to the categories defined should be persecuted or cited by name in any medium or historical and literary treatise in connection with such acts, neither in France nor abroad ;

- any publication and partial publication of photocopies of the documents to be freely available to Universities, historians and investigators of any nationality should require a written permission by the Head of the Archive whereby such permissions could be restricted to the publication of initials rather than full names, with the exception of the victims whose full identity could always be quoted.



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Personally, I cannot visualize another solution to the controversy between "Raison
d'Etat" and humanistic aims.

I have photocopied several thousand documents in the Archives and made these
available to the news media of different countries without hiding my identity, being aware of
possible danger for myself. I have asked myself the question : why undertake such task and
raise problems which could disturb the peace of my mind and of those taking note of these
documents. And my answer is this :

- this is a principle of human dignity and the respect for human dignity,
- such a scenario of catastrophe should not be concluded with a question mark ;

- there should be no indifference to any acceptance of the closing of the Archives of
France - belonging to the common heritage of mankind - as this would imply deliberate
falsification of History by omission ;

- in the wake of United Europe, how could France justify the partial closing of her
Archives for "uncommunicable" documents of the "delicate" period 1938 to 1950 and extend
several times the normal closing limit of democratic countries and other countries of the
European Community amounting to 25-30 years, at a time where even the Archives of
Gestapo and K.G.B. are now available ;

- History certainly happens in the past but is studied and narrated in the present.
Learning from errors of the past is providing the evolutionary progress of mankind through a
common historical memory.

In order to facilitate the work of the lawyers of the Association, I have tried to
summarize the important points in this memorandum, and I am enclosing the definition of the
Association aims.

Dear Mrs President, dear friends, I thank you for the attention given to my
deliberations.

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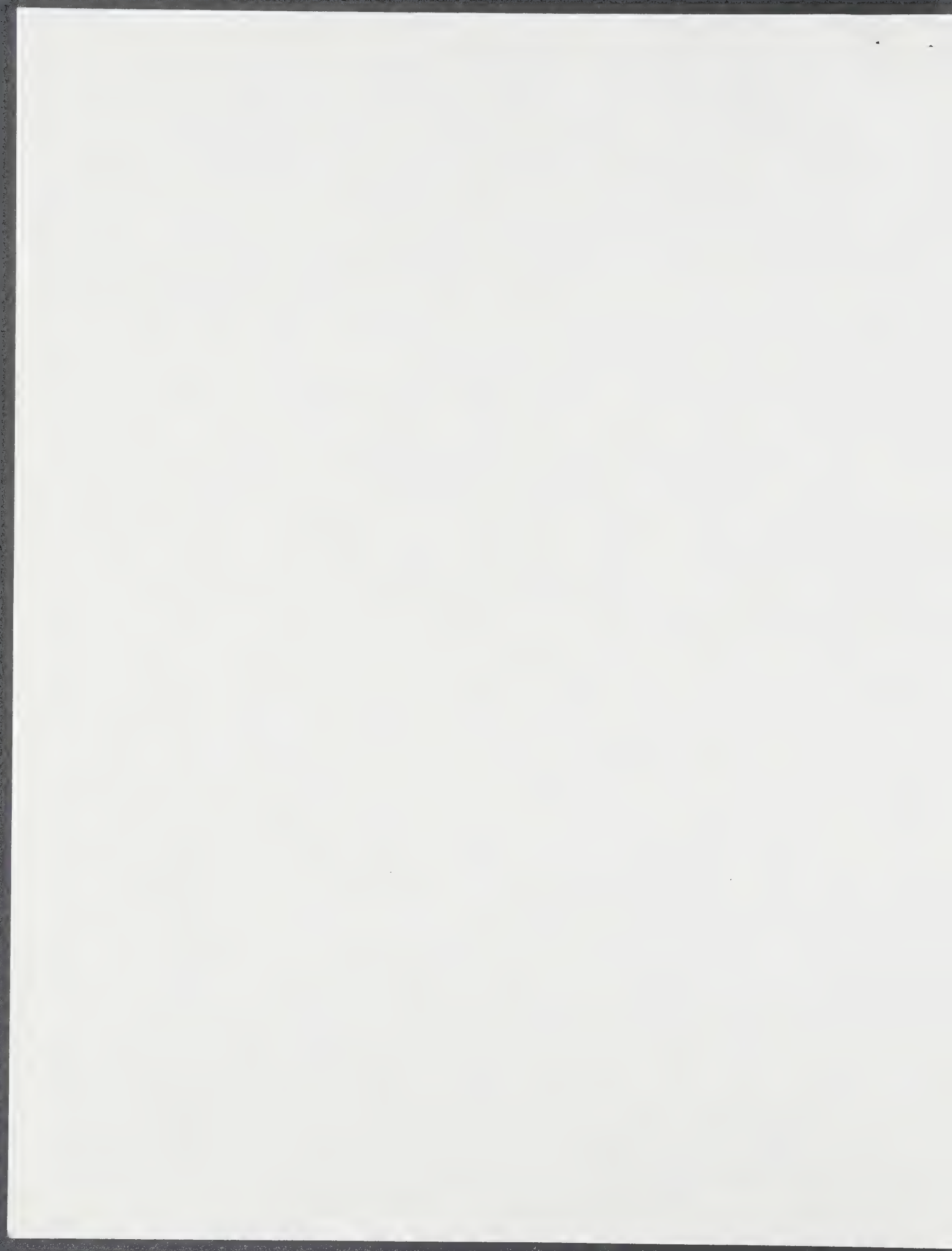
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DEFINITION OF THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION E.T.H.I.C.
Enquête sur la Tragique Histoire des Internements dans les Camps en France.
The creation of the non-profit Association E.T.H.I.C. will transfer the activities from a polemic to a legal level. It is understood that only verifiable facts will be considered. Collective responsibility being a concept unacceptable from a humanistic point of view this will exclude any reproaches made to France and the French people as a whole.

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The non-profit Association E.T.H.I.C. is open for membership to all persons of at least 16 years of age, without distinction of nationality, confession and place of residence. The Association has the aim of representing the interests of persons and families of any nationality and confession, interned in so-called "*camps de séjour surveillé*", located on the territory of hexagonal France, that is interments and confiscations affecting refugees of the Spanish Civil War interned in 1938-1939 under the 3rd Republic as well as the interments in these camps following the armistice of 1940 under "Vichy" and the interments and confiscations from the time of Libération until at least 1947 under the 4th Republic.

The main action of the civil and police administration acting independently without any outer controls under "Vichy" and apparently also under the 4th Republic, their principal level was the interments or transfers between the camps and this justifies the denomination of E.T.H.I.C. Because all the persons of any age group or all the families of any nationality and confession, internees, deportees and those rapatriated or assigned to a forced residence have been "*hebergés*" for a shorter or longer period in one or several of these so called "*camps de séjour surveillé*", either by discriminatory laws of the "Etat Français" under of "Vichy", or without any reference to laws of the Republic, by arbitrary ministerial or administrative decision either in the "Vichy" era or after the Libération still under the 4th Republic until at least 1947.

During the occupation, the persons arrested by the Gestapo or the Milice were never placed in one of these camps of "*séjour surveillé*" which were exclusively under the jurisdiction of the French civil and police administration. Incidentally, in the documents of the Archives we have found only very few traces of interment for political activities - which supports the assumption that interment for political activities under Vichy, as after the Libération for collaboration had been effected in the prisons or in other camps or in separate quarters of the camps. The interments for collaboration are in any case not within the objectives of the Association.

The Association E.T.H.I.C. should therefore take legal action in three directions :

- obtain access to the Archives of France for the "delicate" period approximately from 1938 to 1950, especially in order to establish the complete list of persons and families interned in the "*camps de séjour surveillé*" while the respective documents are still considered "uncommunicable" according to present legislation ;
- request monetary compensation from the State as a legal entity for the victims French and foreigners, of any confession or for their direct descendants up to the 3rd generation ;
- request monetary compensation from the SNCF as a legal entity under the same conditions, for effecting rail transports under known inhumane conditions, billed "per each transported passenger".

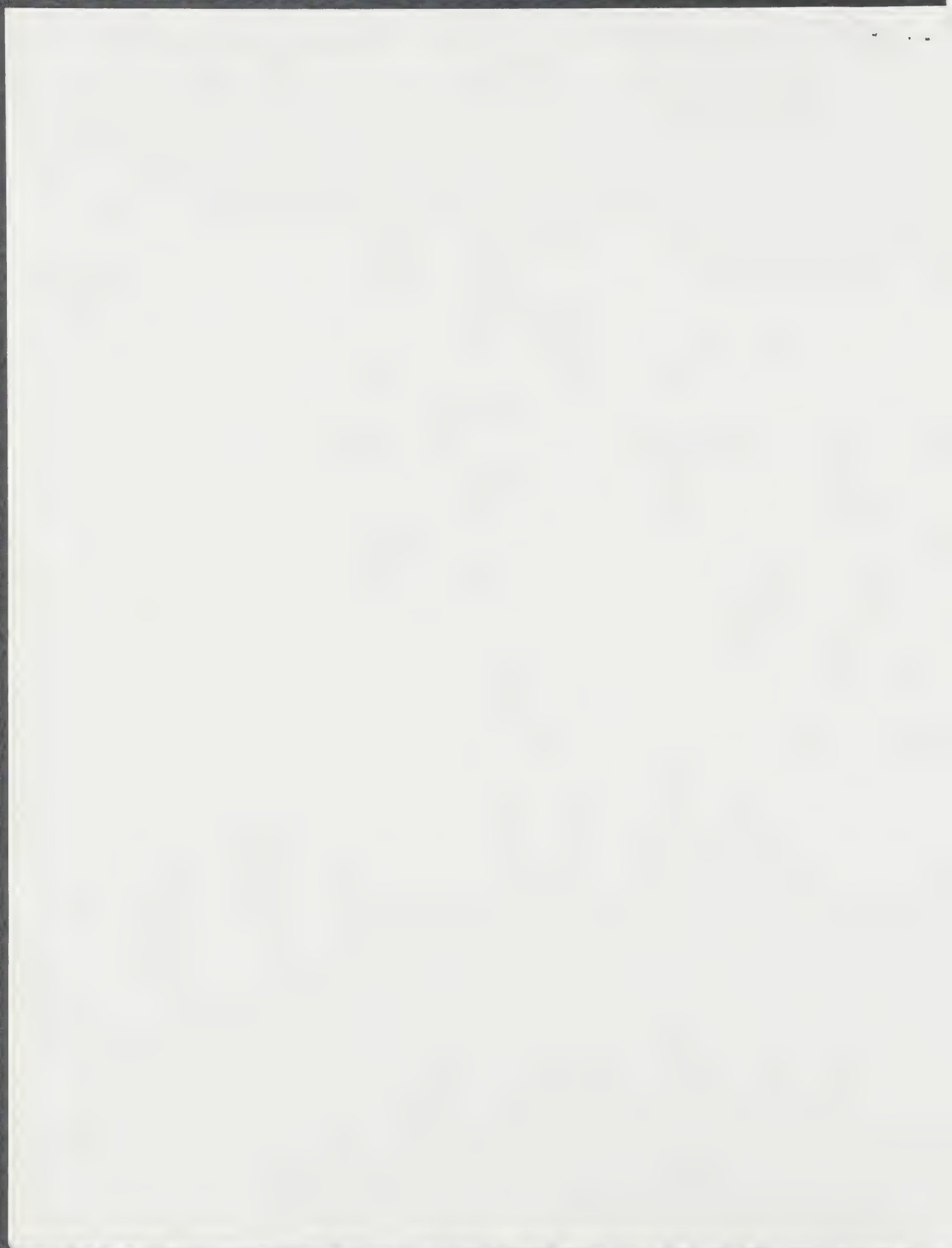
It should be understood that the statutes of the Association E.T.H.I.C. will include a provision that the greater part of the amounts of compensation received for victims or their descendants should be donated to caritative, humanitarian and ecological institutions of their choice.

The Association E.T.H.I.C. will not take part in any action against individuals, neither by nominal designation nor personal persecution of individual persons for violation of Human Rights, which is in any case not within the objectives of the Association.

This will eliminate the justification for the further closing of the Archives of France on the grounds of protection of identity and private life.

July 1992

Kurt Werner SCHAECHTER



01130777

F R A N Z B A D E R -
T H E P H O T O G R A P H E R

Introduction to the Exhibition
at the Austrian Embassy March, 1993

The earliest pictures for which Franz Bader achieved nationwide fame were photographs of the first American night moonshot on which neither the moon nor the huge rocket could be made out. But they were so dramatically descriptive of the event and its ambiance that they are still on record in the Air and Space Museum as one of the classic documentary accounts of this breakthrough in the history of mankind.

Today we have the pleasure to see about fifty of Franz Bader's pictures, selected by himself in an elaborate process of screening hundreds and hundreds of slides from his archive. Were this embassy building three times as large - we would see three times as many photographs of the same singular quality and brilliance.

What makes Franz Bader's photographs so special and unique, tranquil and intellectually challenging at the same time? It is not easy to try to subject them to an analysis and to arrive at denominators or characteristics.

But looking at them closely shows us that his pictures have, indeed, several characteristic features in common.

Franz Bader opens for us a window through which we can suddenly realize how many phantastic and beautiful ornaments nature is displaying all around us - ornaments of shape, of light, of shadows and of pattern. Rays of light filtering through roof planks become part of a mind-twisting, Escher-like and seemingly endless ornament in a picture intuitively and within seconds composed by Franz Bader, while we, looking at it, are helplessly puzzled in our attempts to visually enter this optical cage of black and white.

Broken blocks of asphalt in a yard turn into a sparkling display of curved reflective surfaces in a graceful interplay of light.

A few strands of worn barbed wire are transformed into a geometrically balanced grid against the green surface of a pond with a most delicate balance of light between a dangling strand of grass and a spot of white reflection on the waters surface behind it.

Shadows and Reflections - the play of light on shaped surfaces - the web of nature held together by light - it is interesting to observe the dominance of these factors over strong effects of color in most of Franz Baders photographs.

Also, we have in our friend Franz a man almost addicted to dialogue and communication with others - but he hardly ever makes pictures of people and definitely never portraits. And yet, in his art collection he emphasizes expressive faces that make the observer feel compassion - Miltons dramatic groups of people under pressure, Roualts Clown..counterpoints in his perception of what pictures should be...? Two doors to Franz Baders soul..?..

Franz Bader is a restless person, with a mind so lively that it always outraces his body - particularly in the last few years. And yet, he much rather shows things standing still or in a state of tranquillity and not things moving fast - more often it is the camera moving across the motif than the motif moving before the camera.

Franz Bader loves the sea and beaches and the gentle traces left on them by waves and the tides. This is probably the only theme he has photographed over and over again whenever he has been working with his camera. If I say "his camera", in singular, this is a very specific statement, because he has and has had only one camera throughout all the years. In 1977, sixteen years ago he described his approach as follows:

"..I have been photographing for a very long time. About twelve years ago, I started the type of photographs exhibited here. I am not a professional photographer have no technical knowledge, never use an additional lens...."

The photo-industry will probably not be overly delighted about this statement. But I think Franz Bader, in saying this, has shared with us all his secret how to make wonderful photographs. Its as easy as that - and, oh yes, being a genius helps.

For many years, another recurring theme in Baders pictures were impenetrable surfaces: old and crumbling yet still prohibitive walls, cobblestones, iron fences.. but a few years ago he added more and more of a third dimension in his pictures of man made structures, perspectives leading us further on like in his night view of the Key Bridge made only a few weeks ago and most symbolically in his picture of a bird in Greece, soaring up and up and up into a sky without walls and fences and gates..

How good to know that one can still move forward in style (and this is an intentional pun) between the 85th and 90th year of age....we wish you many more such steps into new perspectives .For you Franz and for your Photography !

C.Clausen

