1	STATE OF NEW YORK : COUNTY OF MONROE
2	SUPREME COURT
3	ROBERT OWEN LEHMAN FOUNDATION, INC., :
4	Plaintiff,
5	-versus- : Index No. : E2019008883
6	ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE WIEN, :
7	MICHAEL BAR, ROBERT RIEGER TRUST, : JACOB BARAK, AS TRUSTEE OF THE ROBERT : RIEGER TRUST, SUSAN ZIRKL MEMORIAL :
8	FOUNDATION TRUST AND MICHAEL D. LISSNER,: AS TRUSTEE OF THE SUSAN ZIRKL MEMORIAL :
9	FOUNDATION TRUST, :
10	Defendants. :
11	MICHAEL BAR, ROBERT RIEGER TRUST, JACOB: BARAK, AS TRUSTEE OF THE ROBERT RIEGER:
12	TRUST, :
13	Third-Party Plaintiffs, :
14	-versus-
15	ROBERT OWEN LEHMAN, :
16	Third-Party Defendant. :
17	
18	Hall of Justice Rochester, New York 14614
19	May 7, 2024
20	Before: THE HONORABLE DANIEL J. DOYLE
21	Supreme Court Justice
22	
23	
24	
25	Reported By: Meredith A. Bonn, RPR, CRR, CSR Official Court Reporter

1	Appearance	s:
2		NIXON PEABODY, LLP BY: THADDEUS J. STAUBER, ESQ.
3		AARON M. BRIAN, ESQ. ZACHARY C. OSINSKI, ESQ.
4		300 South Grand Avenue, Suite 4100 Los Angeles, CA 90071-3151
5		Attorneys for Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendant Robert Owen
6		Lehman
7		DUNNINGTON BARTHOLOW & MILLER, LLP BY: RAYMOND J. DOWD, ESQ.
8		CLAUDIA G. JAFFE, ESQ. 230 Park Avenue, 21st Floor
9		New York, NY 10169 Attorneys for Defendants and
10		Third-Party Plaintiffs Robert Rieger Trust, Michael Bar and Jacob
11		Barak ("The Rieger Heirs")
12		(==== ,
13		BAKER & HOSTETLER, LLP BY: OREN J. WARSHAVSKY, ESQ.
14		MICHELLE USITALO, ESQ. 45 Rockefeller Plaza
15		New York, NY 10111 Attorneys for Defendants Susan Zirkl
16		Memorial Foundation Trust and Michael D. Lissner, as Trustee
17		("The Maylander Heirs")
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You can start.

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MR. STAUBER: There was an email that was

MR. DOWD: Your Honor, we are working on

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(Maylander Exhibits M-D, M-L, M-BB, M-GG, M-II, M-JJ, M-SS, M-TT, and M-CCC - received in evidence.)

> MS. JAFFE: And, your Honor, for the Rieger heirs, the court reporter marked exhibits with me yesterday, and were emailed to all counsel as they

ROLF V. Michael Bar, et al 7 were marked but not yet received. I'm not sure the 1 timing of that or why --2 THE COURT: That's why I am doing it right 3 She doesn't have the authority to receive them. 4 I do. 5 MS. JAFFE: Well, they were not -- thank 6 7 you. THE COURT: Marked received until -- she's 8 9 not going to mark them received until I say they are received. 10 Right, Meredith? 11 (There was a discussion held off the record.) 12 13 THE COURT: I understand there are many exhibits you don't agree on. That's fine. I'm just 14 trying to get the ones that have been agreed to on the 15 record right now so I can say they are received, and 16 then Meredith can take a couple minutes and mark them 17 as received. 18 MS. JAFFE: We agree with what Ms. Usitalo 19 20 presented to the Court. THE COURT: Are there any exhibits that you 21 have proffered that have been agreed to by the other 22 parties to be received into evidence? 23 MS. JAFFE: No, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: None? 25

MS. JAFFE: They haven't been presented for them to receive. We have marked them, and there was never a conversation, do you all agree to these, they didn't.

Mr. Stauber's colleague, Mr. Osinski, said
he had an issue with one document, the provenance
chart, and that we could perhaps work that out. He is
trying to understand how we accumulated the
information on that chart, but I think that is the
only one that he expressly --

THE COURT: Okay. At one of the breaks today, if you could take a few minutes and go through the exhibits that you have that you are seeking to admit into evidence or do it with the other attorneys to see if they will agree to them being received into evidence --

MS. JAFFE: We will be glad to.

THE COURT: $\ --$ it will just help to move things along.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: Your Honor, I had suggested -- I think there's a little bit of a break tomorrow, and I was wondering if we could use some of the morning tomorrow and maybe some of the early part of the afternoon to try to get through a bigger chunk of them. I don't know if today is very exhibit-heavy,

ROLF V. Michael Bar, et al but I think the other days may be. I didn't know if that would be acceptable.

THE COURT: That's fine by me. I'm just trying to --

MR. WARSHAVSKY: To assist my colleagues.

THE COURT: The more that everybody can agree to so that I don't have to listen to a first-year law student's rendition of foundation.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. STAUBER: I can assure you, your Honor, our objections are limited to maybe two documents of an entire body of documents for this trial. It's just a matter of they need to be presented to us so we can review them and confirm what they are before we check off.

There were a few documents that one or the other defendants produced after discovery within the last week or so. We just haven't had an opportunity to review those and understand why they are being proffered, but we will work together with the parties to get there.

THE COURT: Wonderful.

So for right now, until Mr. Osinski gets here, we will proceed just with those documents that the Maylander heirs have.

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ROLF V. Michael Bar, et al asking questions or making objections or making legal arguments, just one attorney per witness. And if you could please just let me know who is going to be handling direct or cross of that particular witness before you begin your questioning, I would appreciate it.

Any issues that need to be addressed before we move to openings from plaintiff's standpoint?

MR. STAUBER: Just to let the Court know that the order of our witnesses today will be Mr. Robin Lehman, Guy Jennings, and then Marie Rolf.

Mr. Lehman is being brought here now. As we apprised the parties and the Court, Mr. Lehman is legally blind, so he is here to testify. We won't be showing him any documents. If you show him a document, all he sees is a blank page. But he should be here shortly.

Our colleague Mr. Zach is bringing him up. We don't intend to give a opening, and we invite the parties to do as they wish.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: Your Honor, we are fine with everything that Mr. Stauber said. From the Maylander heirs' perspective, tomorrow we do expect to go a little bit out of order, as we discussed last week, to present Mr. Jandrisovits, who is a

ROLF V. Michael Bar, et al 13 handwriting expert in Vienna, to take advantage of the 1 German translator. He will testify remotely, firstly, 2 because of the six-hour time difference. 3 We also do not plan to give an opening, your 4 5 Honor. MS. JAFFE: Good morning, your Honor. I do 6 plan to give an opening. As we said in our conference 7 8 the other day, we do. And our witnesses are not going to be coming until next week. 9 THE COURT: Any other issues you need to 10 address? 11 MS. JAFFE: I don't believe so, your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. The only other issue I have to raise is I have an appointment I have to go to 14 that begins at noon, which means I need to end the 15 morning proceedings by twenty of 12. I apologize for 16 the late notice on that. What I would like to do is 17 break at twenty of 12 and then resume at 1:15. 18 MR. STAUBER: We will be bringing our second 19 20 witness remotely. So everything lines up. We will be done with Mr. Lehman by your break and then bring in 21 our witness. He's also time difference, but he's 22 flexible. So whatever time we end up with him, he 23 will be available. 24

I should also note we discussed sequestering

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ROLF V. Michael Bar, et al

MR. STAUBER: Yes.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: That's fine, your Honor.

Just so all counsel knows, Professor Natter will come in -- I don't want to interrupt testimony -- just to see what the courtroom looks like, and he'll probably leave ten minutes later, but --

THE COURT: Do you want to give some secret signal?

MR. WARSHAVSKY: I can't divulge, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. With that, let's proceed into openings. Plaintiffs have waived. The Maylander heirs have waived.

Ms. Jaffe, you wish to make a --

MS. JAFFE: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can proceed.

MS. JAFFE: Your Honor, with the configuration we have, does the Court have any constraints on where I can go or where I can be when speaking?

THE COURT: My preference is that you keep your voice up loud enough for everybody in the courtroom to hear. This courtroom seems to suck up noise quickly. So, often, people won't be able to hear if your voice drops.

	Opening Statement 10
1	So if you are able to project well enough, I
2	don't mind if you are moving around, but if your voice
3	doesn't project well enough, I'd ask that you use the
4	microphone.
5	MS. JAFFE: And where is the microphone?
6	THE COURT: There's one right in front of
7	you.
8	MS. JAFFE: I'm going to put this, if I may,
9	over to the side.
10	(There was a discussion held off the record.)
11	MR. STAUBER: Your Honor, I was remiss. I
12	didn't introduce our colleague Heidi Gutierrez will be
13	with us here in court some times.
14	THE COURT: Hi, welcome. She was hiding
15	behind the big TV.
16	Off the record.
17	(There was a discussion held off the record.)
18	THE COURT: All right. Ready to proceed,
19	Ms. Jaffe?
20	MS. JAFFE: I'm ready, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Go ahead.
22	MS. JAFFE: Thank you.
23	Your Honor, before I go any further, you
24	have seen all the counsel who are here. I just wanted
25	the Court to know that, besides the gentleman and the

ladies in the back I don't recognize, we have Dr. Graf here. Dr. Graf represents the IKG, which used to be a party in the case and no longer is officially a party in the case.

Your Honor, we spoke the other day -- excuse me. May it please the Court, I'm Claudia Jaffe with Dunnington Bartholow & Miller. And with me is my colleague, Raymond Dowd. We represent the Rieger heirs.

The Rieger heirs are the Robert Rieger

Trust, created by Robert Rieger, the son of

Dr. Heinrich Rieger. The trust was created in 1983,

and it provides housing for mentally ill, otherwise

homeless, people.

The second Rieger heir is Nava Bar. Nava Bar is the widow of Michael Bar. Mr. Bar was the great grandson of Heinrich Rieger. So that's who we represent.

Your Honor, I have a few points I want to bring to the Court's attention. I realize that there have been many submissions in this case, and the Court is aware of a lot of what transpired through the years before your Honor came to this particular matter.

Five things to think about.

This case is about Robin Lehman preserving

the chance to still get money out of this artwork,

D.1908, Portrait of the Artist's Wife. In this case,

Mr. Lehman and ROLF have no pre-1964 provenance

information. They don't know who owned it, who had it

even, before Galleria Galatea in 1964. And without

that information, they cannot establish a chain of

title -- a chain of legal title into ROLF.

They need that chain of title to establish the counts that they have alleged in this complaint, the three of them being declaratory judgment, to quiet title, and for injunctive relief. Without legal title, they are not entitled to any of that relief. And we, frankly, don't have to put on a case if they don't make theirs.

The third point, your Honor, concerns the Maylanders. The Maylanders' case is not here in Rochester. The Maylanders' case should be heard in Vienna because the Maylanders have not brought in Helga Dichand. Helga Dichand is the person from whom they got a statement after this case was commenced, a hearsay statement, and tried to sow ambiguity about which artwork went to Rudolf Leopold under 1960 contract.

Helga Dichand, if she were called, she would probably tell you, your Honor, what Elisabeth Leopold

said, that's right. That picture we got from the Leopolds in 1977, that's D.2225. So if the Maylanders had a case for a picture that was transferred under the 1960 contract, No. 5 under that contract, that case is against Helga Dichand and the Dichand family collection. It's not here.

Your Honor, the fourth and final point concerns laches. Robin Lehman knew -- when he and his father went to the Marlborough Gallery in 1964, they knew from the catalogue of the exhibition that the works that were being sold there in many instances came from the homes of murdered Jews; Jews who were killed, exiled, persecuted, forced to sell, forced to surrender their artworks. It says so, plain English, the 1964 catalogue.

So Mr. Lehman and his father, one of the most sophisticated business people in the world at the time and an avid art collector of three thousand-some works that he donated to the Metropolitan Museum, they surely knew it was written on the page. The whole world knew it was written on the page.

In fact, your Honor, the day that they purchased -- that Mr. Lehman agreed to purchase this artwork, *The New York Times* had a front-page article, big picture of President Eisenhower in the salt mines

showing the artworks. They knew stuff was coming out of Europe, and it was dirty, and they didn't care.

And this is a caveat emptor state. You buy it, you better check title. It's not on other folks to guess. When you are the buyer, you have the best opportunity to investigate. They don't have a laches argument.

Besides that, if ROLF is trying to assert a laches argument, I'm confounded by it. Even if -even if what I just told you hadn't been the case,
ROLF says it received the artwork pursuant to a deed
of gift, a transfer of paper dated March 29, 2016.
ROLF and Christie's papers tell you that, by
March 31st, ROLF already knew that there was an issue
of provenance.

Christie's had already identified two works from the Rieger collection that matched a description of this one, Portrait of the Artist's Wife.

Christie's further knew that there was a picture in a claim that the Maylander heirs had asserted about a Portrait of the Artist's Wife or Portrait of Edith.

So if ROLF got any interest from Mr. Lehman in March of 2016, two days later, it knew it was bogus. There was no delay. There's no prejudice to them in two days. So they have no laches argument.

Furthermore, even if they had a laches argument, laches doesn't give them title. Laches is an affirmative defense, can't be used to obtain affirmative relief, equitable relief, as sought by the party here.

So as far as we can see it, your Honor, the Maylanders' case doesn't belong in Rochester. Lehman has no grounds for title, can't prove anything before '64.

So those are the big pictures.

If I can, your Honor, I want to flesh a little bit of this out so that, when the evidence comes before you, you will hear it with educated ears.

As to the first point about Mr. Lehman keeping open his opportunities to get money out of this transaction. Mr. Lehman -- Mr. Lehman said, in 1964, his father purchased this artwork, and on December 31st, he got it -- Mr. Lehman got it as a Christmas present on December 31st. I don't believe him.

Mr. Lehman says he had the artwork. He was married at the time to Aki Lehman, his second wife.

They separated. He told Aki she could take certain things to Paris where she was going. And then for

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24 25 years after, he didn't know where it was, and Aki said she didn't know where it was.

So for 37 years, he says, "I don't know where it is. I think it's stolen." And guess what? Ridiculous situation. Apparently this very valuable, beautiful picture shows up under Aki Freeman's bed --Aki Lehman's bed.

Mr. Lehman flies to Paris, brings it home, doesn't tell customs when he brings it in.

He brings it in in 2013. 2015, he makes a loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and on the loan agreement, he indicates -- or he signs a loan agreement that indicates the picture is worth \$3 million for insurance purposes. So that's \$3 million in August of 2015.

Come around spring of 2016, Mr. Lehman decides he wants to sell this picture. So what does he do? He contacts Jane Kallir. And who is she? She is the author of this big book, the catalogue raisonné, all the works of Egon Schiele that Ms. Kallir could identify.

Excuse me a second, your Honor.

So Mr. Lehman knew about this picture being stolen. He contacted Jane Kallir, who was an art dealer, who ran the Gallery St. Etienne, her

grandfather Otto Nirenstein, later called Otto Kallir, had created. And Robin Lehman contacted Jane Kallir and said, "I'd like to sell this picture."

And what does Jane Kallir do? She tells him, "Oh, I think you could get this for it. Here's my estimate of what it's worth."

Mr. Lehman characterized Ms. Kallir's representation to him as presenting an offer so incredibly low that he rejected it. He didn't go to Kallir anymore. He's got to go to Plan B.

And what's his Plan B? He goes to

Christie's. Christie's is a great place. Fine firm,

of course; right? Why wouldn't you go there in the

first place? Maybe you know something.

He goes to Christie's in late March.

Doesn't present the work to Christie's but tells them it's coming. And who does he go to? He goes to Stephen Lash who is the chairman or chairman emeritus of Christie's.

Mr. Lash -- according to Robin Lehman,
Mr. Lash is his very good friend, and Mr. Lash says,
great. Let's take this consignment. Let's sell this
picture for you. And Mr. Lash, following Christie's
protocol, starts to have his team investigate the
artwork to see if it's possible to sell it.

They have a provenance team. After 1998 and the passage that's called the Washington Principles, museums and curators and dealers tried to implement procedural rules and rules of fairness so that people who lost artwork during the Holocaust had a fair opportunity to present their case.

So Christie's tells them about this problem.

I don't know. If my good friend saw a problem, I

would hope that he would tell me. Christie's tells

Mr. Lehman there's an issue about the Maylander claim

and the Rieger claims.

And what does Mr. Lehman do? He gets a brainstorm. He gets a big idea. He can make a deduction -- he can take a deduction on his tax returns, his and Marie's, and he's going to do that. So he says, I'm going to give it to ROLF. And quick, he's sending off emails to his accountant, and he's telling them, ere's-a form I signed. Here, I'm signing this. Robin Lehman, I'm signing this as I'm going to give this artwork to ROLF, my family private foundation.

And he signs -- Mr. Lehman, wearing his other hat, signs another form in acceptance. He signs it as the president ostensibly. Signs it as the president of ROLF. So he gives it from the right hand

to the left. Nothing else changes.

There's a snag. There's a snag in his plan.

Mr. Lehman talks to his accountant, Brian Gloznek, and
his accountant tells him, you are not going to get a
deduction for that.

See, back in 2012, Mr. Lehman had to offload some dirty artwork. He had what's called a Benin Bronze. They came out of modern-day Nigeria. They were raided from the treasury of the Kingdom of Benin. Slaughter, theft; huge, huge theft out of Benin. And, nowadays, people know about it.

So Mr. Lehman had this -- it's called a

Leff, L-e-f-f, head, worth ten million or more. And
he donates it to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

And it's such a big donation that he can't take his
deduction all at once based on his income over the
years. So he has to stagger it over a five-year
period to collect that deduction.

Because Mr. Lehman made that donation of what the Museum of Fine Arts says is a stolen -- clearly stolen artwork -- Victoria Reed, the head of this provenance group at the Museum of Fine Arts, says that because he donated a stolen artwork worth so much, he couldn't get a deduction if he actually made a real-live legitimate donation to ROLF in 2016.

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Mr. Lehman is running a sham transaction here. Mr. Lehman fakes a gift to ROLF because Christie's is about to tell him stuff is going to hit the fan. He puts it over into ROLF right away. Then his accountant says, you can't do that. You won't get a deduction. And Mr. Lehman sits there and says, what the heck? I just gave away the store, and I got nothing to show for it.

So what does Mr. Lehman do? He does nothing. He doesn't act like he's a president of a foundation that received a gift. He acts, actually, to screw it up.

If you are a private foundation, if you are a charity, you have obligations under New York law. If you are a private foundation and you receive a gift or a donation, you have to list it on a tax return, Form 990-PF. Mr. Lehman knows about these forms. He actually filed one, a 990, for the year 2016.

Now, grant you, he didn't file it until January 2018. Bygones. But he filed one, and on that 2016 Form 990, he lists some other artworks that he gave. He lists 30 Kirchner drawings, Ernst Kirchner, K-i-r-c-h-n-e-r.

So Lehman knows he's supposed to declare this. He and ROLF don't declare it. They don't

declare it for 2016. They don't do a fix-up correction for 2017, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23.

Never fixed it. Never told the government, I received this artwork. I, ROLF, received this artwork. He thinks it didn't happen.

Mr. Lehman contacts the FBI. Mr. Lehman contacts the U.S. Attorney's Office, and he tells them in writing -- not cavalier, casual speech. He tells them in writing, I am the present owner of the artwork. I have been the present owner of the artwork since the 1960s.

This is going on for four years after the alleged gift. Mr. Lehman, in that instance, might be telling the truth. Maybe he thought he was the owner. He's not the legal owner, but it's between him and ROLF. He knows he didn't give it up.

So ROLF's conduct tells you that either no gift was made, it was a sham gift, or Lehman started to make a gift and then backed off of it. He's revoked it, effectively. He's represented to the world nothing happened.

You know, the corporate books would tell you that no gift was made, except they don't keep corporate books. In a normal foundation or corporation that were legitimate, you would have board

minutes saying, our donor has generously agreed to contribute this to us, and we received his gift.

There's no acknowledgment in ROLF. There's no board meeting voting to affirm this gift. There's no approval of Mr. Lehman wearing his hat -- allegedly wearing his hat as president, accepting the gift on ROLF's behalf.

Mr. Lehman's accountants, the Glozneks -Mr. Gloznek's firm, they even admit that there's no
filings. They say there's no evidence anywhere of any
return reflecting ROLF receiving this gift, because it
didn't happen.

When Mr. Gloznek's firm tries to prepare a trial balance showing Mr. Lehman, who doesn't seem to know what was going on in this instance in terms of recordkeeping, telling him what donations has ROLF made over the years, he does a trial balance for them. And for the year 2016, he says, oh, there's a gift there, but there's an asterisk next to it, your Honor.

I get suspicious when I see asterisks. You have got a baseball record that has an asterisk next to it, you know something is not quite kosher.

There's an asterisk on trial balance dated

December 31st, 2016, because it says -- according to Mr. Gloznek, it says "fair market value unknown."

That is a document from May of 2020. They said they still don't know the value of this artwork.

But you settle the score. If you make a gift, you find out what it's worth. Maybe you don't do it on the very day, but you do it the next week. You get it appraised. You know what you have given to the recipient. They never did this. They didn't want to know. Okay?

When I questioned Mr. Gloznek about this, I said, "Why don't you show the value? Even if you underestimated it, couldn't you correct it?"

He said, "Well, we think that the best evidence of the value is when you actually sell it. And then you know what you gave up."

That's not what the law allows. This is a charity. They have to record what they received.

They recorded nothing because they got nothing, your Honor.

Now, let me wrap this up, this point. Why did they do this? Mr. Lehman did this because he was trying to protect his right to get money out of this artwork. He had no deduction. He tries to stretch this out into years after the five-year recognition of the prior Benin Bronze deduction would be paying out. He's trying to protect his turn. He's saving his shot

for later. It's a sham. It's a sham.

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To talk to the second point, your Honor, even if we didn't have all this mysterious shenanigans, gifting, not gifting, regifting, ungifting, not reporting, misreporting -- even if we didn't have any of that going on, Mr. Lehman and ROLF cannot show legal title. As Mr. Warshavsky said in his papers previously, you have to show a voluntarily conveyance all the way back.

So we are talking about a 1917 drawing by Egon Schiele. ROLF can only take you back to 1964. My math is not good, but I know 64 and 17, there's a big gap there. They have nothing. They have no evidence of prior ownership.

If they don't believe the Maylander heirs' claim, if ROLF doesn't believe the Rieger heirs' claim as to where this artwork went, who had it, who do they think had it? They are not telling me some little old lady had it. They're not telling me some museum had it. They are saying, I know nothing. It's like Sergeant Schultz. I know nothing.

If they can't show ownership by anybody back before the war they can't get title here. We don't have to make a case. They cannot make their case.

They have three causes of action: declaratory

Opening Statement

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judgment, quiet title, injunctive relief.

For declaratory judgment, in their favor, they have to show there's an actual controversy. They have to show an actual stake in this. ROLF can't do that, again, as I said, there's no real gift. But if they don't have title, they can't make that declaratory judgment in their favor.

They can't get quiet title. Again, they have no ownership.

And injunctive relief has four elements.

They don't satisfy them. ROLF would have to show irreparable harm. ROLF would have to show monetary damages wouldn't cut it. ROLF would have to show a balancing of the equities weighs in their favor, but it doesn't. The fourth one would be if there's a public harm that would result. ROLF can't make that case.

So because they can't show legal title because they haven't offered any other path, that ownership could travel to ROLF, they lose.

Third point, the Maylanders' case is not here. The Maylanders' whole case rests on a 1960 contract that they tell us is between Etelka Hofmann, someone who somehow knew Karl Maylander, who died in a Jewish ghetto during the Holocaust -- that Etelka

Hofmann somehow ended up with Karl Maylander's art collection.

And in 1960, she approached Rudolf Leopold, who was a very big collector of Schiele's and Austrian works generally. And Etelka Hofmann had a No. 5 -- fifth listed item of Schiele's was a picture of *Edith Schiele Sitting* in watercolor. That's an interesting theory.

And I'll tell you, counsel has admitted -everybody's experts have opined on this -- it's very
difficult to identify Egon Schiele's works because he
used the same subjects so frequently. His wife is a
free model. She lives with him. He can draw her
sketch. His wife's sister is close to the family. He
can draw a sketch of her. His former girlfriend,
Wally Neuzil, plenty of drawings of her.

So if you have an artist who does a lot of, for example, nudes or a lot of women sitting or nude facing left and nude facing right, it's very ambiguous, very difficult to prove unless you have pictorial evidence from the time. Okay.

So the Maylanders think that the one under the 1960 contract is this picture we are talking about. I'm sorry, your Honor. I wish we had a picture here right now to show you, but they think

that the 1960 contract No. 5 is theirs.

If that's so, there's one party that would help provide information about it. That's Helga Dichand. The reason Helga Dichand matters is because the Maylander heirs are trying to say that sworn testimony, admissible testimony from Elisabeth Leopold, wife of Rudolf Leopold, who purchased the Drawing No. 5 under the 1960 contract -- they are trying to tell you Elisabeth Leopold doesn't know what she's talking about.

I'd laugh at this one. They said, she did not sign the contract. I'm sorry. If my husband showed up with an elephant in the driveway, I think I would know. If my husband showed up with a painting and put it in my home, I think I'd know. My name doesn't have to be on the contract for me to know.

Beyond that, Elisabeth Leopold is a knowledgeable witness, not just firsthand knowledge about the particular facts, but she's an expert to Schiele too. She and her husband had one of the largest collections of Egon Schiele's works in the world. And in 1994, they arranged for that collection to pass into a private foundation, the Leopold Museum Private Foundation.

They received Leopold's collection. They

got money from the Austrian bank. They got a legislation pact actually called the Leopold Act. They created the ability to build a museum to house this collection.

Elisabeth Leopold is not arm candy. She's a knowledgeable, educated woman, who has written books on Egon Schiele, and she's telling us, the picture that we got is 2225. And, you know, I actually remember it because we fought about it. I didn't like it quite so much. She liked the more daring things that Schiele did earlier in his career when he was more provocative and edgy.

This is a lovely, beautiful picture of Schiele's wife, but it's not to Elisabeth's taste, and she fought with her husband over it. And eventually they sold it to Karl to -- to Hans Dichand, who owned the Wurthle Galerie.

So that's what ROLF established. That's what we established on examination of Elisabeth Leopold.

But the Maylanders say, wait a minute, disregard everything that this woman has said since 2008 about which picture came to their family.

Disregard all that in favor of a hearsay statement from Hans Dichand's widow.

They, ROLF -- no, excuse me. They -- the 1 Maylander heirs get a statement from Mrs. Dichand 2 after the case has already started, and she says, you 3 know, we didn't get 2225 from the Leopolds. 4 Mrs. Dichand doesn't say where it came from, 2225. 5 She doesn't say, oh, we don't have that in our 6 collection. She says, I don't agree, effectively, 7 8 with what Mrs. Leopold says. 9 So do me a favor. Bring Ms. Dichand here, ask her the question. Ask her, what did you get? If 10 not this, then what did you get? 11 Now, counsel has said -- counsel for the 12 13 Maylander heirs has said, you know, don't blame me. The lady lives in Austria. No surprise. 14 MR. STAUBER: Excuse me, your Honor. 15 Objection. 16 17 MS. JAFFE: Excuse me. Excuse me. Excuse 18 me, your Honor. Excuse me. THE COURT: Hold on. If he's making an 19 20 objection --MS. JAFFE: I didn't realize he was. 21 didn't know what he was doing. I apologize. 22 THE COURT: If an attorney stands up during 23

THE COURT: If an attorney stands up during a proceeding, I think everybody can safely assume that there's either an emergency or an objection, usually

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the latter.

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MS. JAFFE: Thad.

MR. STAUBER: Objection. I think the opening statement has blurred into a closing statement. And we do have a witness here, who we'd like to start getting put on in relatively short Thank you, your Honor. order.

THE COURT: Ms. Jaffe, I would ask you to -much of what you said is more argument than explaining to the Court the evidence that you anticipate is going to be elicited during the trial.

So I would ask that you please limit your comments to what you anticipate the testimony or the evidence to be.

MS. JAFFE: I'll try to.

THE COURT: And it's -- yeah.

MS. JAFFE: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. JAFFE: Certainly.

So, your Honor, we think that the evidence here is from Elisabeth Leopold, and it makes clear which artwork was No. 5 under the contract. evidence will show that, and there's nothing rebutting that.

On the fourth point, your Honor, on laches,

the 1964 Marlborough Exhibition Catalogue -- evidence will show it -- says Wolfgang Fischer, who organized that exhibition, wrote an essay. And he told people who attended the exhibition that the works of Egon Schiele were not widely collected. They didn't -- this is a combination between what's in the Kallir catalogue and what's in the Marlborough 1964 Exhibition Catalogue.

The 1964 catalogue tells you the primary collectors, the early visioners of Schiele's work and prominence were the Jews of Vienna. These are the same people who were targeted by the Nazis. They were persecuted. They were shipped to concentration camps. They were murdered or they were exiled. If they lived, they had to give up their collections anyway.

So Mr. Lehman and Mr. Lehman's father knew all that in 1964. And the whole world knew it from that point. They had notice.

Your Honor, the evidence will show that, in years following the war, the Riegers continued to look for the entire collection, including *Portrait of the Artist's Wife*.

There is a major case. It's in our exhibits. We have argued about it in our papers. The Portrait of Wally case. The Portrait of Wally case

concerns a seizure by the District Attorney's Office of Manhattan. That same Rudolf Leopold I mentioned earlier, when he and his wife transferred their collection to this private foundation, the collection came to New York for an exhibition, December 1997 to January 1998.

And shortly before that exhibition closed, representatives of two Holocaust victims, Eva Bondy-Jaray, whose business was taken, the Wurthle Galerie, she and representatives of the heirs of Fritz Grünbaum asked the DA to get involved and seize some artworks that were part of the 1997/1998 exhibition, and the DA of Manhattan did so.

The sponsor of the Leopold collections
exhibition at the MoMA was Robert Lehman Foundation.
That's Mr. Robin Lehman's father's foundation. Robin
Lehman sits on the board of that foundation. Robin
Lehman knew there was a problem when the DA seized
these artworks.

It was in all the papers. I'm sure it's in the Democrat & Chronicle. I know it's in New York

Times. It's in the art newsletters. Everybody knew about that.

And in that case, in *Portrait of Wally*, the judge recognized that there was confusion about which

picture was *Portrait of the Artist's Wife* that belonged to Heinrich Rieger.

So, from 1998, when that case began with the seizure and continued, for nine years anyhow,

Mr. Lehman knew about it. If Mr. Lehman wanted to do anything to investigate provenance, he was on alert back in 1998. Don't let him deceive you. I asked him the question in his deposition.

So the evidence is before the Court -- it will come before the Court, excuse me, that the Rieger heirs were searching for the artwork, searched for years. ROLF has no laches claim against the Rieger heirs.

And for that reason, your Honor, we think that, at the end of the day, the Rieger heirs should go home with this artwork.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Jaffe.

Mr. Stauber, are you ready with your first witness?

MR. STAUBER: If you don't mind, your Honor, can we take a quick five? I'll go out and get the witness, bring him in, and get it set up.

THE COURT: We will take a five-minute recess.

MR. STAUBER: Thank you, your Honor.

	ROLF v. Michael Bar, et al 40
1	(Recess taken at 10:34 a.m.)
2	THE COURT: Mr. Stauber, call your first
3	witness.
4	MR. STAUBER: Thank you, your Honor. I'd
5	like to call Mr. Robin Lehman to the witness stand.
6	COURT SECURITY DEPUTY: Sir, raise your
7	right hand, face the court clerk, and be sworn.
8	ROBERT OWEN LEHMAN
9	called herein as a witness, having been duly sworn,
10	testified as follows:
11	THE CLERK: Please state and spell your name
12	for the record.
13	THE WITNESS: Robert Owen Lehman,
14	L-e-h-m-a-n, but I'm known as Robin.
15	THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Lehman.
16	How are you?
17	THE WITNESS: I'm good. How are you? Thank
18	you for being here.
19	THE COURT: I'm happy to be here.
20	Have you ever testified before?
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.
22	THE COURT: I'm just going to give you a
23	couple of instructions. Okay?
24	THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: You are going to be asked a

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ROLF v. Michael Bar, et al 41 number of questions today, and I want to make sure everyone is able to understand and hear your testimony. It sounds like you have a good, strong voice, but if you could please utilize the microphone. I want to make sure everybody is able to hear you. Okay?

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: Also, there is someone seated in front of you, who is taking down everything that is being said. I want to make sure we have as accurate a record as we can possibly get. So I'd ask that you please wait for an entire question to be put to you before you give your answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: There may be times where you're going to know what the next question is. Even in those circumstances, I'd ask that you please just wait, let the whole question be put to you, and then give your response. Okay?

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: In everyday, normal conversations, often we abbreviate, or we will use something less than a full answer or full words in our answers. Examples are uhm-uhm, unh-unh, that type of That can get confusing and is not as clear as

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber 42 a complete verbal response. 1 So I'd ask that you -- for each question 2 that is put to you, please give a complete verbal 3 response to each question. Okay? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Last item is, if you hear one of 6 the attorneys object, I'd ask that you please stop 7 8 wherever you are, give me a moment to make a ruling, 9 and I'll let you know whether or not to continue with your answer. Okay? 10 THE WITNESS: Okay. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. 12 13 Mr. Stauber. MR. STAUBER: Thank you, your Honor. With 14 your permission, I'd like to approach the witness. 15 THE COURT: You can proceed. 16 17 MR. STAUBER: Thank you. 18 DIRECT-EXAMINATION BY MR. STAUBER: 19 20 Q. Good morning, Robin. A. Good morning. 21 How are we doing today? 22 Q. A. Good. 23 Why don't you share with the Court a little bit 24 Q.

about your background. I mean, who is Robin Lehman?

A. Okay. I went to a boarding school, hated most of it, but when I got towards my senior year, I began to comprehend learning and really enjoyed it a lot.

And I painted, and actually I got a term off to create paintings and so on. And as part of the process, I shared records with my roommates, et cetera, all popular music, Percy Faith & His Orchestra and that kind of thing.

So I was painting happily away, and an event came that changed my life. I put on this record, and holy cow. What is that? It turned out to be Tchaikovsky, unlike anything I had ever heard before.

And that changed my life because, from that moment on, I sought out classical music, heard as much as I could possibly hear. And when I went to Yale, I actually started to learn the piano. I rented a room off campus. Music became a very large part of my life.

During my beginnings, I thought I was going to be a portrait artist and continued that for quite some time, and through fortuitous circumstances, I was recommended to go study music composition with Nadia Boulanger.

Nadia Boulanger is no longer with us, but she was up until 1960. I don't quite remember when she died. The foremost music conductor and music -- "teacher" is the wrong word, but I'll go with "teacher." Honored and recognized. And she taught Aaron Copeland and many other

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber names that you might be familiar with.

And when I went to her, I really had no knowledge of music, and I wrote her a letter saying, "I hear music. I want to learn how to compose. I have no training at all."

She gets this letter and opens it and was astonished.

Every other letter she ever got was I have ten degrees, and I have written ten symphonies. What is this guy? He must be kidding me. So let's have him come over?

When I came over, it turns out that was the truth. And so she said, Okay. You are here for the summer. Let's see how it goes. You can begin to have ear training with these people. Okay. These people were five-year-olds from schools. So here was I, twenty-something, learning ear training with the five-year-olds, who, by the way, were much better than I was.

To make a long story short, in this part of my life, I stayed on for ten years. I got very involved with music. I began to hear. It was a wonderful experience.

Then I had a new adventure by complete accident.

I happened to have a 16-millimeter camera. You know, back in those days, you didn't have video. And a friend of mine was going to make a film about a film -- Kirk Douglas, Yul Brenner, somewhere in the south -- I can't remember -- on a pirate ship and so on.

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

So I went along. I thought it would be fun. And they gave me a camera. Just set me loose. And I had such fun just roaming around the set, talking to all these people, and actually became known as "Cyclops" because there was never a time I didn't have the camera. Anyway, I was having such a blast.

And we went home, and I saw the footage of the professionals, of what they did, and I saw what I did. And I decided then and there I should have a go at film.

So I started making films. Make a long story short, I was lucky enough to have three Academy nominations and won two Academy Awards and made films very different from other people because my films didn't have words. They had pictures only.

- Q. Robin, if I might?
- A. Yes. Am I going on too much?
- Q. No, no, no, no, no, not at all. But what I wanted to make sure that the Court understood -- because we are talking about visual. Unfortunately, in the last year or so, your ability to see has been greatly diminished.

Yes?

A. Well, I've had macular degeneration going on since Covid struck, you know, and everything stopped. And in my present state, I really can't see you. I see a head, and I see dark where the eyes are, and I see you have

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber something dark on.

THE COURT: It's to your benefit,

Mr. Lehman.

THE WITNESS: What did you say?

THE COURT: That's to your benefit.

THE WITNESS: Maybe it is, and maybe it

isn't. Maybe it's to your benefit that I can't see

BY MR. STAUBER:

you.

- Q. So, Robin, I want to ask you, given all your travels in your life, what is it that brought you to Rochester?
- A. Oh, that's very simple. I fell in love, and nothing stands in the way of love. Oh, my God. I fell in love with this person, courted her for seven years.

She lived on her own. And during the wintertime, it snowed, and she'd come home and get plowed in. So what could I give her as a gift? What could I give her as a gift to win her heart? A snowblower. She loved it. What could I also give her as a gift to win her heart? An answering machine for the telephone.

So I courted her for a long time, and she finally said yes. And that was 35 years ago? Something in that region.

And I wake up every day more in love, more appreciative, and happier to be able to share my life with this person.

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

1 It just gets better every day.

- Q. And who is this young lady?
- A. Marie Rolf.
- Q. Okay. And is she in the courtroom with you here today?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Now --
- A. I don't know where she is. Don't ask me.
- Q. You can't see her, unfortunately.
- A. Yeah.
 - Q. But I assure you she's here.
- 12 With -- with her, did you form a foundation?
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. What is that foundation that you formed?
 - A. Robert Owen Lehman Foundation.
 - Q. And what is the purpose or mission of that foundation?
 - A. To further the education, which is a big word, of music. Mostly classical music is our heading but music in general. That could involve performance. That could involve education. Anything that would help a person in need.
 - Q. Okay. And how do you fund that foundation?
 - A. It was originally funded by a number of paintings my dad gave me. Kirchner. I had about 20 or 25, which I

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

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sold over the years. And those paintings funded the foundation. And there were a few small donations from other people, but it's a very small foundation in the world of foundations, a few hundred thousand dollars as opposed to a few hundred million dollars.

But that's, I think, the answer to your question, I suppose.

Ο. Sure.

Did you give the drawing that is the subject of this lawsuit to the foundation at some point in time?

- Yes, I did. Α.
- And why did you do that? Q.
- I thought the benefit -- I thought the foundation Α. would benefit more from having this drawing and the proceeds from the drawing than it benefited me to have it on the wall.
- Okay. Let's talk a little bit, step back a second, about the drawing. And we are talking about Egon Schiele's Portrait of the Artist's Wife, 1917; correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- And you know this as a work identified in the Q. Jane Kallir catalogue raisonné as D.1908?
 - Yes. Two. Two catalogue raisonnés. Α.
 - Which ones are those? Q.
 - Both. She made two catalogue raisonnés. Α.

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- Q. In 1990 and 1998?
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- Something like that, yes. Α.
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- Okay. Tell us about the facts and circumstances Q. surrounding the acquisition of the work in 1964, if you recall.
- A. Well, I was living in London then, and my dad was visiting. And there was a show at the Marlborough Gallery, whom I knew because one of my best friends worked there, and it happened to be Schiele. And I liked Schiele, and I said, "Let's go and have a look."
- And we went and had a look and saw the portrait of Edith, and I just thought it was such a magnificent work of art. I just fell in love with it. And --
 - Q. And?
 - -- the rest of the story is --
- Did you buy it? Who bought it at that time? You fell in love with it.
 - Α. Yes. My dad bought it.
 - Okay. Let's be clear. Q.
 - Α. From the gallery.
- Okay. Let's make sure we don't talk over each Q. other because she's good but not that good.
 - So let me make sure I finish my question first, Robin.
 - Α. Sorry.
 - That's okay. Now you are in good hands. You are Q.

just like my daughter, who talks over me.

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But, Robin, who is your father? Who is your father? What is his name?

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A. Okay. Robert Lehman.

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Q. Right. Okay. And this is -- when you refer to your father, this is the gentleman you were with in 1964.

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A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. So who acquired the work in 1964 at the Marlborough Gallery?

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A. He did.

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Q. Okay. Do you recall what he paid for it?

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A. 2,000 pounds.

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Q. Okay. And how did you come to acquire the work yourself?

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A. Well, I spent Christmas with him no matter where I lived. I went back to New York and spent Christmas with him, and he gave me the Schiele as a Christmas gift.

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Q. Okay. So the work is in New York. You are living in London, if I recall correctly.

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A. Correct.

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Q. And where does the work go? Does it go back with you to London?

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A. I took it back with me to London and put it on the wall.

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Q. Okay. Were you married at this time?

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Q.

- And who was your wife then?
- Aki, Aki Lehman. A-k-i. 3 Α.

Yes.

- Can you recall where the work, shall we say, resided after that, 1964 and forward? Was it in the home in London?
- Yes. But, afterwards, there was a move to go to Paris.
 - Q. Okay.
- And during that London time, I was constantly elsewhere making films. I made mostly nature films. So I traveled all over the world, places we would be terrified of going now, by the way. But anyway -- and by the way, the people were wonderful, and I suspect that people are still wonderful in these places with so many problems.

And now I lost my train of thought. I'm so sorry.

Q. It's okay.

So we are in London. You told us, at some point, you went to Paris. But you are traveling a lot. You are doing films.

- Right. Α.
- Somewhere in that path, did you get divorced or separated from your former wife?
- Well, first of all, she moved to Paris, and I Α. left all the paintings on the wall for the benefit of the

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

kids. I didn't want to just take everything away.

So she moved to Paris and brought all the art with her and resided in Paris; at which point, over a long period of time, we had a divorce.

- Q. Okay. Now, when you got divorced, were there any court orders or subsequent legal proceedings that declared you to be the owner of the drawing relative to your wife?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And what efforts, if any, did you make to try to recover the artwork from your wife?
- A. Well, there were and still are organizations who will handle problem works of art that have been -- are disappeared, and you can send these organizations your information. And then they will publish it on a timely basis, on a regular basis, and keep their eyes open for whatever work it is you sent them.

And so I gave that information to two organizations, but I can't remember their names right now.

- Q. And did you come up with any hits, or did anybody or any entity or organization tell you where the artwork was?
 - A. No. It seemed to have completely vanished.
- Q. Okay. So from 1964 until the time you recovered the work from your ex-wife, did anyone ever approach you or make an adverse claim to the artwork?

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- A. No.
- Q. Okay. How did you ultimately come to reacquire possession of the artwork?
 - A. Well, when my wife, Aki, died, my daughter -excuse me -- my daughter found the artwork under her, Aki's
 deathbed.
 - Q. And where was this? In --
 - A. In Paris.
 - Q. Okay. And your daughter -- who is your daughter?
 - A. Kate Lehman.
 - Q. And this is your daughter by virtue of Aki.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And do you recall in or around when this was in period of time?
 - A. Oh, God.
- Q. A number of years ago?
- 18 A. A long time ago.
 - Q. So when your daughter Kate made you aware of the artwork, you then retrieved the artwork and brought it back to New York, if I recall correctly?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And did you then send the artwork to the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art -- not Modern Art -- the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York?

- A. Yes, just to store it, to keep it there. I had other work -- other work there that they had previously stored.
 - Q. So you and your family have a long relationship with the Met.
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And this artwork is a drawing -- yes? -- on paper?
 - A. It's a drawing, but it has color in it.
 - Q. Is it fragile?
 - A. Probably. I would say so, yes.
- Q. Okay. All right. Now, in addition to sending it to the Met, did you discuss the possible sale of this artwork with Jane Kallir?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And who is Jane Kallir, and why would you discuss it with her?
- A. Jane Kallir is somebody we met. I can't really quite remember why, but we have known her for quite some time. And she was a dealer and also the author of these two comprehensive catalogues of Schiele. And so she had her own gallery, and I thought it would be an appropriate person to approach and consider a sale.
- Q. Okay. And are you identified in her catalogue raisonné 1990 and 1998 as the owner of this Schiele

1 artwork?

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- A. Yes.
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- Q. Why didn't you go with Jane, or Ms. Kallir, to sell the work?
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- A. Well, the price that she estimated for sale was so low as to be undesirable. Put it that way.
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- Q. Okay. All right. Now, at some point, you decided to gift this work to your foundation, to the ROLF foundation; correct?
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- A. Yes.
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- Q. Why did you do that? Can you refresh us about that?
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- A. Yes. After long thought and deliberation, I decided that the foundation could make better use of this asset than me hanging up on my wall, and so I gave it to
- 15
- the foundation.
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- Q. Okay. Do you recall in your individual capacity signing a deed of gift?
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- A. Yes.
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- Q. Okay. And then did you, in turn, in your capacity as president of the ROLF foundation, sign an acceptance deed of gift?
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- A. Yes.
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- Q. Okay.
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MR. DOWD: Objection to the forms of the

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

questions. If you could caution counsel. These are
leading questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to allow some leeway just so that -- I mean, we are -- it appears

Mr. Stauber is covering chunks of time, literal time, and is redirecting to try to keep the testimony relevant to it -- to this proceeding, but --

MR. STAUBER: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- the objection, Mr. Stauber --

MR. STAUBER: Fair enough.

THE COURT: -- I'll allow what's happened.

I'll overrule the present objection but with that in mind.

MR. STAUBER: Right. And understanding, your Honor, we are not presenting this witness with any exhibits because he can't see them. So -- and many of these exhibits, if not all, have been admitted into evidence. But I appreciate the objection.

BY MR. STAUBER:

Q. So, Mr. Lehman, we now are in a spot and place where you testified that you, in your individual capacity, signed the deed of gift; then, in your capacity as president of the foundation, signed an acceptance of the deed of gift.

You've shared with us that you explored a sale with

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

Jane Kallir and her gallery, St. Etienne, and decided not to do that and that the work is at the Met.

What happens next?

- A. I approached Christie's, and it seemed like a good place to sell this. So I authorized Christie's to come and collect the work from the Met. They came and took it. By then, we had an agreement, a -- I don't know what you would call it.
 - Q. A consignment agreement?
- A. A consignment agreement, an agreement that they take it for possible sale, whatever it was.

Anyway, they came and took it. Period.

- Q. Okay. So you entered into a consignment agreement on behalf of ROLF with Christie's; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you have a prior relationship with Christie's? In opening here, we've heard counsel talk about Stephen Lash.

Who is Stephen Lash?

A. Stephen Lash became an extremely good friend of mine. I would occasionally buy something at auction, like an Egyptian -- a small Egyptian sculpture or other things of -- antiquities, call it. And he would always let me know when the antiquity sale was, and I would come and have a look.

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We just had a very good relationship. He seemed like a very likeable, straightforward chap. So we developed a friendship much beyond Christie's.

So ROLF consigns the artwork to Christie's, Christie's takes the artwork, and now you are sitting in a chair eight years later in a courtroom.

How did that happen? What happened next? What did Christie's alert you to, and what did you tell Christie's to do?

MR. DOWD: Objection to the form of the question.

THE COURT: I'm going to allow it.

You can answer it.

THE WITNESS: Okay. The first thing I heard from Christie's was we have a possible claimant, and there's possibly a connection with the Holocaust and confiscated artwork. Do we have your permission to investigate this? To which I said "Yes."

And they started investigating. And very shortly afterwards, if my timeline is correct -- and forgive me if I'm wrong -- then came our friends the Riegers, who claimed ownership to the artwork.

And I seriously considered the claim. It seemed plausible. And actually, at the time, it seemed the right thing to do, for me to make some sort of arrangement with these people, who came out of the woodwork.

BY MR. STAUBER:

- Q. When you say "these people," you are referring both to Maylander --
 - A. No, no, no.
 - Q. -- and Rieger? No?
 - A. No. Just the Riegers.
 - Q. Just the second one that came?
 - A. No.
- Oh, the Maylanders. I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I get mixed up. I'm wrong.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. It's the Maylanders who came first as a claim.

 And there was a period of time when Christie's knew there was a claim. Maylanders were investigating it. And I was thinking of, you know, what would be the fair thing to do with this claimant? It seemed like a valid claim to me at the time.

So it took me some months to mull it all over. And during that period, then the Riegers appeared and made another claim, at which point I came to the conclusion that possibly two claims can't be correct. And I spent a good year trying to get those two parties and myself together to make some sort of equitable, fair division of the artwork.

And the two parties refused to meet with each other, and it just became totally impossible; at which point, reluctantly, I called Thad, and the rest is history.

- Q. But before you called Thad, did you also have any actions with any law enforcement?
 - A. Oh, yes.
- Q. Share with us what interactions you might have had with the FBI or the U.S. Attorney's Office.
- A. I received, out of the blue, a call from the FBI.

 I can't remember her name, but I do remember how polite and cordial she was. She told me that the Riegers have introduced some documents claiming ownership and so on, and what was my side of the story.

So I simply photocopied my whole file and sent it to her. And she then got back to me and said, we -- we are getting -- we are getting out of this dispute. We are not going to continue this dispute. You are on your own. And that was the end of the FBI.

- Q. What about the U.S. Attorney's Office? Do you recall having a conversation with anybody from the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York City?
- A. Well, I think I'm sort of mixing it all up together.
 - Q. Maybe you are.
 - A. Isn't -- is the U.S. Attorney's Office the FBI?

- Q. No. The FBI is separate from the U.S. Attorney's Office.
 - A. Okay. Then I'm forgetting --
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. -- that conversation, I guess.
- Q. Okay. If you'll recall, there was a
 U.S. Attorney that you sent an email to or a letter to that
 you typed up.
 - A. I'm sorry. I'm forgetting.
 - Q. That's okay.
 - Did you, with respect to any law enforcement that you spoke with, cooperate with them?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. With everybody.
 - Q. And with respect to Christie's, you instructed them to do their provenance research; correct?
 - A. Pursue, pursue, find out what the story is.
 - Q. Okay. And what about Jane Kallir? Did you ask her to do any investigation?
 - A. Yes. I asked her to do some investigation also.
 - Q. Okay. And did you share the results of any of these investigations with either or both of the claimants?

 Did you prevent Christie's from sharing what they found

Okay. Now, why are we here today, then? What is

1 with anybody?

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A. No.

Q.

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it you are asking this Court to do?

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A. Well, there's two folks who claim to own the work. I owned it, having bought it. So, to that degree, I owned it. And I'm asking your Honor to hear the evidence, of which there's much, and make a decision as to who is the rightful owner.

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Did I answer your question?

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Q. I think so. That is what I -- why I want to know why -- why would you go through all this for eight years? This started in 2016.

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A. Well, in retrospect, by hook or by crook, by arresting these two claimants and sticking them in a cell along with me and somehow coming to an agreement that --

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I'm sorry.

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Q. I understand your --

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A. That would have been the better route.

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Q. But --

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A. After so many years -- I had no clue it was going to go on for so many years, and I had so many new gray hairs.

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Q. Well, I have grown a gray beard in that time.

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A. I lost my train of thought. I'm sorry.

- Q. Let me ask you a question. Did you own any Egon Schiele artworks before the drawing?
 - A. Yes, I did.

- Q. Okay. And what did you do with those Egon Schieles?
- A. Well, for a time, I fell in love with Egon

 Schiele, partially seduced by my good friend, who worked at

 Marlborough, and I had eight or ten or so drawings of his

 some years prior. I can't remember exactly the years, but

 there came a time -- full halt for a second.

I became an avid collector of music manuscripts,

Beethoven, Mozart and such things. And as you might

assume, they were rather expensive, and I just came to the

conclusion I couldn't collect Schiele and music at the same

time, and so I basically divested myself of all the

Schiele. This is some years before the visit to the

Marlborough Gallery where I met Edith.

Q. I see.

And did anyone, at any time, ever make any claims to those Schieles while you owned them?

- A. No.
- Q. Is there anything else you'd like to share with the judge?

THE COURT: Relating to the case.

MR. STAUBER: Relating to the case, I mean,

Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber

aside from a good music or food recommendation.

BY MR. STAUBER:

- Q. We will have an opportunity on rebuttal, Robin.
- A. I just don't know what to say because, for so many years, I have been boiling mad when I went to sleep and couldn't sleep at night. And then at some point, it was like, you know, whatever is going to happen is going to happen. So now, at least, I get a good night's sleep.

But it's outrageous that --

- O. Robin -- Robin --
- A. Am I answering you?
- Q. Go ahead.
- A. It's outrageous that one of two parties obviously never owned this and are just fabricating a case.
- Q. But you don't -- Robin, you don't know which one, if either of them, has a valid case?
 - A. No, no.
- Q. And you relied upon Christie's, Jane Kallir, the various experts to research it and share that with the Court?
 - A. Absolutely.

MR. STAUBER: Okay. I don't have any further questions at this time, your Honor. Cognizant of the Court needs to break at 12:20, which is in -THE COURT: No. 11:40.

65 Lehman - DX by Mr. Stauber MR. STAUBER: 12:40. 1 THE COURT: 11:40. 2 MR. STAUBER: Oh, I'm sorry. 11:40. 3 So do you need to take a -- if we can go off 4 the record for a second? 5 THE COURT: We can go off the record. 6 (There was a discussion held off the record.) 7 8 THE COURT: Let's go back on the record. Who is going to be handling the cross-examination? 9 MR. DOWD: I am, your Honor, Raymond Dowd. 10 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Dowd. 11 You can proceed. 12 13 Let me -- Mr. Lehman, I'm just going to give you a little further direction in regard to your 14 testimony on cross-examination. 15 Often on cross-examination, attorneys try to 16 17 make an effort to phrase their questions in a form that seeks a yes or a no answer. What I'd ask you to 18 do is, if a question is put to you in a way that's 19 20 seeking a yes or no answer, please answer yes or no, if you can. 21 If you believe that you cannot give an 22 honest answer simply by saying yes or no, then I'd ask 23 that you tell the attorney that you can't answer 24

honestly yes or no, and then it will be up to the

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

attorney to ask a different question.

And, also, advise you that sometimes I know it gets frustrating for witnesses when they are limited to yes or no answers, and they want to explain more. It's a natural tendency. I'd ask that you withhold from just providing spontaneous additional information, and remember that your attorney will have the opportunity to come back and ask you further questions on redirect. Okay?

Go ahead, Mr. Dowd.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Lehman.
- A. Good morning, Mr. Dowd.
- Q. Please let me know if you don't understand a question, and I'll be happy to rephrase it for you.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. You were 28 years old when you purchased D.1908? When your father did. I'm sorry.
 - A. Yeah. When my father did.
- Q. By that time, you had bought and sold multiple Schieles; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. When you went to that gallery at age 28,

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

Marlborough Gallery, 1964, did you read the catalogue?

- A. I suppose I did. I actually don't even know if I had a catalogue.
- Q. You were there at the opening night party; correct?
- A. Well, are you asking, was I mailed a catalogue and had one in hand?
 - Q. At any time.

- A. The answer to that is no.
- If I picked up a catalogue when I was there, the answer is yes.
 - Q. Do you recall reading it?
 - A. No, I don't recall reading it.
- Q. Now, I'm just going to read an excerpt of it that is Plaintiff's Exhibit 34 in evidence and ask you if it reflects your recollection.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And it's a bit long. So I'll read slowly for the court reporter.

"The fate of Schiele's work was as tragic as his untimely death. In 1938, a few daring private collectors and connoisseurs of his work such as Erich Lederer,

Dr. Oskar Reichel, Dr. Otto Kallir, Professor Otto Benesch, and others - mostly members of the Viennese Jewish haute bourgeoisie - were exiled, imprisoned or killed by the

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all-powerful Nazi element of the time. Their Schieles 'decadent art' - suffered a similar persecution and fate
and were likewise dispersed. It is a haunting thought that
possibly Hitler's ideological ravings could have been

kindled by a Schiele, which he might well have seen during his youth in the gutters of Vienna..."

Do you recall having read or seen that language around the time?

- A. No. I don't recall.
- Q. Did you, any time since that exhibition, have occasion to read the Marlborough 1964 catalogue?
 - A. I don't recall reading that.
- Q. Now, you do know that most of Schiele's collectors were Jewish; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you do know that most of them were Viennese Jews; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you do know that Viennese Jews were --
 - A. Excuse me. Did you say, did I know or do I know?
 - Q. Do you know?
 - A. Yes. As I'm sitting here, yes, I do know.
 - Q. Did you know it in 1964?
 - A. I -- not that I -- I'm not sure.
- Q. At Yale, did you study anything to do with the

1 Holocaust?

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- A. No, I don't think so.
- Q. How about at boarding school?
 - A. No.
 - Q. What boarding school did you go to?
- A. Brooks School.
- Q. When did you learn that Hitler had murdered European Jews?
- A. I don't know. At some point, I learned it. I can't really answer with any precision.
 - Q. Do you think it was prior to age 28?
 - A. I don't know is the real answer.
- Q. Did your father ever discuss the Holocaust with you?
 - A. No.
 - Q. When did you first donate an artwork for charity?
- A. The Kirchner artworks I donated to the foundation. Maybe five years prior to when the Schiele was donated. I can't give you a precise answer.
 - Q. So about 2011?
- A. I can't give you a precise answer but somewhere in that time period.
- Q. And that was the first charitable donation of an artwork that you had made in your entire life?
- A. I donated a manuscript to the Morgan Library, if

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you call a manuscript an artwork, and the answer is probably, yes.

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Q. So let's focus on that Morgan Library donation.

How did that donation happen of the manuscript?

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A. I can't give you any background because I just don't remember.

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Q. Do you recall roughly when the donation was?

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A. Not even roughly when. I'm sorry.

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Q. Do you think it was within the last 20 years?

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A. I would say possibly.

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Q. And do you recall the process of how the donation was made? Was there a deed of gift?

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A. I think what happened is I gave them the manuscript, and they gave me a receipt. A formal deed of

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Q. And did they give you a tax deduction?

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A. I believe I did get a tax deduction.

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Q. Do you recall, aside from the Kirchners and the Morgan Library manuscript, making any other donations of

charitable -- of -- sorry -- of artworks to charities?

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A. I just don't recall any.

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Q. Now, ROLF made donations to the Morgan Library; is that correct?

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A. I think so, yes.

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Q. Why?

gift, I'm not sure.

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A. I don't remember who the recipient of the donation was, but the foundation -- the purpose was to basically enhance music: composition, performance, theory, study of, and so on.

- Q. At the Morgan Library.
- A. Yes -- no, no. In general. That's the purpose of the foundation.
 - O. ROLF --
- A. I can't remember why I gifted the Morgan, specifically. Guess I should say, I can't remember why the Lehman Foundation, Robert Owen Lehman Foundation, gifted the Morgan, but no doubt there was a reason. I just can't remember it.
- Q. Now, aside from the Morgan Library donation, the Kirchner drawings, and D.1908, do you have any recollection of making any other charitable donations in your lifetime?

THE COURT: Let me -- just so we are clear, you are not talking, like, donations everywhere? Cash to churches? Are you talking about everything or talking about artwork?

MR. DOWD: That's a fair point, your Honor. Let me withdraw the question.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DOWD: And I will reask.

BY MR. DOWD:

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Q. I just want to focus, if I may, Mr. Lehman, on donations of artworks.

You testified that you had the Morgan Library manuscript, and that was a donation. You testified the Kirchner drawings. That was a donation.

Did you make any other donations of artworks in your lifetime?

- A. Not that I recall.
- Mr. Lehman, do you recall testifying earlier as to -- withdrawn.
 - As to what? Α.
 - I'll start again. Q.

Did there come a time when you donated a Benin Bronze to the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation?

- A. Oh, I'm sorry. I forgot that. Yes, yes, definitely.
 - Okay. How did that donation happen?
- A. Close to 60 years ago, I formed a significant collection of Benin Bronzes, and they were stored in a warehouse. I didn't really have place in my house to store these things, many of them masterpieces. And I thought it was really a pity that these were not enjoyed by the public.

And so to make a long story short, I approached the Museum of Fine Arts Boston, if I am getting it right -- I

seem to be nervous enough that I forget things, but anyway -- and made an arrangement with them. They would build a room for display of the Benin art, of which there were roughly 30 items.

And as part of the agreement, I would gift a piece to the museum periodically, having to do with taxes. And so they built the showroom, call it. The Benin artwork was installed there. And over a period of time, I proceeded, more or less every two or three years, to make a donation of a Benin piece, which the museum themselves would own.

I owned all the rest that was there, and I would simply donate such and such a piece to the museum in a formal letter, and they would give a letter of acceptance. It did not in any way change the way things were displayed.

So that proceeded over a number of years.

I don't know if I answered your question.

Q. I think you did, Mr. Lehman. Thank you. I have some follow-up questions.

When you said when you formed the collection of Benin Bronzes and it was in a warehouse, do you mean you purchased them?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Where did you purchase them?
- A. Mostly London.
- Q. And when you used the words -- in answering the

question, you said it was having to do with taxes.

What did you mean by that?

- A. Well, if I donated a Benin plaque to the MFA, the plaque would be valued at X-amount. And then I would let my attorney know what the -- what the plaque was valued at, and he would help me with whatever tax deduction might be applicable.
 - Q. And who was your attorney?
 - A. Brian Gloznek.
 - Q. And how long has Mr. Gloznek represented you?
- A. Gees, I don't know. Since I was 22 or something like that. A long time.
- Q. Now, you said that Museum of Fine Arts Boston, or the MFA, that they would build a room for display.

Did this room have your name on it?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And when you got a tax deduction for making a timed donation, what did you do with that deduction?

MR. STAUBER: Objection, vague.

THE COURT: Perhaps you can rephrase the question.

MR. DOWD: Sure, sure.

- BY MR. DOWD:
- Q. Did you use the tax deductions to defray income tax?

- - Q. So during the entire period that you were donating Benin Bronzes, did you pay income tax?
 - A. Yes.

Α.

Q. How much?

Yes.

MR. STAUBER: Objection.

THE COURT: I guess I'm not immediately seeing what the relevance would be.

Sustained.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. When you had income, you used the tax deduction against the income to lower your taxes; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So for a period of 20 years, you took deductions for donations of the Benin Bronzes; correct?
- A. I don't know if it's 20 years but certainly over a time period, yes.
 - Q. Do you know how many years it was? Like --
- A. I don't remember, but the tax deduction -- the works of art were much more valuable than my income, and so it was spread over a couple of years. So I would give this item to the Museum of Fine Arts, and then Brian would help me. And this year, I have so much that I can take, and next year, I can carry some over and so on.

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And so it worked. And then when this item -- I'm sorry. When this item was, tax-wise, used up, then I would give them another Benin piece, and the same process would proceed.

- Q. So if the deductions were more valuable than your income, did you take the deduction in that year?
- A. You said if the tax deduction was more valuable than my income?
 - O. Yes.
- A. It was not. So I'm not answering your question, but the question is inapplicable. I don't know how to proceed.
- Q. So the deductions were always less valuable than your income?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And did there come a time that the Museum of Fine Arts Boston informed you that one of the Benin Bronzes was stolen?
 - A. No, the museum did not inform me of that.
- Q. Did The New York -- do you recall The New York
 Times reporting the Museum of Fine Arts Boston disputing
 the provenance of one of the Benin Bronzes?
- A. I don't recall that, but in any case, that's false.
 - Q. Did you -- do you recall the Museum of Fine Arts

Boston expressing concerns at any point about the provenance of one or more of the Benin Bronzes that you donated?

- Yes. We had discussions after quite a few articles in The Boston Globe. I can't remember. must have been five or six. And, yes, we had discussions.
- Q. And what were the sum and substance of those discussions?
- The substance of the discussion was to try and approach the Nigerians and to find some way so the museum could keep the works on display and at the same time satisfy the Nigerians, plural, several different people and several different entities, would satisfy their ownership concerns.
 - And what are their ownership concerns?
- There were -- you know, I can't really answer that question because I don't know.
 - Q. You have no idea?
 - Α. Well, I can speculate.
 - Don't want you to speculate. Q.

No attorney ever told you what the Nigerians' concerns were?

MR. STAUBER: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

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1 BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. The Museum of Fine Arts Boston, did they ever tell you what the Nigerians' concerns were?
- A. I think the sticky wicket here is your use of the word "concerns," which I don't understand in this context.
- Q. You used the word "ownership concerns" in response to an earlier question.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. I'm trying to understand what you meant by "ownership concerns."

Can you explain when you said --

- A. Well, we --
- Q. -- they had ownership concerns?
- A. The Nigerians had quite a few different entities vying for trying to get this artwork back. And each one was different from the other, and each one disrespected the other. So it was total mud as far as I was concerned.
 - Q. Were you boiling mad about it?
 - A. No.

MR. STAUBER: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to sustain it. I don't see what the relevance of this would be.

MR. DOWD: There was earlier testimony that he was boiling mad about the current situation. I was just trying to understand if he had the same emotional

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd 79 response to the Nigerians' ownership concerns. 1 THE WITNESS: No. The difference --2 THE COURT: I still don't see whether his 3 anger levels have anything to do with --4 THE WITNESS: I can answer. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Lehman, as I indicated to 6 you before, if there's an objection, I need to make a 7 8 ruling. 9 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. THE COURT: And I'll let you know whether or 10 not to answer. 11 I'm going to sustain the objection. 12 13 BY MR. DOWD: Q. What was your emotional response to the 14 Nigerians' expression of ownership concerns? 15 MR. STAUBER: Objection. 16 THE COURT: Sustained. 17 BY MR. DOWD: 18 Q. When you testified just now that you thought the 19 20 situation was total mud, did you express that opinion to anyone other than the Court now? 21 Oh, I must have, yes. 22 Did you express your concerns to the Museum of 23

Fine Arts Boston?

A. I think they knew that.

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- 1
- Q. How did they know that?
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A. Well, the Museum of Fine Arts and I had periodic conversations about this topic of restitution and ownership, et cetera.

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THE COURT: Mr. Dowd, I'm sorry. I'm going to need to stop right now.

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Mr. Lehman, I apologize as well. It is
11:40. We are going to -- as I indicated before, we
are going to recess for the lunch hour. I'd like to
resume at 1:15. So if everybody can make arrangements

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Court will be in recess until then.

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to be ready to go right at 1:15, I'd appreciate it.

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Thank you.

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Mr. Lehman, you can step down if you like.

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THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

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(Recess taken at 11:42 a.m.)

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THE COURT: In the matter of Robert Owen

I note that Mr. Lehman has resumed the

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Lehman Foundation, Incorporated versus Eva Zirkl,

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Michael Bar and Robert Rieger Trust, ready to continue

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with the trial?

oath.

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stand, and I'll remind Mr. Lehman you are still under

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We left off during the cross-examination by

1 Mr. Dowd.

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Mr. Dowd, are you ready to continue?

MR. DOWD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can proceed.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Lehman. Welcome back.
- A. Good afternoon, Mr. Dowd. Welcome back, also.
- Q. Thank you.

Earlier you testified that you were on the board of the Robert Lehman Foundation, am I right about that?

- A. You said if I'm on the board?
- Q. Yes.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
 - Q. Okay. Can you tell me how that came about?
- A. Well, my wife and I decided to form a foundation and had some advice as to how to form it and what format and did so.
- Q. So that's the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But I thought you testified that there's a Robert Lehman Foundation, am I correct about that?
 - A. That's correct. Is that what your question was

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- Q. Yes. Yes, sir.
- A. Oh, I misunderstood. Sorry.
- Q. No. It's okay. So how did it come about that you became -- as I understand it, it was your father's foundation, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Can you explain how it came about that you got on to that foundation?
- A. I was very close to my dad. And when he died, the other trustees on the foundation voted me in.
 - Q. Was this following a lawsuit?
- 13 A. No.
 - Q. You didn't sue your father's estate?
 - A. That's something entirely different.
 - Q. Were you included on the board of the Robert Lehman's Foundation in your father's Will?
 - A. I don't think so, no.
 - Q. So when were you voted on to the board of the Robert Lehman Foundation?
 - A. Heavens. I really can't remember. A long time ago. Sorry.
 - Q. Was it after your father's death?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And was this a foundation, Robert Lehman

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Foundation, created by your father's Will?

- 2
- I think so. I'm not quite sure how it was Α. created though.
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- When you joined, could you describe what your role and duties were on the board?
- 6

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- Α. Did I describe to them?
- 7

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No. Can you describe for us now what your role was? Was this in the 1970s?

I suppose so. My role was, amongst other folks

- 9
- on the board, to review applications for donations. And as 10
- a group, some of us like one thing and some of us liked 11

donations to whichever ones we all agreed on.

- 12
- another. And we would sit around a table a couple of times
- 13
- a year, go through all of the proposals and come up with
- 14
- Did you have any other roles as a board member?
- 15 16
- Α. No.
- 17
- Q. Were there minutes kept of your board meetings?
- 18
- Α. Yes.
- 19
- And were there books and records kept of the Q. foundation?
- 20
- A. Were there what?
- 22

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- Books and records. Q.
- 23
- I can't answer because I'm not sure I understand
- 24
- the question. I'm not equipped to understand the
- 25

question.

I don't know if this is the answer you are

- 1
- Q. Did the foundation have an audit committee?
- 2
- searching for, but there were minutes to the board
- 4

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- meetings. Is that what you're looking for?
- 5
- Q. You have answered that.
- 6
- A. Okay.

Α.

- 7
- Q. But did the Robert Lehman Foundation have an audit committee?
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- A. I'm not sure.
- 10
- Q. Did the Robert Lehman Foundation prepare tax returns?
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- A. Yes.
- 13
- Q. And how do you know that?
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- A. Well, my accountant, Brian Gloznek, also worked for the Lehman Foundation and prepared their tax returns.
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- Q. And from what period approximately to what
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- 18
- A. A very long time. I'm sorry. And until now for
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- 20 Q. Okay. So Mr. Gloznek still prepares the
- 21 Form 990s for the Robert Lehman Foundation?
- 22
- A. Yes.

Α.

period?

certain.

- 23
- Q. What do you understand a Form 990 to be?
- 24

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what donations to the foundation, if any, have been giving,

I suppose it's what donations have been made,

basically a summary of the workings of the foundation for
the year.

- Q. And you list any sales of the foundation?
- A. Not from the Robert Lehman Foundation. They didn't really make sales.
- Q. And why was that? What were the assets of the Robert Lehman Foundation?
 - A. The Robert Lehman collection.
 - Q. Just artworks that never got sold?
 - A. They weren't for sale.
 - Q. And were there other assets other than artworks?
 - A. I don't think so.

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- Q. So when you said you were -- as a board member, you made donations. What were you making donations of?
- A. The foundation had a sum of money which was invested, and they -- they had to by law give away 10 percent. And sometimes they gave away 10 percent. Sometimes they gave away more and carried over that accounting to the next year; sometimes not, depending on the proposals that were submitted to the foundation.

Does that answer your question?

- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Okay.
- Q. As a board member, did you get regular financial reports about the foundation's assets?

Well, it wasn't regular but pretty much a couple

- 1 2
- of times a year, basically stocks owned and gains and losses and what cash is available.
- 4
- Q. And did those documents show professional fees?
- 5

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- A. Yes, I'm sure. I don't remember specifically, but they must have had professional fees -- or been charged for professional fees.
- 7
- Q. And when Form 990s are filed, they disclose professional fees, don't they?
- 9
- A. I don't know.
- 11
- Q. Have you looked at a Form 990?
- 12
- A. I might have. I'm not sure.
- 13
- Q. Now, at one point in time, you testified that you wanted to sell D.1908; is that correct?

And you offered it to Jane Kallir; is that

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- A. Yes.
- 1617
- correct?
- 18
- A. Well, I met with her to see what she had to say,

but an offer is a little too much to say. But she's an

- 19
- 20 expert, and I approached her to explore her expertise in
- 21 this matter.
- 22
- Q. And what did she say?
- 23
- A. She gave it a low estimate. I can't remember the

exact figure, but it was -- it was not an estimate that we

- 24
 - considered appropriate is the right word.
- 25

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

- Q. Was it less than a million dollars?
- A. No.

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- Q. Was it more than \$2 million?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Was it less than \$3 million?
- A. No.
- Q. So somewhere between 2 and \$3 million?
 - A. Actually I must have answered incorrectly. Just to clear it up, I think her estimate was somewhere around 3 to 4 million.
- Q. Three to four.
- A. In that range.
- Q. And this was -- you found this to be incredibly low; is that accurate?
 - A. I -- I could phrase it in that manner, yes.
 - Q. Now, you testified that you signed a deed of gift; is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.

that --

- Q. Where did the deed of gift come from?
- A. What do you mean by "come from"?
- 21 Q. Who created it?
- A. I don't remember. I think Brian Gloznek or a
- 23 | lawyer. I can't remember which.
- Q. So Brian Gloznek said he didn't prepare it. Does
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- A. Okay. So then it must have been a lawyer.
- Q. What lawyer?

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- A. I'm not sure.
- Q. Did you check your records to see who prepared it?
 - A. Did I check my records?
 - Q. Yeah. Before coming here today.
 - A. I don't -- no, I did not.
 - Q. Did you have a deposition in this matter?
- 10 A. I don't think so.
 - Q. You were not deposed by counsel in this action?
- A. Well, I -- excuse me, when you say, "this matter" --
 - Q. Yes. This action, where we are today. I'm not trying to confuse you.
 - A. No. I thought when you said "this matter," I thought you meant the matter that you were talking about a second earlier.
 - Q. I apologize. I'm jumping around.
 - A. Yes.
- Now, that I'm with you, this matter being the reason why we're here?
 - Q. Yes, sir. Yes.
 - A. Okay. Did I have a deposition? Yes.
- 25 Q. Okay. Now, at that deposition, we asked you who

1 prepared the deed of gift and you didn't recall.

Do you recall making -- having that testimony?

- A. No, I don't recall.
- Q. Okay. And at that deposition, you said you didn't have any records of who prepared the deed of gift. Is that still the case?
- A. Well, my recollection was that Brian may have prepared the deed of gift. As I recall, it's like a sentence or two.
- Q. It's not a lengthy document. I can show it to you, if that would help. I guess, it wouldn't.
- A. No. I'm aware of it. It's just a sentence or two. You can read it, if you want. It's very short.
 - Q. Sure. That's a great idea actually.

Since it is very brief, I'm reading -- showing counsel this is ROLF's trial exhibits, Volume 2. Exhibit 66 through 100 is the binder, and I'm referring to Exhibit 74, which is listed as deed of gift. This deed of gift -- well, I'm sorry. Let me start. Now, I'm reading from the document at the top --

THE COURT: One second. I just want to confirm, is this one of the exhibits that has been agreed upon to be admitted into evidence?

MR. DOWD: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there any objection to having

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd 90 it marked received at this point being that --1 MR. STAUBER: We certainly don't think so. 2 MR. DOWD: Our concern, your Honor, is that 3 we don't know who created it, how it was created. And 4 we're trying to establish a foundation that we were 5 not able to establish through a deposition or 6 otherwise. 7 8 THE COURT: So you don't want to admit it into evidence? Your ultimate goal is not to admit it? 9 MR. DOWD: It's a cross-examination. 10 THE COURT: No, I understand. But you are 11 about to read from the document. That's why I'm 12 13 asking. That's why I brought it up. MR. DOWD: The reason -- on 14 cross-examination, ordinarily I wouldn't do this. But 15 the witness is visually impaired, and I wanted to be 16 17 sympathetic to ensure that whatever recollection --THE COURT: Mr. Dowd, I just -- it's my 18 mistake. I just assumed that, perhaps, it was a 19 20 document you were looking to admit at some point, and I figured we could save ourselves a little time now. 21 I just wasted more time by bringing it up, so you go 22 ahead. 23

> MR. OSINSKI: We premarked Mr. Lehman's prior deposition transcript and all the exhibits to be

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read into evidence, and we haven't received any
objections to that. And I think it's past the
deadline, so we would request to move this as well as
those exhibits into evidence.

THE COURT: I'll let you make that request when it's on redirect or some other time, but I'm going to let Mr. Dowd complete his cross-examination first.

MR. OSINSKI: Understood.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Dowd.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. DOWD:

Q. So, Mr. Lehman, I'm looking at what's been marked by your counsel as deed of gift, titled deed of gift:

"This Deed Of Gift dated as of 29 March 2016 (hereinafter referred to as this 'Deed') is hereby made from Robert Owen Lehman, having an address at 3487 East Avenue, Rochester,

New York..."

ZIP code:

"... (the 'Donor'), to Robert Owen Lehman
Foundation, a New York corporation having an
address at 3487 East Avenue, Rochester,
New York..."

Same ZIP code:

"... (the 'Donee').

"Whereas, the Donor owns the original painting by Egon Schiele, the gouache portrait of his wife, Edith dated 1917, whereas, the Donor wishes to give the Work to the Donee as a gift;
"Now, therefore, the Donor and Donee hereby agree as follows:

- "1. The Donor, as a gift and for no consideration, hereby irrevocably assigns, transfers, grants and conveys to the Donee the Egon Schiele painting as of the date hereof.
- "2. The Donor and Donee each hereby covenant and agree to perform such acts and execute, acknowledge and deliver such other instruments as may reasonably be required in order to effect the transfer contemplated hereby.
- "3. This Deed and the rights and obligations hereof of the Donor and the Donee shall in all respects be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York (without giving effect to New York's principles of conflicts of law).

 "In witness whereof, the Donor and the Donee have caused this Deed to be executed and delivered as of the date first above written."

And below, we see donor is Robert Owen Lehman and the donee is Robert Owen Lehman Foundation, Inc. and each bears a signature.

Now, do you recall that deed of gift?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall who drafted it?
- A. No, but I couldn't possibly have written that legalese. I did not write it but a lawyer certainly did. I don't remember who.
- Q. So this is dated as of 29 March 2016. Do you know why that date?
 - A. Because, I suppose, that's when it was signed.
- Q. It doesn't say that it's dated 29 March 2016. It says as of. Do you think there's a distinction to be made?
- A. If so, it's a little bit beyond my meager gray cells.
- Q. Okay. Now, on or around 29 March 2016, do you remember the circumstances that you wanted to give this gift?
 - A. I think so.
- Q. So you had a conversation with Stephen Lash, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And what was the sum and substance of that conversation?

I -- I really don't recall. I don't want to make

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- 2 something up.
 - Q. He told you you had a problem, didn't he?
 - A. I did?
 - Q. Lash told you that you had a problem, didn't he?
 - A. No, that's after the fact. Excuse me, but you're skipping some time. The artwork was given to the foundation, and the foundation then had Christie's take possession of it. And then, what happened is what you're talking about. So --
 - Q. So do you know what the time frame was? Was it two days later that Lash gave you a call?
 - A. Oh, no, it must have been much longer. Are you referring to a call where Lash said, oh, there's a possible claim or something?
 - Q. Any -- let's start with any conversation you had with Lash --
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. -- about this artwork.
- A. Very simple. Yes, we'd like to sell it.

 Conversation went.
 - Q. So that was prior to this deed of gift?
 - A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Okay.

- A. What are you referring to, "deed of gift"?
- Q. This document we just read into the record and I'm asking you questions about.
- A. Okay. Well, I'm a little confused. The deed of gift being my deed of gift to the foundation?
 - Q. Correct.
 - A. Is that what you're referring to?
 - Q. Yes.

A. Okay. It's a little bit confusing. Excuse me.

So my deed of gift signifies that I gave the Schiele painting to the foundation. Subsequently, I contacted Christie's sometime after -- fairly soon, you know, weeks, or more or less -- and they had somebody come and collect the artwork from the Metropolitan, basically, a storage area and brought it to their premises.

At which point, quite a while later -- and I can't tell you whether we're talking a month, or two, or three, or a few weeks, or whatever -- I get a call from

Stephen Lash, which is probably what you're referring to.

But prior to that, Christie's contacted me and said, is it all right if we investigate the Schiele for pedigree, or whatever you might call it. To which I said, yes.

Subsequently, Stephen called me and said, oh, there's a possible claim. I don't remember exactly what he said.

But if the conversation I'm remembering is correct, there's

a possible claim of ownership to do with the Schiele.

Does that bring us up to present tense where you are?

Q. Yes.

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- A. Okay.
- Q. Yes. So your understanding is the conversation with Lash about potential claims arose after the deed of gift?
 - A. Oh, yes, quite a while after.
- Q. Now, the deed of gift, did you sign it in front of any witnesses? There's no witness -- just so you know, I'm looking at the page -- there's no witnesses there.
 - A. I don't think so.
- Q. Okay. So no one from Robert Owen Lehman Foundation board witnessed this, no notary witnessed this, nobody?
 - A. No.

THE COURT: You are pausing. I believe he said, no, while you were still finishing your question.

MR. DOWD: Oh, I apologize, your Honor.

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. Is the answer no, sir?
- 24 | A. Yes. No.
- 25 Q. Thank you.

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Now, I'm turning to Plaintiff's Exhibit 75, bearing the Bates No. ROLF000038. And this says it's an acceptance of gift.

Do you recall executing an acceptance of gift?

- Yes, on behalf of the foundation. Α.
- And do you recall who drafted that document? Q.
- The same problem as the previous problem in Α. that regard.
 - Q. Okay.

MR. DOWD: With the Court's permission if I may read this very short document in and then ask a series of questions.

BY MR. DOWD:

I am now reading from Bates No 38, ROLF 38: Q. "The Robert Owen Lehman Foundation acceptance of gift.

"This charitable organization acknowledges that it is a qualified organization under Section 170(c) and that it has received the following donated property:

"Egon Schiele Portrait of the Artist's Wife gouache and black crayon on paper signed and dated Egon Schiele, 1917 (lower right).

"The Donee hereby accepts this gift on behalf of the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation.

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Donee, Robert Owen Lehman Foundation with a signature.

Then, it says under the signature "Robert Owen Lehman,

President" in type. Below that, we see a date 29 March

2016.

Do you recall that acceptance?

- A. I -- I do recall, yes.
- Q. Okay. And do you believe that's your signature?
 - A. I -- I would suppose so.
- Q. And you believe -- do you believe that you executed it on March 29th, 2016?
 - A. If it says so, yes.
- Q. Okay. And similarly, to the prior exhibit, there's no witness. Since I read the text of the acceptance of gift into the record, do you have any recollection refreshed about what date this could have been or whether or not there were witnesses?
- A. No.
 - Q. Okay. Do you believe -- it says here 29 March 2016. So you signed it on that date, correct?
 - A. I suppose so, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And, again, you -- you don't recall who crafted this?
 - A. Well, it must have been a lawyer with a brain beyond mine.

Q. Okay. And besides Brian Gloznek, do you have any

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- lawyers with brains in your life, who could have possibly

crafted this?

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A. At the time I had a lawyer, you know, permanently for Wills and such things. And it might have been him or somebody different, because it was an entirely different type of matter. So I absolutely don't recall.

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Q. So who was your lawyer for Wills?

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A. Bob. I can't remember his last name. He's been my lawyer for a long time and then he retired.

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Q. Was he with White & Case?

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A. No, a different law firm.

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Q. Okay.

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A. Which I don't recall.

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Q. We will maybe come back to that.

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A. Yeah.

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Q. If you recall, just please speak up. Thank you.

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A. Okay.

questions?

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Q. Now, on the next exhibit, which is ROLF Exhibit 76, we see an email to Brian Gloznek with the acceptance of gift and the deed of gift that we have seen previously. And with the Court's permission, if I could read this very brief exhibit in and then ask a series of

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THE COURT: Any objection?

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd 100 MR. STAUBER: No objection. MR. WARSHAVSKY: No objection, your Honor. THE COURT: Please proceed, Mr. Dowd. BY MR. DOWD: Thank you. So this is ROLF 76 bearing the Q. Bates No. 2GLOZNEK000762. And the E line -- I'm sorry -the email header states from Robin, rlehman2@rochester.rr.com, sent 3/29/2016, 10:15:04 p.m. to Brian Gloznek, bgloznek@hertzherson.com; subject, ROLF foundation gift. Attachments: Schiele acceptance of gift 29 March 2016; jpeg deed of gift.doc; Kierchner acceptance of gift 001.jpeg; Kirchner deed of gift 001.jpeg. And the body of the email reads: "Dear Brian: "Attached please find: "Schiele deed of gift to the rolfoundation." That's one word: "Schiele deed of acceptance from the rolfoundation."

One word:

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"Kirchner deed of gift to have the rolfoundation. Kirchner deed of acceptance from the rolfoundation.

"I will mail a hard copy of each of these for

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your records.

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"Thanks for your help. Robin."

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Mr. Lehman, you sent this email to Mr. Gloznek at 10:15 in the evening, correct?

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I suppose so, if that's what it says.

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Q. Do you recall staying up late at night to do this?

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I normally stay up late at night.

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And we have an Exhibit 77, which shows that you mailed this -- these documents to Hertz Herson, LLP. Does

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that accord with your recollection?

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Well, I don't really recall, but it's -- I think

another email, we have another email from Robin Lehman

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it's correct, yes.

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And that's Gloznek Bates No. 767.

"Thanks, Brian. Robin."

And turning to the following two pages, we see a form. And it says:

dated March 29, 2016 at 4:14 p.m. to Brian Gloznek; subject, donation. Attachments: Schiele deed of gift.

Now, moving forward to ROLF Exhibit 78, we have

And the email says:

"Hi Brian: As discussed, please find attached my part of the donation form for the Schiele painting for ROLF, which I propose signing.

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"Deed of gift. This deed of gift, dated as of blank, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as this 'Deed')..."

Do you recall having considered making a gift in 2015?

- I don't specifically recall.
- Do you know why you would have this form, deed of gift, with the date of 2015 in it?
 - Α. No.
- Do you recall speaking to an attorney about making -- wanting to potentially make a gift in 2015?
 - I don't recall. Α.
- Do you recall speaking to Mr. Gloznek about Q. wanting to make a potential gift in 2015?
 - It's likely, but I don't recall.
- Do you recall speaking to anyone else -- a family member, board member of ROLF or anybody else -- about making a potential gift in 2015?
 - Very likely I spoke to my wife, Marie Rolf.

MR. STAUBER: Excuse me, counsel. We have been going for about 40 minutes. Is this a good spot for you to take a break and him to take a ten-minute break?

MR. DOWD: Absolutely. No objection, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I'll take a brief recess.

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MR. STAUBER: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Lehman, you can step down.

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THE WITNESS: I'm very comfortable. Thank

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you, your Honor.

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(Recess taken at 1:55 p.m.)

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THE COURT: Counsel approach, please.

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(There was a discussion held off the record at sidebar.)

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THE COURT: Now, that everybody has returned

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to the courtroom, Mr. Lehman is still on the stand.

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I remind you, you are still under oath

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Mr. Lehman.

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

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THE COURT: Mr. Dowd?

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MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

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BY MR. DOWD:

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Q. I'm turning to Exhibit 81, ROLF Exhibit 81. And

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it appears to be -- it's labeled as a consignment agreement between Christie's and the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation on

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page -- Bates numbered ROLF 1400, there's an asterisk. And

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it says: To be insured for \$10 million.

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Mr. Lehman, do you recall in this consignment of

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D.1908 having an insurance of \$10 million?

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2. So that's your handwriting there, do you

Well, I was requesting Christie's to do that.

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recall?

I can't tell you unless I see it. If you want to Α. give it to me here this close, I can tell you if it is or not.

MR. DOWD: Well, if I could ask counsel, perhaps.

Would you mind having him verify that, that that is his handwriting?

MR. STAUBER: I object, your Honor. He has testified and we represented to the Court that his ability to see is not there. So I would humbly suggest that we do not present documents to him.

THE COURT: He just indicated that if you put it up close, he'd try to see if he could recognize it.

MR. DOWD: I'll do it with the Court's permission.

THE COURT: Give him that opportunity, and we will hear what he says.

THE WITNESS: First of all --

BY MR. DOWD:

- It's a big heavy book. Q.
- If you held it, it would be good. Α.
- Yes, sir. Q.
 - Where is this asterisk? Α.

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- Q. You just said no?
- Α. I just left.

Q. No, it's handwriting. That handwriting. There's an asterisk there. It says to be insured for \$10 million. Is that your handwriting?

- I think so. Α.
- Thank you. Q.

Now, why did you write \$10 million?

- Can you clarify the question, please?
- Certainly. There's an asterisk. It says to be insured for \$10 million. Why did you write the number \$10 million?
- Okay. I suppose, because I thought the fair market value of that would be in that range.
 - And based on what? Q.
- Well, I looked at -- I followed Christie's and Sotheby's and other sales rooms online, just as a matter of interest. And they were often major, major, major sales with major, major works. I followed all these things as a matter of personal interest.
- And when Jane Kallir gave you that lowball estimate of 3 or \$4 million, did you show her comparables saying, hey, look it's worth more than that? Did you argue with her at all?
 - Α. No.

- Q. And were you there in person at her gallery?
 - A. I think so but I can't really remember.
 - Q. On 57th Street, Gallerie St. Etienne?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And were you a frequent visitor there?
- A. No.

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- Q. Had you met Otto Kallir?
- A. Yes, I had.
 - Q. So you met him back in 1964 at the Marlborough Gallery?
- 11 A. No, years and years and years ago. I can't 12 remember when, but I definitely met Otto Kallir.
 - Q. So you met him before 1964?
 - A. I -- I don't know.
 - Q. Okay. And in 1964 at the Marlborough Gallery, Otto Kallir was present at the big party, right?
 - A. I guess so.
 - Q. Who did you say your friend was who worked for the Marlborough Gallery?
 - A. James Kirkland.
 - Q. And how did you know him?
 - A. I visited the Marlborough, because they had interesting paintings. And somehow we were on the same wavelength and enjoyed each other's companies. And so I saw him socially as well. He was a very nice chap and

1 still is.

- Q. And he is still around?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And so when all this came up with this lawsuit, did you ask him about this?
 - A. I must have, but I can't really recall, no.
 - Q. And where does he live?
- A. Well, he lives in London, but he also goes to Mexico for six months a year. So he lives here or there, put it that way.
- Q. He was at the Marlborough exhibition in 1964, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you stayed in touch with him ever since, right?
 - A. Ever since.
 - Q. And what did he tell you about the provenance of D.1908?
 - A. The reason why I'm hesitating is I'm not sure I discussed it with him. You know, provenance from the gallery was self-evident from what the gallery itself said, so I don't think I discussed provenance with him.
 - Q. And when this unpleasantness -- recent unpleasantness came up, did you share that with him?
 - A. Share the unpleasantness?

Q. Yes.

- A. Oh, as a matter of friend, I suppose I might have said something to the effect that there's some pains in the ass happening.
 - Q. And that you were boiling mad?

MR. STAUBER: Objection, "boiling mad".

THE WITNESS: I actually --

THE COURT: I'll allow it. I'll allow the cross-examination to continue. Overruled on that specific objection. He's relaying a conversation.

THE WITNESS: Yes. "Mad" wasn't the right word. But as things developed, frustrated was the right word. You will recall I said when Maylander first raised their head, my reaction was to examine the evidence and think about it and definitely make some sort of agreement.

The Holocaust was a terrible thing, and these people were connected to it and possibly the Schieles. So I was very open to making some sort of arrangement. However, when Rieger surfaced and then various things hit the fan, I became upset would be the right word.

BY MR. DOWD:

Q. You said one of the groups was fabricating something, right? That's what you testified earlier

today?

- A. I didn't hear exactly what you said.
- Q. You testified earlier today that one of these groups of heirs must be fabricating something, right?
 - A. That's fair to say.
- Q. Okay. And you said it. So did James Kirkland tell you that one of these groups of heirs must be fabricating things?
 - A. No, my infinitely meager IQ told me that.
- Q. And did you have any evidence that one of the groups of heirs fabricated any evidence?
- A. Well, you have the evidence before you. The painting can't be in two places at once, at least not to my knowledge.
- Q. Aside from your IQ, do you have any other indication that any of the groups of heirs fabricated any evidence?
- A. I can't speak to that because I think it's more for the lawyers to answer that question properly.
- Q. Now, you referred to pains in the ass. Was it James telling you that these claimants were pains in the ass, or was it you saying it to him?
- A. I'm not sure if I said it to him or not, but they definitely were a problem. And you probably can quote me on that.

And did you ask James, do you have any evidence

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- 2 from that era?

Q.

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- A. No.
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- Q. Did you ask James if he recalled the eight to ten Schieles that he had sold you and purchased back?
- 6

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- A. No.
- 7
- Q. Does he know what Schieles those were?
- 8
- A. Yes.
- 9
- Q. And why didn't you ask him?
- 10
- A. I'm a little confused.
- 11
- Q. Why didn't you ask him: Hey, do you recall what those Schieles were that you sold me all those years ago?

We -- after it really got into it with the three

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- A. Why would I do that?
- 14
- Q. Did you ask him whether he had any Marlborough Gallery records from that era?
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I don't know if that answers your question.

claimants, the foundation being one of them, I think my

tried to talk to people in person. And the founder, who

would have been the person present at the time that this

all happened, had died. So it was a bit of a dead end.

lawyers tried to find the records. And as I recall -- and

- Q. Did you tell your lawyers that James Kirkland,
- your friend and eye witness, was there at
- Marlborough Gallery?

- A. I don't recall if I did or not.
- Q. Did you tell your lawyers that there was an eye witness still living who might have evidence about the provenance of this artwork?

MR. STAUBER: Objection.

THE COURT: Attorney-client privilege, is that what your -- the basis?

MR. STAUBER: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm not seeing how asking him what he told his attorney would be an attorney-client privilege, necessarily. I'm willing to listen.

MR. STAUBER: I'm fine with him answering this. I'll withdraw the objection.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Could you just repeat the question, please?

MR. DOWD: Perhaps, I can ask the court reporter.

THE COURT: Yes, please.

(Record read.)

THE WITNESS: No, I did not tell them that, because James was not an eye witness who might have knowledge of the provenance of that art. He was an employee who sold the pieces of art to various clients who might walk in the door.

BY MR. DOWD:

He was not privy to any of the stuff that you are

- 1
- Q. What was his title?
- 2

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Α.

referring to. And by the way, at the time the artwork was

purchased, there was no hint of any of that stuff you're

- 4
- now referring to. No hint at all.

Marlborough Gallery?

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- What was James Kirkland's title at the Q.
- 7

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- I don't know that.
- 9
- Ο. And when your father came to London, was it your
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- idea that he go to the Marlborough Gallery?
 - I can't remember.
- You had already bought eight to ten Schieles from James Kirkland at the time. Kirkland was somebody you knew socially?
- Yes. And at the time -- quite -- quite a bit before that I had sold all of those Schieles that you're referring to.
- And did your father have a separate interest in Schiele before 19 --
- Α. Not particularly. I liked the artist. And for financial reasons, I decided it would be a good thing to sell the ones I had. And so it was probably: Hey, dad, do you want to go have a look at the Schiele show? And I would imagine his answer was: He's not an artist I'm particularly interested in, but let's go and we'll have

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dinner.

- Q. So he did it for you?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Turning to ROLF Exhibit 55 -- and, Mr. Lehman, I'll represent to you that -- and this is Bates number ROLF004700.
 - A. This is Bates number, what?
 - Q. I just read in a Bates number. That's just how we mark things.
 - A. An identifying marker?
- 11 Q. Yeah, that's all. I'm not asking the question yet.
 - A. Thank you.
 - Q. So I have here a letter from a woman named

 Vivienne Garfinkle dated October 3rd, 1990. And it's to

 LaserNet, Laser Communications Ltd. in London, England.
 - Do you recall what this letter is about?
 - A. No, I don't.
 - Q. Okay.
 - MR. DOWD: May I quickly read it into --
- 21 THE COURT: Any objection?
- MR. STAUBER: No, not at all.
- MR. WARSHAVSKY: Not from Maylander.
- MR. DOWD: Thank you.
- 25 BY MR. DOWD:

Q. Recall October 3rd, 1990:

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has been declared to be the rightful owner of the 3

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"Dear Sirs: I represent Robert Owen Lehman who enclosed works of art.

"This declaration of Mr. Lehman's rightful ownership was made by a Federal District Court judge in a suit against Aki Lehman, who claimed that she was the rightful owner. Despite this adjudication, Mrs. Lehman has stolen these artworks and they are nowhere to be found. "Any help that you can provide in recovering these works of art will be greatly appreciated. "Should you acquire further information, please feel free to contact me."

Now, that's what this document says. I'm going to ask you a few questions.

- Α. Okay.
- Q. So who is Vivienne Garfinkle, do you recall?
- She was my, then, lawyer. Α.
- Q. Okay. And was there a divorce proceeding?
- Α. Yes.
- Okay. And as part of that, was there a Q. declaration that you were the rightful owner of D.1908?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Okay. Do you have a copy of that?

- 1
- Α. I don't know. I just don't know.
- 2
- Now, it says Mrs. Lehman has stolen these Q. artworks. Do you believe that is true?
- 4

- Α. Yes.
- 5
- Okay. And what's your basis for that? Q.

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Well, the artworks were in her possession in Α.

7

She moves to Paris. And lo and behold, the London. artworks all disappeared. And I say, hey, Aki, where is

8 9

the artworks? She says, I don't know.

Aki took all that stuff to Paris.

With my permission.

10

So what is a person supposed to think?

11

So you left D.1908 with her, with Aki

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voluntarily, correct?

Α.

Q.

Α.

Q.

returned to you by Aki?

13 14

was away making movies in various places, and I didn't want

to disturb the household for the kids. And so I left the

artwork amongst other things on the walls, so that their

household would not be disturbed while I was away. Then

Okay. With or without your permission?

So at what point did you ask for D.1908 to be

Yes. As I explained earlier it was a way -- I

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- 24 25
- Sometime after she moved. I don't recall. Α.
- Was it many years before 1990? Do you recall
- generally?

- A. I don't recall. When was the lawsuit that you cited?
 - Q. All that I know -- hold on one second.
 - A. Well, just call it years before.
 - Q. Mr. Lehman, we understand you were divorced in 1976?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Does that sound right?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So sometime after the divorce but prior to 1990, it looks like you asked for this artwork to be returned, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. Do you recall how long after the divorce you asked for her to give it back?
 - A. No, I don't recall.
 - Q. Okay. And you listed D.1908 with LaserNet, which was a database for searching stolen artworks; is that accurate?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And how long did you list it as stolen?
 - A. I don't know the exact time period. It's quite a long time ago. I mean, you pay for the service over X number of years. I can't remember what I did.
 - Q. Okay. And there were items beyond D.1908 that

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

you claimed were stolen, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. So we have at ROLF4707 a list of 16 items.

Number 7 is Schiele Guache of portrait of his wife, Edith.

So with the Court's permission, I just want to go through quickly what these items are, not each one.

THE COURT: Items that were allegedly taken by his former wife, Aki?

MR. DOWD: Correct.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. STAUBER: No objection.

MR. DOWD: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'll take a shrug as "no."

MR. WARSHAVSKY: No.

BY MR. DOWD:

Q. Mr. Lehman, I'm representing to you that this is what this exhibit says, and I just want to see if it generally accords with your recollection.

Dellarobia Woman and Child. Benin Ivory Box. Benin Terracotta Head. Two Embracing Figures in Stone.

Marquesas Island. Tiepolo Drawing of Woman and Dog. Cross Watercolor of Landscape.

We mentioned already Schiele Guache of Portrait of his wife, Edith. Montegna Small Portrait of a Man in Ink.

Tinteretto Drawing of Reclining Nude. Daumier Drawing of

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

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The Lawyer. Goltzius Drawing of Blind Musician.

2

Tinteretto of St. George and the Dragon in Ink.

3

Watteau Donkey Drawing in Chalk. Reliquary, Verre

4

Eglomise. Gothic Diptych. Benin Gold Shell Necklace.

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Do you recall that those are the items that you

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believe that Aki had stolen from you?

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A. Yes.

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Q. Were you able to recover any of these items besides the drawing that we're speaking of today?

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A. Yes.

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Q. Which items -- or generally which items? I won't hold you to an exact.

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A. Generally, I recovered most everything on the list except for the gold necklace. And there was an ivory box on the list, do I recall?

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Q. Yes, Benin ivory.

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A. The gold necklace, the Benin ivory box and the Schiele were never recovered.

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Q. How did you recover the other items?

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A. I really can't remember. I think friends of mine or maybe even -- I just don't remember how I got possession

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or maybe even i jube den e remember new i gee pessessi

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of them, but it wasn't a lawsuit-type thing. It was

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somebody went there and got them for me.

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Q. From Aki?

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A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So it wasn't like found in a pawn shop or

- 1
- 2 anything like that?
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- A. No.
- Q. Okay. So Aki, it turns out, she had many of the items that you had claimed were stolen?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And only about three roughly you didn't -- you recall not getting back?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, moving to ROLF Exhibit 103. And the Bates number is ROLF000196.
 - MR. STAUBER: Ray, can you give us a chance to catch up with you, counsel?
 - MR. OSINSKI: We are good.
 - MR. DOWD: Are you okay?
 - MR. STAUBER: Thank you.
 - MR. DOWD: Thank you.
- BY MR. DOWD:
- Q. So we have here an email -- or a letter that you sent to Ms. Meridith Savona of the FBI. Do you recall that at all. It says 21 March 2017?
 - A. I -- I recall the circumstance, yes.
- Q. Okay. And in that correspondence, you list as an involved party Robin Lehman, the present owner of the painting since the 1960s. Did you believe that to be

1 accurate at the time?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're still the present owner in your belief, correct?
 - A. No, my friend.
 - Q. Who owns it?
 - A. The foundation.
 - Q. Now, in the brief history, it reads:

 "I consigned the painting to Christie's
 approximately a year ago to benefit the
 Robert Owen Lehman Foundation in the Spring of
 2016."

Did you believe that to be accurate at the time you wrote it?

- A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you believe it to be accurate today?
- A. I think so.
 - Q. Moving to ROLF Exhibit 106 bearing the Bates number of ROLF000200, this correspondence from you to Kiersten Fletcher. And it appears to be an email with something at the bottom from Sandra Cobden.

THE COURT: What exhibit number is that again?

MR. DOWD: I apologize, ROLF Exhibit 106.

THE COURT: Thank you.

1 BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. So do you recall who Kiersten Fletcher is?
- A. Very well.
 - Q. Can you describe who she is?
 - A. I can describe her as very pleasant and very nice to deal with on the phone.

It's established that she is an FBI person, correct?

You did --

- Q. It says in the document descriptions U.S. Attorney's office.
- A. Yes, she was -- I don't know what position she held. She was an FBI person assigned to untangle the Schiele business.
- Q. Okay. I'm not trying to trip you up, but the other woman, Meridith Savona, it says FBI. And Kiersten Fletcher, your counsel has put in the list that it's U.S. Attorney's office. So --
- A. I don't recall who -- I think one took over the other's job. I just don't recall. They were both from FBI.

Did I answer your question?

Q. Yes, you did. Thank you.

MR. STAUBER: Counsel, could I approach the witness just to check on how he's doing?

MR. DOWD: Yeah. Yeah, absolutely.

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd 122 (There was a discussion held of the record between witness 1 and Mr. Stauber.) 2 THE COURT: You can proceed, Mr. Dowd. 3 BY MR. DOWD: 4 Q. Here, I will refer to Rieger Heirs exhibit, and 5 this has been marked as R-57. 6 MR. STAUBER: Give us a minute, please. 7 MR. BRIAN: Mr. Dowd, can you say that 8 9 number again? MR. DOWD: Yeah, sure: R-57. I'll show it 10 to you. 11 THE COURT: Off the record. 12 (There was a discussion held off the record.) 13 MR. STAUBER: Hold on a minute here. 14 MR. DOWD: R-EEE. 15 THE COURT: That's what you are referring 16 17 to? 18 MR. DOWD: It's the same thing the Court asked us to put numbers instead of letters, so it 19 20 wouldn't be confusing. THE COURT: Now we have two sets. 21 MR. OSINSKI: Mr. Dowd, D or E? 22 MR. DOWD: I apologize, R-EEE, as in 23 everybody. 24

THE COURT: Thank you for accommodating that

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

1 request, Mr. Dowd. It does make it easier.

MR. DOWD: That's why we're here.

May I, your Honor?

THE COURT: Everybody all set? Are we all

set?

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MR. STAUBER: Proceed.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DOWD: Thank you.

BY MR. DOWD:

Q. So, Mr. Lehman, I have here a document marked LEHMAN00088 that was provided by your counsel. And it's in handwriting, and it says:

"Hi, dad. Here is the original cardboard that probably was on the back of the Schiele. Sending you lots and lots of love. K."

Just the initial with a period.

Do you recall getting that communication?

- A. I don't recall specifically, but I guess K is Kate.
 - Q. And who is that?
 - A. My daughter.
- Q. Okay. And you don't recall getting a original cardboard that was on the back of the Schiele?
 - A. Not specifically. I do not recall.
 - Q. Would it help if I showed you the document? May

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I don't think it will help. I don't dispute the document but I just don't remember.

MR. DOWD: All right. May I, your Honor, just show him the back?

THE COURT: You can proceed.

MR. DOWD: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. Mr. Lehman, I'm going to approach and just show you Kate's note and the two pages that she says is the cardboard that probably were on the back of the Schiele.
- A. Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's take it out of the binder though, so we are not lugging the whole binder around.

MR. DOWD: Yes, sir. Smart.

THE WITNESS: Am I looking at handwriting?

BY MR. DOWD: 18

- Yes. Can you see it? Q.
- Α. That says what you said?
- Q. Yes. 21
- Okay. See it is generous. It's quite light, but 22 I -- I see it but not very well. 23
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Is that what you're asking? 25

- 1 Q. Yes, yes.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Do you recall getting that note from Kate?
- A. No, I don't recall it.
 - Q. Okay. And let's then turn to the next page.
 - A. Okay. Stapled, is it?
- Q. Yes, it's stapled.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Now, there's a brown thing on there. Are you able to read it?
- 11 A. I can read the Egon Schiele part because it's larger, but I can't read the rest.
 - Q. Do you recall seeing this before?
- 14 A. I don't recall, no.
- Q. Okay. Let's turn to the next page. It's the last page.
 - A. It's yellow paper and writing on it that I cannot see.
 - Q. Do you recall ever getting the original of this, an old piece of cardboard in the mail?
 - A. No, I don't recall.
 - Q. Do you recall having conversations with anybody about somebody finding the cardboard back of the Schiele?
 - A. No, I don't recall.
 - Q. Now, when you bought the Schiele, do you recall

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I don't recall. No. Α.

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Now, looking at Lehman Bates Number 89, there's a Q. small brown image that says:

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"Marlborough Fine Art Limited, 39 Old Bond

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Street, London W1, Egon Schiele paintings water

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colors, drawings, October to November 1964,

8

Catalogue Number 78."

9

Does that refresh your recollection about having seen this before?

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No, it doesn't refresh my recollection but it

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sounds right.

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another piece of paper -- what appears to be paper. And it

And on the following page, LEHMAN000090, there's

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says Galleria, that's G-a-l-l-e-r-i-a, d'Arte, D

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apostrophe, A-r-t-e. Then, there's a word that starts with

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gala, but you can't read it. And it says via Vela, V-e-l-e

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-- V-e-l-a. I'm sorry. Torino.

Italian and some measurements.

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Schiele 1114. And in Italian, it says, quote,

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Ritratto, R-i-t-r-a-t-t-o, new word, D-I, new word, Edith,

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E-d-i-t-h.

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1972 -- 1917 and what looks like tempura and Riolio in

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Do you recall on the back of D.1908 seeing this

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label?

And do you recall any conversations with

- 1
- A. No, I don't recall.
- 2

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- James Kirkland or anyone else that the Schiele that you purchased had come from Galleria Galatea?
- 4

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- A. I don't recall.
- 6
- Q. Did you have -- when you bought it in 1964, do you recall there was anything on the back from Italy

few exhibits further. And the letters are R-III. It's

(Discussion held off the record between counsel.)

just about four exhibits -- or a few ahead. It'll take a

MR. STAUBER: We will continue.

Did you ask anyone at the time, hey, where did

Now, I'd like to move to R-62, which is just a

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- 9
- A. I don't recall.

Q.

- 10
- this artwork come from?
- 11
- 12 A. No.

Q.

second to find.

whatsoever?

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MR. DO

Thank you.

MR. DOWD: I only have four more. If we

THE COURT: We will take a break at 3.

MR. STAUBER: Okay. Break in ten minutes,

THE COURT: Why don't we take a break at 3?

- take the break now, I can make sure everybody has them
- all.

Robin.

THE COURT: That's fine.

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MR. DOWD: Because I only have, like, four

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more exhibits.

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MR. STAUBER: That's great. Let's take a

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break now, Zach.

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THE COURT: Okay. Court will be in recess

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for -- I don't know how long.

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(Recess taken at 2:50 p.m.)

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THE COURT: Continue with the trial.

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Mr. Dowd, you can continue.

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MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

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BY MR. DOWD:

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Q. We are at Exhibit R-62, which is a Metropolitan Museum of Art departmental loan agreement.

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Mr. Lehman, do you recall making a loan to the

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Metropolitan Museum of Art on or around August 4th, 2015?

I remember the document. And the purpose of the

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document was actually not a loan. I don't know if you

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care.

Q. I do. If you could explain.

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A. I can explain. The Metropolitan Museum has a

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very good restoration department. Take restoration,

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porcelain, everything, you walk into this incredible room,

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you see a statute here and a painting there. And everybody

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is working on their thing. And so I wanted them to take a

look at the Schiele.

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The document I'm looking at is described as a departmental loan agreement, and you appear to have signed it. It's Bates Number MMA No. 2, and attached to it is a very substantial list of works. I don't know how many. There's about three per page. And it's from page MMA3 through MMA51. So over a hundred artworks are depicted here. Are these artworks that belong to you?

Yes. And to back up a second, I didn't realize that you were talking about what you're now talking about. I thought you were referencing the Schiele, which this document is not.

My dad gave me a number of beautiful drawings over the years, and I just didn't feel good about hanging them in sunlight because it basically destroys the drawing. although I possessed these things, as a favor to me the Met or the Lehman Foundation stored them for me. And that's what you are looking at.

- Q. Right.
- Α. Did I answer?
- Under the -- where it says, lenders, it says Q. Robin Lehman. And below that it says, address Robert Owen Lehman and Marie Lehman, 3487 East Avenue, Rochester, New York, ZIP code USA.
 - So all of these, over a hundred artworks, are they

1 your personal artworks?

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- A. Well, they are my property. I didn't create them.
 - Q. They are your property?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. You are not the artist?
 - A. Unfortunately, not.
- Q. Okay. So I'll just take you through one artwork. It says:

"honoray domier French Marseilles 1808 to 1879.

Lawyer, French, there are some dimensions.

Country of France. Country of origin is France.

Lender inventory number TR 1421.2013 insurance value U.S. currency \$20,000.

Do you recall owning an artwork matching this description?

- A. Very well.
- Q. Okay. So it's a lawyer.
- A. Yes, it was. Engrained in my brain.
 - Q. You like pictures of lawyers?
 - A. No, but this one is so ironic. It's a perfect portrait. Excuse me.
 - Q. Okay.

THE COURT: I'm assuming it doesn't look like you, Mr. Dowd.

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. DOWD: Well, it's a famous caricature of a French lawyer. We are known to bloviate and go on and on. And I think that image captures it perfectly.

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. So we have in this, as I say, it looks to me like over a hundred artworks, lots of different artists and all of these are your personal collection, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, looking at page MMA0000029, we have the D.1908. And there, it says: The lender inventory number is TR.345.69.2013. And the insurance value is \$3 million. Why is that listed as \$3 million?
- A. Well, I made the insurance values of these myself. And I suppose I thought that was an accurate value at the time.

When was this document created?

- Q. Well, the two cover pages that I see is signed by you on August 4, 2015. I do see that up top they seem to have a loan agreement number. It's 2015.68.1-1.39. So it looks like it was created by The Met in 2015.
 - A. Okay. So the question was why that figure?
 - Q. Correct.
- A. I guess, completely out of my head. I'm not sure. But I needed -- in order to have this loan agreement

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

with The Met, I needed to put numbers on these things.

- Q. So you told Christie's to insure it at 10 million?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And The Met to insure it at 3 million?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How do you account for that difference?
- A. Well, one is for storage and unmoving. Another is, perhaps, wishful thinking. And to elaborate, I'm not going to bring a valuable artwork to a sales house and give them the lowest possible estimate. The idea is to do the reverse and work from there. I think that's probably the answer to your question.
 - Q. Thank you. Yes.

I'd like to turn now to R-63. Mr. Lehman, I'm looking at -- is everybody on the same page?

At Defendant's R-63, which is a 2016 return of a private foundation Form 990 of the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation, Inc. Do you know who prepares --

- A. When you say, "return," I presume you mean tax return.
 - Q. Yes, I'm sorry.
 - A. Who prepared that? Brian Gloznek.
- Q. Correct. It's actually produced under a Gloznek Bates Number 0111.

In 2016, there's -- the form said that there's no legal fees paid. Do you believe that to be accurate?

- 3 A. No.
 - Q. So you think that ROLF --
 - A. What was the date?
 - Q. It's a 2016 Form 990.
 - A. I can't remember the date when all this hell started. Forgive me.
 - Q. Moving to Exhibit R-64, we have a 2016 list of itemized deductions, Schedule A. It's Bates numbered GLOZNEK0085. And it says that the total gifts to charity of Robert O. Lehman and Marie Rolf are -- there's two of them -- \$1,278, \$500. And in line 18, there's a carry over from prior year of \$13,364,553.

Does that appear to be accurate to you?

- A. I would guess so. I think any document from Brian would be accurate. Let me stipulate that, if that's the right word.
- Q. Okay. So the only gift that you had here then was over -- it says -- line 16 gifts by cash or check. If you made any gift of \$250 or more, see instructions. And your response was 1,278. That was your entire charitable giving for the year 2016?
 - A. Yes. If that's what it says I'll stand by that.
 - Q. Okay. And line 17, it says: Other than by cash

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or check, if any gift of \$250 or more, see instructions.

You must attach Form 8283 if over \$500. See statement 15.

3 And it says: \$500.

Do you believe that to be accurate?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And line 18, carry over from prior year, \$13,364,553. What do you believe that number to represent?
 - A. A donation of Benin art to the MFA.
 - Q. And that was a carry over from 2015?
 - A. Well, from the previous year, yes.
 - Q. Okay. So this was a personal gift --
- A. Yes.
 - Q. -- of the Benin Bronzes that you made?
 - A. Yes, one -- one artwork only.
 - Q. Okay. One Benin Bronze. You got a 13 million dollar personal tax deduction?
 - A. Well, I don't quite know how the tax deduction worked. But it gets carried over and then carried over.

 And then finally it gets extinguished because the ultimate value of the gift exceeds the possibility of taking a deduction.

Does that make sense?

Q. Yes.

And when did you learn that any possible donation of D.1908 would not be a deduction that you could use to

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd 1
offset your personal income?
A. I didn't learn that.
Are you may I put words in your mouth?
Q. Please.
MR. STAUBER: Objection. No, you may not.
Let him ask the questions. You are here to do the
answer.
THE COURT: Woah, woah. We have too
many people talking at one time.
I'd ask you to just to wait for a question
Mr. Lehman.
THE WITNESS: Sorry.
BY MR. DOWD:
Q. Was my question unfair?
A. Can you repeat it again?
MR. DOWD: Madam Court Reporter?
THE COURT: The unfair question? No, move
on to another question. Come on.
MR. DOWD: If I confused him, I would just
like the record to be clear.
THE WITNESS: No, you didn't confuse me.

THE COURT: Hold on. Ask a question.

questions that are unfair to him or not, then this

THE COURT: If we start asking him about

MR. DOWD: Okay.

trial will go --

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MR. DOWD: I'm almost done.

THE COURT: -- until Thanksgiving.

MR. DOWD: Point taken, your Honor.

BY MR. DOWD:

I'd like to move forward to R-65. The third page in is CHR000823. And we have an email from Jessica Fertig, sent on 31 March 2016.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: Your Honor, or Mr. Dowd, are you offering this exhibit into evidence right now, or just asking the witness about it?

MR. DOWD: Just asking the witness.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: I apologize.

BY MR. DOWD:

- Do you know who Ms. Fertig is?
- You know, the name is very familiar, but I can't quite place it.
- Q. From her email, it looks like she's at Christie's.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. I'm just going to read a brief portion and then ask some questions.

So on March 31st, 2016, she writes: Dear all -- and just so I'm not confusing anything, this does not appear to be addressed to you:

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"Dear all. Stephen Lash spoke with the owner, and they have given us the okay to conduct further research, including contacting Marlborough Gallery and Kallir. I mentioned Monica's reticence about contacting her. And he said the owner will want an explanation as to why she will not be our port of call, if that is our position. I told Stephen we will need clarification, if we have approval to conduct all outside research. What will be helpful is to provide a list of research we will undertake. He stressed that the client will want to have constant progress updates and will want to hear back as we go. If there is a way to keep this in the sale, that would be phenomenal. Let's all touch base tomorrow. Thank you for all the preliminary quick research you completed. It is really fantastic. Thanks, Jessie."

Do you remember on or around March, 2016 -- again, this email wasn't directed at you -- discussions with Stephen Lash about conducting further research into the provenance of these works?

Yes. It must have been by phone, had a conversation with Stephen. However it was conducted, by phone or otherwise, I gave Christie's permission to go at

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd it and do as much research as they could to find the 1 rightful owner. 2 Q. Moving to Respondent's Exhibit 79 -- sorry --3 R-79, Rieger 79, which is a 2018 return of a private 4 foundation for the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation. 5 Mr. Lehman, in 2018, there's no legal fees listed on 6 the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation, Inc.'s Form 990. Do you 7 think that's accurate? 8 9 A. For the foundation, yes. O. Correct. And we looked at the 990s and didn't 10 see any legal fees. Why is that? 11 MR. STAUBER: Objection. 12 13 THE WITNESS: I paid already. MR. STAUBER: Objection. Robin --14 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 15 MR. STAUBER: Objection. 16 THE COURT: Basis? 17 18 MR. STAUBER: Legal fees for what? Vague.

Ambiguous. Could he put some --

MR. STAUBER: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm going to allow the question.

THE COURT: If he's able to answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I didn't have the

Mr. Lehman, you can go ahead.

foundation pay legal fees. I paid the legal fees

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myself.

2 BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. From what period to what period?
- A. Since the beginning of my acquaintance with these wonderful gentleman, who represent me, up until very recently when I began to split the legal fees between the foundation and myself, which seemed to -- a better idea.
- Q. So when did you start splitting the legal fees with the foundation?
 - A. Oh, I don't know. This year. Very recently.
- Q. We looked at your Form 990s and didn't see anything.
 - A. Well, then it hasn't been filled out yet.
- Q. So the foundation's legal fees relating to D.1908 were paid by whom?
- A. By myself, until very recently, when they were split. However, I always paid the legal fees myself on behalf of the foundation, if that splitting of hairs makes a difference. I didn't pay the legal fees for me for the legal fees. I paid the legal fees out of my pocket on behalf of the foundation, because the foundation didn't have enough assets to afford such a exorbitant luxury.
- Q. From 2016 until the present, the foundation's tax returns say it didn't spend money on legal fees. Is that truthful?

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A. Yes.

2 MR. STAUBER: Objection, asked and answered.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. DOWD:

Q. Now, you tried to sell the artwork through Jane Kallir?

MR. STAUBER: Objection, misstates testimony.

THE COURT: Well, let's let him finish the question.

11 BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. Did you try to sell the artwork through Jane Kallir?
- 14 A. May I answer?

15 THE COURT: You can answer that question.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

17 BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. And you tried to consign it through Christie's, through this gift with the foundation and that was unsuccessful so far, correct?
 - A. I'm not sure what you're asking.
- Q. Well, you haven't sold it, have you?
- 23 A. No.
 - Q. So have you had discussions with anyone else about trying to sell the artwork?

- 1
- Α. You mean Jane Kallir and Christie's?
- 2
- Or Ronald Lauder or anybody? Q.
- 3
- No, no, no. Α.
- 4
- So have you had any discussions about how the art Q. might ultimately be sold?
- 6

- With Christie's. Α.
- 7
- And is there an agreement in place? Q.
- 8
- Α. Yes.
- 9
- Q. And what's the agreement?
- 10
- That they accept the artwork and would offer it Α. for sale.
- 11
- And it's to be auctioned or sold through private 12 Q.
- 13
- A. Auction.

understanding?

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-- if this lawsuit is successful, is that your

Oh, I'm sorry, forgive me. You are mixing things

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to.

sale --

- 17
- 18 up. This is apples and oranges what you are throwing at
- me. We were discussing how the artwork was consigned 19
- 20
- originally. Now, you're talking about present day
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- And what is your -- do you have any current understandings about how the artwork is to be sold if you

pretending that it's in the same sentence, which I object

are successful in this lawsuit? 25

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- A. If I am successful? That is the premise. I
- haven't actually decided which way to go, whether private or through sale. I haven't made up my mind.
- Q. Have you had any discussions about private sales?
 - A. No.
 - Q. No one has approached you about private sales?
 - A. No.
- Q. Have you retained any litigation financing to finance your legal bills?
 - A. Have I what?
 - Q. Obtained any financing to pay your legal bills --
 - A. No.
 - Q. -- in this action?
- Now, you say you made a gift in 2016, and that gift is not recorded on your Form 990, the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation's Form 990?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Why haven't you amended that Form 990 to reflect the gift?
- A. Because there has to be a sum, a price, a value listed on this form. And until something is sold, artwork which is variable -- we are not talking about milk, right, you don't have a value.
 - And so Brian Gloznek, my accountant, and I approached

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the entire donation of artwork to ROLF in the same manner. And so I gave ROLF a bunch of Kirchner drawings, and over time they were sold. At the time they were sold for X amount of dollars. Then, Brian listed them, price X amount of dollars on the tax return. But until you have an actual value, you cannot put the figure down. And so we operated that way without any objection from the IRS, I might add, for the entire period.

Does that answer your question?

- Q. Brian Gloznek asked you for an appraisal to support the donation of D.1908, didn't he?
 - A. If he did, he did.
 - Q. Did he?
 - A. I don't remember.
- Q. Brian Gloznek said, if you make this donation, you will have to by law give 5 percent of the value in donations based on the value of D.1908, if you make this donation. Didn't he tell you that?
 - A. That was not our procedure as I just described.
- Q. Did he tell you that if you made a donation of D.1908, you would have to start making distributions representing 5 percent of D.1908's value?
 - A. And what value would that be?

MR. DOWD: May I have the question read back? I'm entitled to a yes or no.

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THE COURT: Hold on a second.

Mr. Lehman, we are getting into that category I talked about before. Sometimes a question will be posed in a way that seeks a specific answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: If you are able to answer, I'd direct you to please do that.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: If you can't answer in the form put to you, then tell the attorney that you don't -you can't answer in the form that's put. And he'll rephrase it if he can.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: It's all right. We are getting -- it's getting a little late in the day.

THE WITNESS: I cannot answer that question. And the modus operandi used by my accountant excluded pricing an artwork until it was sold, and then there was an actual price. And only then would that be listed on the tax return. And that was the modus operandi.

And it held true for many other drawings, Kirchner's, I suppose, 20 or so. And over the years, I would sell one. I'd have a sales receipt from the gallery. I'd turn it over to Brian, and we would

Lehman - CX by Mr. Dowd

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incur -- I'm losing my train of thought.

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given to the foundation, and this is the value of that

We would declare that object as having been

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BY MR. DOWD:

object.

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You are talking, sir, about your personal donations, correct?

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No, donation from the foundation.

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From which foundation?

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Robert Owen Lehman Foundation. The artwork

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was -- belonged to the Robert Owen Lehman Foundation. You

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are talking about the tax returns of the Robert Owen Lehman

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Foundation, are you not?

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There's -- it's not listed as an asset in the

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Robert Owen Lehman Foundation's tax return.

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Exactly. And I told you why.

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foundation wanted to exclude the value of the artwork, it

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had to be part of the foundation's mission to actually show

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the artwork? Didn't he tell you that?

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Α. No.

Α.

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MR. STAUBER: Objection, asked and

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answered.

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THE COURT: It's a little bit different.

And your lawyer told you, didn't he, that if the

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I'm going to allow it.

ROFL v. Eva Zirkl, et al MR. STAUBER: Okay. 1 THE COURT: Meredith, why don't you repeat 2 the question? 3 (Record read.) 4 MR. STAUBER: Objection, your Honor, if it 5 was his attorney, then it is attorney-client 6 privilege. 7 THE COURT: Overruled. 8 9 THE WITNESS: May I answer? THE COURT: You can answer if you are 10 able. 11 THE WITNESS: No. 12

MR. WARSHAVSKY: Maylander heirs have no

MR. DOWD: No further questions. Thank you.

questions, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. STAUBER: Given the lateness of the day and the energy we'd like to reserve the ability to redirect, but I would suggest to counsel I don't think we will have any. If we do, we will discuss it with counsel.

Is that okay, your Honor?

THE COURT: That is fine.

MR. STAUBER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Lehman, you are free to

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go.

THE WITNESS: Thank you for your time, your 2

Honor. 3

THE COURT: Thank you. And have a good rest 4 5 of the day.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. And you too.

THE COURT: Thank you. Off the record.

(There was a discussion held off the record.)

(There was a pause in the proceedings to setup Teams link.)

THE COURT: Let go back on the record. Call

your next witness. 11

MR. BRIAN: The Plaintiff calls 12

Guy Jennings, your Honor. 13

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Jennings. 14

How are you? 15

THE WITNESS: I'm fine. Thank you very 16

17 much. Yes, yes.

18 THE COURT: You can hear me okay?

THE WITNESS: I can hear you. 19

20 THE COURT: Is it muted at all? Do you hear

me clearly? 21

THE WITNESS: I hear you clearly. Can you 22

hear me? 23

THE COURT: I sure can. 24

I want to test to make sure you are able to 25

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	ROFL v. Eva Zirkl, et al 148
1	hear the other attorneys who are in the courtroom in
2	case there's an objection. Okay?
3	MR. DOWD: Testing, testing.
4	THE COURT: Can you hear that?
5	THE WITNESS: It's a bit muffled.
6	THE COURT: Do you have a microphone?
7	MR. DOWD: We do not. May I borrow one?
8	THE CLERK: There's one right here.
9	MR. DOWD: Maybe one of Oren's. Testing,
10	testing.
11	THE COURT: Can you hear that?
12	THE WITNESS: Testing, yeah, I can hear
13	that.
14	THE COURT: If there is going to be an
15	objection, Mr. Dowd, perhaps, you can just make sure
16	that you are speaking into the microphone so that he
17	can hear.
18	MR. DOWD: And, perhaps, Mr. Warshavsky,
19	there's another mic. Do you want to test that just in
20	case in the unlikely event you object?
21	MR. WARSHAVSKY: Testing, testing.
22	THE COURT: There we go.
23	And, Mr. Brian, you will be conducting this
24	examination, I presume?
25	MR. BRIAN: I will, your Honor.

ROFL v. Eva Zirkl, et al 149 THE CLERK: Swear him in? 1 THE COURT: Yes, swear in the witness, 2 please. 3 THE CLERK: Okay. Here I come. Please 4 raise your right hand. Can he hear me? 5 GUY JENNINGS 6 called herein as a witness, having been duly sworn, 7 testified as follows: 8 9 THE CLERK: Please state and spell your name for the record. 10 THE WITNESS: My name is Jennings, 11 12 Guy Jennings. 13 MR. BRIAN: Can you spell your last name Mr. Jennings? 14 THE WITNESS: J-e-n-n-i-n-q-s. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Jennings, with you 16 testifying remotely, I would just ask that, please, 17 18 wait until the entire question is put to you before you give an answer. It seems like there's a little 19 20 bit of a delay in terms of you responding to questions. 21 There may be points where an attorney 22 23

objects. If you hear an attorney object, just please stop talking wherever you are and give me a moment to make a ruling and I'll let you know whether or not to

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Jennings - DX by Mr. Brian

continue.

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THE WITNESS: I understand.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Brian.

DIRECT-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BRIAN:

- Hello, Mr. Jennings. Q.
- Α. Hello.
- Q. Can you please give the Court just a brief background of your education and professional experience?
- Yes. I studied history and history of art in the late '70s at Oxford University in England. Then, in the September of 1980, I joined Christie's auction house in London, where I was in the Impressionist and modern picture department. And I remained at Christie's for some 18 years until 1998.

Thereafter, I worked for Sotheby's auction house. I then worked for my own business, Theobald Jennings for a while. And then, I rejoined Christie's for a few years in New York. And then, since 2014, I have been at The Fine Art Group in London.

And during all of that time, in addition to lots of administrative and other jobs that go with the territory, my essential job was the valuing of works of art, the valuing of Impressionist and modern works of art, including Jennings - DX by Mr. Brian

Germany and Austrian Expressionist works of art.

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THE COURT: One second.

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Meredith, are you okay with how it's going?

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COURT REPORTER: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

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BY MR. BRIAN:

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And how long have you been at The Fine Art Group now, Mr. Jennings?

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Some 10 years. I joined in April 2014.

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0. And describe for the Court the process you go

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through in valuing fine art and Impressionist works and the

Yes. We, if called upon -- and I have been

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other kinds of artworks you described before. If you can,

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just give a little explanation how you go through that

called upon in my career -- to value works of art for a

auction estimate. It could be for insurance purposes. It

could be probate and estate tax. It could be collateral

for loans. And it, also, is occasionally historic fair

market values or valuations.

variety of different purposes. And that could be for

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process.

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purpose of the valuation. It's really -- one tries to make a form of comparative analysis. So one is looking for

The prices doesn't really differ depending on the

comparable works to the work in question that have been

done?

MR. DOWD: Withdrawn, your Honor.

BY MR. BRIAN:

Q. Mr. Jennings, the process you just described in trying to determine fair market value analysis, is that something that you've been doing since you began your post-educational work first at Christie's and then at the other firms you identified?

A. Not, not for 40 years. It's come more recently in my career when I gained experience and wisdom and been open to a variety of different objects and, et cetera, et cetera. I mean, originally, I was simply valuing works of arts for current auctions, present day values, what estimates should be put on for a work that was going to be sold at auction. But very quickly one gets absorbed into doing valuations for insurance, for probate, for a variety of different reasons. And this builds up over time and experience and this, essentially, is what I have spent 40 years doing day-to-day.

My job is evaluating and estimating works of art. And I have done that for literally thousands of works of art over the last 45 years.

- Q. And have you had experience testifying in matters like this, in litigation or other kinds of dispute, testifying as an expert witness for one party or another?
 - A. Yes. I first testified in a high court in London

nearly 30 years ago concerning the value of an Edgar Degas pastel, which was severely damaged in a fire. And there was a dispute as to its relative value and what the insurance payout should be.

For -- in 2015, I wrote a report for a leading firm of London lawyers concerning the value of a major oil painting some \$30-odd million by Claude Monet. In 2018, I wrote a report for a firm of U.S. lawyers concerning a historic fair market value of an oil painting by Camille Pissarro.

In 2020, I wrote a report for a firm of New York lawyers concerning the historic fair market value of two works on paper by Egon Schiele. And subsequent to this, my testimony being submitted to the Court in 2022, I did a historic fair market value for a major United States museum concerning a Pissarro that had been sold in the 1940s.

So, yes, I have some experience of doing this. And I recently had to do a valuation for probate where the person died, but they had lost the records of the 1990s. So I had to try to do retrospective fair market value for the 1990s. It's something I do. I'm not saying all the time, all day every day. But I do it quite often, yes.

- Q. And in those matters you have just mentioned, are you testifying as an expert witness?
- A. I'm not a party to the trial. I'm a witness, yes.

Voir Dire 155

Q. And I understand in the United Kingdom, they 1 don't have a similar certification process for appraisal 2 experts; is that accurate? 3 That's correct. One is really judged by one's 4 peers, by one's experience in the market, by the longevity 5 of one's surface, and by the cumulative quality of one's 6 work. 7 8 And in your work on litigation matters, matters 9 that go to court or other forms of dispute, have you ever had an expert witness report or testimony excluded by the 10 tribunal? 11 12 Α. No. MR. BRIAN: I would offer Mr. Jennings as an 13 expert on performing historical fair market value 14 analysis. 15 MR. DOWD: Objection, your Honor. May I 16 17 voir dire the expert? THE COURT: Yes. 18 MR. DOWD: Or proposed expert? 19 20 MR. BRIAN: Mr. Jennings, Mr. Dowd is going to ask you some questions now. 21 THE WITNESS: Very good. 22 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. DOWD: 24

Thank you, Mr. Jennings.

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Q.

Voir Dire 156

Do you have any credentials to issue appraisals in the United States?

A. I do not.

- Q. Did Egon Schiele have a market in the United States in 1964?
 - A. Not --

MR. DOWD: Sir, if I may, can I ask the

Court for an instruction on yes or no questions?

THE COURT: Well, let's wait. Ask -- hold

on, hold on.

THE WITNESS: It begs the question --

THE COURT: Woah, woah, woah, woah.

When there's an objection, just wait,

Mr. Jennings.

I'm going to -- Mr. Jennings, if a question is put to you in the form that seeks a yes or no answer, what I'd ask to do is, if you are able to answer yes or no in response to the question, I'd ask that you please do that.

If you are unable to provide a yes or no answer, it wouldn't be accurate or wouldn't be an honest answer, then I want you to tell the attorney that you are unable to answer the question in yes or no. And then they will do their best to rephrase it. Okay?

Voir Dire 157 THE WITNESS: I understand. 1 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Dowd. 2 MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor. 3 BY MR. DOWD: 4 There was a market in 1964 for Schieles in the 5 Q. United States, wasn't there? 6 A small market, yes. 7 Q. And Otto Kallir was the leading dealer in the 8 9 United States at that time, correct? A. Leading, I don't know. He was one of the 10 dealers, yes. 11 Q. Who were the others? 12 13 A. I don't know. I'm not familiar very much. There's a very small market in America in the early '60s 14 for Schiele. 15 Q. And what investigation did you do to look into 16 the American market for Schieles? 17 18 MR. BRIAN: Your Honor, I would just object to relevance. The market --19 20 THE WITNESS: I didn't do any --THE COURT: Mr. Jennings, when there's an 21 objection -- maybe you didn't hear it -- I need you to 22 use the microphone. 23

THE WITNESS: I apologize. I apologize.

THE COURT: It's okay. We have an

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Voir Dire 158 objection. So I'm going to sustain just as to the

Mr. Dowd, if you could put a time frame in that question.

BY MR. DOWD:

form.

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1964. Q.

THE COURT: Why don't you ask it with the time frame, so we have a clear question to Mr. Jennings?

MR. DOWD: Yes.

BY MR. DOWD:

In 1964, how many art dealers in the United States were active in trading works by Egon Schiele?

MR. BRIAN: Objection, relevance.

THE WITNESS: I don't know, but I would expect very few.

THE COURT: It's overruled anyway, Mr. Brian.

MR. BRIAN: If I could be heard on this. The market is not the United States. So I think we are drifting away from the opinion that's at issue.

THE COURT: He's doing a voir dire of his qualifications. So I'm going to allow him some leeway to find out what he's an expert in.

Next question.

Voir Dire 159

1 BY MR. DOWD:

Q. What level of activity was there in Schiele sales in 1964 in the United States?

- A. I don't know precisely, but I suspect very little.
- Q. And how much investigation did you do into that market, that is Schieles in 1964 in the United States, before you put together your opinion?
- A. I didn't investigate in the United States, because the sale took place in London.
- Q. Do you know the reasons that the Schiele market was so limited?
- A. One can speculate. But to some extent, it was supply. To some extent, it was enthusiasm, demand, interest. He wasn't terribly well known at the time outside Austria, southern Germany, German-speaking Switzerland, except with a minority of collectors who possibly had emigrated from Germany or from that part of the world in previous years. So the American collectors tended to be of European -- from recent arrivals from Europe.
- Q. When you say, "emigrated," you are referring to Viennese Jews, correct?
 - A. Not specifically, but amongst others, yes.
 - Q. So do you believe that there were people other

Voir Dire

than Viennese Jews collecting Schiele actively prior to
1 1964?
3 A. Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ DOWD: Move to have his testimony excluded, your Honor.

THE COURT: Based on?

MR. DOWD: There's no methodology. He's got no knowledge of the United States.

He professes no knowledge as to the market.

He said he could speculate as to what the U.S. market

is. I haven't seen any methodology presented that

would follow USPAP certification.

There's two appraisal organizations in the United States that are certified to testify in court as to these issues, that's U.S. Appraisers Association and the Appraisal Association, and he's got neither qualification. And the historic fair market value methodology presented in this is a few emails to a few people in one country involving artworks that emanated from Austria.

It's not a methodology that has any relevance. It's not scientific, and it doesn't -- can't lead to any probative evidence.

THE COURT: Overruled, but I'll note your exception.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

DIRECT-EXAMINATION CONTINUED

BY MR. BRIAN:

- Q. Okay. Mr. Jennings, were you asked to prepare historical market value analysis of the Egon Schiele artwork known as *Portrait of Artist's Wife* D.1908 in the Kallir catalogue?
 - A. I was.
- Q. And as you have described before, this is something that you have done in other cases, but it's also something you've done in connection with probate matters, tax matters, insurance matters as well, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And specific to your analysis of this artwork and its historical fair market value as of 1964, what process did you go through to determine the fair market value of that date?
- A. My first steps were to consult people who had been active in the market in the early 1960s in London, where the work was sold in 1964 and the guidance they gave me. But then I consulted the public records of all auction prices worldwide for 1963 to 1965 and looked at every Schiele watercolor work on paper, drawing, et cetera, that had come up at auction in public auction between 1963 and 1965. The majority of these came up in either Switzerland,

Jennings - DX by Mr. Brian or Germany, or Vienna -- Austria, southern Germany or 1 Switzerland. 2 And in going through this process, is there any 3 other source of publicly available material for sales 4 prices of objects from that time frame that were available 5 for you to review? 6 I came across a catalog of an exhibition that was 7 held in 1956 in Switzerland with a list of prices, but they 8 were very, very low. And I deemed -- not auction prices, 9 gallery prices. But I didn't submit it because I deemed 10 that it was too far distant, too -- eight years prior to 11 the time in question and not relevant. 12 13 Q. In reviewing materials, generally, in your experience, is there a fluctuation in prices as you move 14 forward in time depending on -- I think, you mentioned the 15 demand, supply, interest and enthusiasm. Is there a shift 16 17 in prices in artworks as time moved forward?

MR. DOWD: Objection, leading.

THE COURT: I'm going to allow it to -- in an effort to direct the witness to get to the point at issue.

But, Mr. Brian, at some point you need to back off the leading.

MR. BRIAN: Okay.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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THE WITNESS: Yes. If you look at the report that I submitted to the Court, there was a marked leap forward in the late 1960s circa 1970, but there was only gradual, if at all, increase in price from the late '50s, you know, through the early '60s. But certainly -- and now there's been a monumental leap forward, and the price of these objects, these Schiele watercolors is millions of dollars, rather

BY MR. BRIAN:

In connection with the work you did in this case, did you author a written report containing your work and your opinion?

than just a couple of thousand.

Α. Yes.

MR. BRIAN: Okay. And I've made a binder for your Honor. This is also Exhibit 112 and in the exhibit binders. It's a six- or seven-page report with three attached exhibits.

BY MR. BRIAN:

- Q. Mr. Jennings, do you have a copy of this there with you as well?
 - Α. I do.
- And in this report -- well, I'll just let you walk through your analysis, your findings and what you did to arrive at your final opinion in this matter.

A. Thank you.

In section 4 of my report, I set out my methodology.

And as I have said already, but I will repeat, I consulted specialists who were active in the London auction market in the early 1960s. And namely, John Lumley -
(Proceedings interrupted by the court reporter.)

MR. BRIAN: Slow down just a second. We have the court reporter trying to keep up with you.

THE COURT: Can you redo the three names that you just stated, Mr. Jennings, and slow it down a little bit?

THE WITNESS: John Lumley.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: David Ellis Jones. And I didn't speak to Michel Strauss, but I consulted his published autobiography. As a guide, Lumley said to me that --

MR. DOWD: Objection. Your Honor, this entire line of questioning is hearsay. And usually, an expert may testify using hearsay if it's from a generally-accepted authority, such as a learned treatise, such as a scientific work that is generally accepted by experts in the field.

Never, never may an expert testify as to emails that he got from other people whose credentials

Jennings - DX by Mr. Brian 165 aren't established. So this entire --1 THE COURT: Is that true, Mr. Dowd? 2 MR. DOWD: I believe so. 3 THE COURT: You believe so? 4 MR. DOWD: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Isn't it true that the standard 6 is if it's something that's reasonably relied upon in 7 the field? 8 MR. DOWD: Yes. Yes, that's -- your Honor, 9 emails -- emails from friends is not reasonably relied 10 11 upon. THE COURT: I don't think that's what he 12 said. I don't think he said it was friends, did he? 13 MR. DOWD: Well, that's what we have, these 14 people. Your Honor, I can look to a treatise that 15 says, you know, something scientific. And if it's 16 17 generally accepted by doctors, then I, as an expert, 18 can testify to that. Not an email from some doctor not subject to cross-examination as to what he thinks 19 20 about a certain patient, for example. THE COURT: Mr. Brian, do you wish to be 21 heard? 22 MR. BRIAN: He's testified that this is what 23

he's done in -- throughout his career is consult the

available information, publicly-available information.

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Jennings - DX by Mr. Brian I can ask him more questions about who these people are and why he reached out to them, if you would like. THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection. The Court -- it goes to the weight of the evidence, not in terms of the admissibility. And, obviously, I'll grant you some leeway in regard to cross-examination, Mr. Dowd.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And your exception is noted to the ruling.

Go ahead.

Next question, please.

BY MR. BRIAN:

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Sure. Let me just give you another question, Mr. Jennings.

You were describing section 4 of your report and the individuals that are listed there. Can you pick up with the rest of your discussion about your methodology in formulating an opinion on the historic fair market value?

Well, I then consulted the publicly-available records for auction prices in the period '63 to '65. I then, using these records, I managed to find illustrations of every single one of the works sold between '63 and '65

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in the Kallir catalog raisonné of Schiele's works on paper, and then looked at individual objects, compared to the object in question, looked at them in terms of composition, in terms of size, in terms of media used, et cetera, et cetera.

And based on that comparative analysis, I came to my conclusions using publicly-recorded prices of the period.

- And then, in addition to the publicly-recorded prices from the period, you identify some individuals you reached out to. And can you explain for the Court why you reached out to those -- those individuals?
- I reached out to them because they were learned and esteemed predecessors of mine now retired, who had spent many, many years working in the art world. And they were living and working at the time that the sale of the watercolor in question took place in London. I wanted to get from them a sense of what the market was like, how many pieces were being traded in London, what was the nature of the market? How expansive were the records.

I didn't ask them for evidence. I just asked them for quidance as to the state of market. The evidence that I presented is publicly-recorded auction sales.

And based on your review of the publicly-recorded auction sales and the other information you've described in your report and for us today, did you reach a conclusion or

an opinion on the historical fair market value of D.1908 at the time of the 1964 purchase at the Marlborough Gallery?

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A. I did.

Α.

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Q. And what was your opinion?

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like to just quote what I've said -- was a good, firm price

My conclusion was, as I've said, that -- I would

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in the light of market conditions prevailing in 1964.

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Q. And for us Americans, can you -- can you translate what a "good, firm price" means?

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A. In the period 1963 to 1965, no single work of art on paper by Schiele sold for more than 2,000 pounds, which

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is the price paid for this watercolor. One would expect to

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pay a slightly higher price buying from a dealer than buying at auction, so this doesn't surprise me. But

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Marlborough had a reputation for asking full prices and

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often getting them, and they were never knowingly

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undersold.

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the beginning of the market, a very early market in London,

And it seems to me that in the retail market where --

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this seemed to me a fair price in the prevailing market of

_ _

21 1964.

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Q. And then does that price -- is there anything suspicious about that price that would draw attention as to the provenance of the artwork?

A. I don't understand the question.

Q. Oh, sure.

Is there anything -- you said it's a "good, firm price" -- is there anything about that price being asked or paid in 1964 that would draw suspicion about the provenance of the artwork?

A. I don't believe so.

MR. BRIAN: I have no further questions, your Honor.

MR. WARSHAVSKY: As indicated, your Honor, the Maylander heirs stipulated to the exhibit.

THE COURT: Mr. Dowd?

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. DOWD:

- Q. Mr. Jennings earlier said that there was a -there were other collectors of Schiele outside of murdered

 Jews from Vienna. Do I have it right, that that's what you
 testified to earlier?
- A. Well, murdered Jews, by their nature of having been murdered, are not collectors.
- Q. Oh. So let me dive into that a bit. So you think that people who were murdered who had art collections were not collectors?
- A. No, what I mean is if they are dead, then they are no longer collecting. So in 1964, they had been

Jennings - CX by Mr. Dowd

murdered. They were not collectors.

Q. Okay.

- A. Collectors were the survivors.
- Q. So how many of Schiele's collectors were murdered Jews, do you know?
 - A. I have no idea.
- Q. Did you -- you are talking about prevailing market conditions in 1964. I'm trying to figure out how much you factored into in determining what a good, firm price is and what the market was, what was the source of product? Where did the dealers get these artworks, do you know?
- A. They came from a variety of different sources. So Marlborough bought this from a gallery in Milan.
 - Q. And where did the --
 - A. Trading --
- Q. Where did the gallery in Milan get it, do you know?
- A. It's unclear, but there's no provenance prior to Galleria Galatea listed in Kallir.
- Q. And how does someone who buys an artwork without a provenance, how does that factor into your opinions on fixing good, firm prices?
- A. Since 1990, the whole issue of restitution has thrown a much stronger spotlight on to the provenance of

Reportedly -- I don't know if there are any

precise lists available -- but reportedly a great many.

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murdered?

Α.

Q. And what about --

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A. There were many, many. There were many, many watercolors that Schiele executed and they're not really disseminated very widely, so one tended to see quite large groups in amongst a few individuals.

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Q. What about Oskar Reichel?

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MR. BRIAN: Objection.

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THE COURT: Basis?

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MR. BRIAN: Relevance. We are beyond the

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scope of the report.

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THE WITNESS: I'm not familiar --

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MR. BRIAN: Hold on.

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THE COURT: Overruled.

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Were you able to get the response there,

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Meredith?

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COURT REPORTER: I got, "I'm not familiar,"

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Judge.

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THE COURT: Ask the question again.

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MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

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BY MR. DOWD:

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Q. Are you aware of the collector Oskar Reichel?

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A. I'm not familiar with that name.

23

Q. What about Fritz Long?

24

A. Yes, I have heard that name.

25

Q. And do you know what happened to his Schieles?

- Jennings CX by Mr. Dowd Α. Precisely, no, I don't. 1 Now --2 Q. They have emerged on to the market. 3 Α. Now, when you buy an artwork of provenance coming Q. 4 from Europe that was in the Nazi Reich any time from 1933 5 to 1945 and you don't see a provenance, does this affect 6 the price? 7 MR. BRIAN: Objection. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Today, very much so, yes. THE COURT: Hold on. We had --10 MR. BRIAN: I'll withdraw it. 11
 - BY MR. DOWD:

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- And you believe that a lack of provenance didn't affect the price in 1964?
- People were much less stringent about these things in the early '60s than they are today.

THE COURT: Okay.

Q. That wasn't my question.

MR. DOWD: Can we read back the question?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

(Record read.)

THE WITNESS: I have given an answer. answer is people were much less stringent about provenance in 1964.

BY MR. DOWD: 25

- 1
- Q. Did it affect the price?
- 2
- People were much less stringent about provenance Α. in 1964.
- 3 4
- Which people? Q.
- 5
- Buyers, dealers, the market, the auction Α. houses.
- 6
- And when you say "less stringent," what do you 7 Q. 8 mean?
- 9
- I mean what I say, less stringent.
- 10
- 0. What does that mean, "less stringent"?
- 11
- People today are much more careful about these

In 1945, world headlines showed that Jews had

- 12
- things than they were in the early 60s.

including art collections, correct?

- 13
- been murdered and all of their property stolen from them, 14
- 15

16

Α. Yes.

Q.

- 17
- And everybody in England in 1964 remembered
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I would imagine so. Α.

World War II, didn't they?

- 20
- Q. And even in England, they knew about the artworks that Hitler's soldiers had taken and put in the salt mines,
- 21
- didn't they?

England?

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- Not everybody. Α.
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- Q. Weren't there major magazine articles about it in
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Many times. Α.

Who is the co-author of that catalog raisonné? Q.

I'm sorry. I still -- I have it in my house, but Α.

- There were articles in the newspapers. There was reference to this. It generally dealt with old master paintings, names that were familiar to the general public. And you know, in many respects, Schiele was a very esoteric and much -- not much known young Austrian who died young and a lot of his work was considered obscene and pornographic. And most people who were reading these articles referring to stolen works of art from Jewish families and collectors would not have associated Schiele with that, but they would have associated that with paintings by artists like Rembrandt or other much greater better known more master paintings. But the dealer world, the actual market world would have known about it.
- Who were the people that sold artworks or were the source of the artworks in the 1964 Marlborough Gallery show, do you know?
- No. Unfortunately, the records as -- if you look at the last page of the -- what's been submitted to the Court, the Marlboroughs say they have no records. They have all been destroyed for that period.
- Have you looked at Jane Kallir's catalog Q. raisonné?

Jennings - CX by Mr. Dowd

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I don't have it with me at the moment. Remind me.

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- So according to Jane Kallir, Wolfgang Fischer is Q. her co-author.
- 4

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- Right. Α.
- 5
- This is an essay by Wolfgang G. Fisher. Do you Q. know who Wolfgang Fischer was?
- 7

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- Yeah, I mean, he is a dealer in London.
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raisonné based on the Fisher archives that were all of the

And Jane Kallir said she complied her catalog

Fisher worked at Marlborough, but Marlborough

So did you look at Fisher's records before you

- 10
- records of the Marlborough Gallery at the time
- 11
- Wolfgang Fischer ran it. Did you know that?
- 12
- says that the records have been destroyed -- their records 13
- 14
- have been destroyed. But if Fisher's records have been
- 15
- transcribed into Kallir's catalog, then so much the better.

confirms that they bought the drawing -- the watercolor

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- came up with your report?
- 18
- I looked at Kallir, which gives Gallery Galatea
- as the source and Gilbert Lloyd in his letter of 2020 19
- 20 21
- from Galleria Galatea in Turin.
- 22
- Did you call Jane Kallir and ask her about Wolfgang Fischer's records?
- 23
- I did not. Α.
- 24 25
- Why did you not call Jane Kallir and ask her that

1 question?

- A. Because I was trying to establish whether the price paid was a fair and reasonable price, not whether her published records were accurate.
- Q. Now, Otto Kallir was a dealer of Schiele in 1964, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And Jane Kallir is the granddaughter who inherited the Gallerie St. Etienne, Otto Kallir's gallery, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So why didn't you call her to establish the 1964 retail price?
- A. Because I was looking at a London price in a London market.
 - Q. Did somebody tell you not to call Jane Kallir?
- A. No.
 - Q. Now, who is Gilbert Lloyd, who you cite in your report?
 - A. He is the son of Frank Lloyd. And Frank Lloyd set up the Marlborough Gallery. And then, subsequently, Gilbert Lloyd took over the Marlborough Gallery and has run it for many, many years.
 - Q. And who is Frank Lloyd?
 - A. Frank Lloyd was an émigré German who came to

Jennings - CX by Mr. Dowd
London and became an art dealer in London.

And Frank Lloyd was around in 1964, correct?

A. Yes.

Q.

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- Q. And what was his role in 1964?
- A. He was one of the partners of the Marlborough Gallery.
- Q. So Gilbert Lloyd who you cite here is the son of Frank Lloyd, who is an Austrian émigré, correct?
- A. I'm not sure if he's Austrian. I believe he's German. But you may -- you may be right about that.
 - Q. He was from Vienna, wasn't he?
- A. If you say so. I thought he was from Germany.
 But if he's from Vienna, I stand corrected.
- Q. So 1964, Frank Lloyd from either Germany or Austria, an émigré, puts together a show that has Dead City III in it that had been owned by Fritz Grünbaum, right?
 - A. I'm sorry, you lost me.
- Q. So you looked at the Marlborough 1964 catalog, correct?
 - A. It's not available.
- 21 MS. JAFFE: Exhibit 34, I believe.
- MR. DOWD: Exhibit 34. Has this been
- 23 provided to our expert?
- THE WITNESS: I asked the Marlborough

 Gallery for it, and they said they haven't got a copy.

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MR. DOWD: Your Honor, I move to exclude all of his testimony. He hasn't even seen the Marlborough 1964 gallery. None of this is persuasive or probative in any way, shape or form. This man is not an expert. He doesn't know the market. He has nothing to do with what the prices were, even at that time in 1964.

We know that Jane Kallir has been offered by counsel as the world expert. She had -- her grandfather had a gallery going in 1964 in New York just a few blocks away from where the Lehman's lived. How is this possibly not relevant to the market analysis?

We just can't see that any of this should be admissible.

THE COURT: Mr. Brian, do you wish to be heard?

MR. BRIAN: Your Honor, the analysis that Mr. Jennings did was to look at the historical fair market value that was paid to determine whether or not it matched up with the prices that were being paid at the time. He has walked through the publicly-available information he found, including auctions from all over the world.

He has talked about the additional catalogs he found from the mid-50s as a comparative point.

ROFL v. Michael Bar, et al

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180 He's talked about the people he spoke with who were there at the time. He's talked about his methodology, his process. He has been accepted as an expert by numerous courts in this country and in England.

The question isn't whether or not he's familiar with every piece of art that was sold at a particular exhibition. It's this artwork that was bought at this price and how that lines up with the market at the time.

THE COURT: If I understand correctly, there were materials relating that were sold at the Marlborough Gallery that relates to the time that the subject litigation was also sold. Is that true?

MR. BRIAN: I'm not sure I follow, your Honor.

THE COURT: My understanding, based on the questioning and the proffer by Mr. Dowd, is that materials existed or exist relating to artwork sold by Marlborough Gallery, which is where the Schiele drawing that is the subject of this litigation was sold, correct?

MR. BRIAN: We don't know that, your Honor. The Dowd -- Mr. Rieger -- Mr. Dowd, on behalf of the Riegers, had some discovery requests out to Jane Kallir about this issue.

We, as you see in the letter from

Gilbert Lloyd, attempted to find out what might be

available from that era. We were told that nothing is

available. Mr. Dowd has made arguments that things

are available. We don't know that that's true or not.

THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection. I'll note your exception, Mr. Dowd.

MR. DOWD: Thank you, your Honor.

No further questions.

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. STAUBER: Can we take a minute? (There was a pause in the proceedings.)

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BRIAN: We have no redirect, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jennings, thank you for your testimony. Have a great rest of the night. You are done.

THE WITNESS: Not much of it left. Thank you very much.

MR. BRIAN: Thank you, Mr. Jennings.

THE COURT: It's 4:45. The Court is going to stop proceedings for the day.

We will be in recess until tomorrow at 9:30. Hope everybody has a good night. See you tomorrow morning.

Certified to be a true and accurate transcript.

Meredith A. Bonn, RPR, CRR, CSR

Meredith a. Bonn

Official Court Reporter