Nazi Discriminatory Actions
MEMORANDUM

February 23, 1944

German Decrees—(Material obtained from file in Visa Division, State Department.)

On September 15, 1943, Harrison in Bern reported to the Department that the Berlin Reichsgesetzesblatt of July 2, contained a decree effective 7 days thereafter throughout Germany and the protectorates entitled the Thirteenth Decree concerning Reich citizenship. The decree provided (1) punishable offenses by Jews will be dealt with by police decree concerning criminal law for Poles dated December 4, 1941 no longer applies to Jews (wire garbled), and (2) Jewish property upon the death of the owner goes to the Reich which can grant compensation to non-Jewish heirs or others having claims for maintenance, either by payment of a capital sum not exceeding the sale value of the property devolving on the Reich or by the transfer of tangible property or rights from the estate.
Nazi persecution and the threat of extermination is not limited to Jews. By word and by deed, the Nazis have indicated the existence of a deliberate program to exterminate the Poles and Ukrainians and, perhaps, other Slavs as being members of what the Nazis call a "sub-human race". There are indications, however, that the slaughter of the Slavs is not quite so indiscriminate as that of the Jews. In the case of the Slavs, the Nazis are apparently singling out the educated or upper classes for annihilation. Thus, it has been reported that the Nazis are making every effort to "eliminate" from the Polish population all physicians, lawyers, teachers, bankers, Army officers and other members of the educated classes from which it is feared new Polish leaders might arise. On the other hand, it seems from the fragmentary reports available that the Germans have some thought of assimilating the Polish lower classes with their own. The same sort of thing may be in contemplation for Norway if the recent deportation of Norwegian students is anything more than a transitory disciplinary move. That the Germans are also bent on hastening the depopulation of France seems evident from their treatment and retention of French war prisoners and the transportation and virtual enslavement of a large number of French working men.

Notwithstanding the almost universality of the persecution and threat of annihilation to the conquered peoples of Europe, it would seem that the Jews constitute a special problem necessarily requiring the special consideration of the Board. This is so for a number of reasons. Thus, each of the conquered nations of Europe, with the exception of France, has a de jure government-in-exile, and France has its de facto Comité. These governments, with the financial backing of Great Britain, and perhaps of the United States, have been able to work with the
underground movements in their respective countries and to aid in the relief and rescue of their citizens. A large proportion of the Jews, however, are stateless and do not receive even such protection as a government-in-exile can extend. Moreover, even Jews who are not stateless are for the most part beyond the aid of the governments to which they owe allegiance because they have been displaced and transported to or have sought refuge in countries other than their own. In addition, many of the Jews facing annihilation are citizens, subjects or nationals of Germany's satellites and have no possible claim to the protection of any government-in-exile.

Thus, although from an over-all point of view, the problem of bringing relief and rescue to the persecuted peoples of Europe facing annihilation is not limited to the Jews, from a practical point of view the Jews in Europe are, as a group, more in need of the Board's attention than any other. This is so not only for the reasons above set forth, but also because of the special treatment which the Nazis have meted out to Jews throughout Europe. Thus, while a French Jew in France, a Dutch Jew in Holland or a Polish Jew in Poland may justly claim the protection of his national underground and his government on free soil, such protection is often not available to the Jew to the extent that it is available to his non-Jewish fellow citizen. This is so because of the special marks of identification that are not only superimposed upon a Jew's papers, but upon his clothing as well. Thus, while a non-Jewish Frenchman may have difficulties in traveling across France to freedom, it nevertheless is possible for him to do so. The difficulties, however, which he would encounter if he were a Jew or if he were accompanied by a Jew would be multiplied many times unless, of course, the Jew were supplied with false identification papers. So, too, non-Jews may feign cooperation with the Nazis or merely disinterest in any movement against them, and in that manner facilitate escape. Stories of Pullman-car escapes are too numerous to be sheer fabrication, and the recent arrival in Spain of Prince Elie of Belgium witnesses the possibilities that dissimulation may afford. But no such avenue of escape is open to the Jew: He is an enemy of the Nazis; neither dissimulation of cooperation nor feigning of acquiescence will avail him anything.
It is not the purpose of this memorandum to urge or
even suggest that the Board should limit its activities to
the relief and rescue of Jews. On the contrary, the Board
should be urged to lend without stint its aid and assistance,
wherever needed, in the rescue and relief of all persecuted
persons in Europe facing annihilation, whoever they may be
and wherever they may be found. On the other hand, it must
be borne in mind that for the reasons aforesaid, the Jews of
Europe constitute a special problem and the purpose of this
memorandum is to answer those who may in the future criticize
the Board because its activities may seem to be concerned
chiefly with Jews.
NAZI DISCRIMINATORY ACTIONS

Introductory Note

All of the information contained in this memorandum unless otherwise noted was extracted from the American Jewish Year Book. Most of the laws and acts described concerned Jews and no other groups. Although other minority groups were plagued from time to time, detailed information is lacking concerning such discrimination. This memorandum, therefore, is concerned almost exclusively with anti-Jewish activities by the German Nazis.

Germany.

Although National Socialism as a political party was founded in 1920, it did not obtain any great significance until 1932 when 230 Nazis were elected to the Reichstag. This election represented a marked increase but was not yet a majority. The campaigning by the Nazis during this period had consisted of attacks on Socialists, Communists and Jews but with the emphasis on Communists and Socialists. In November, 1932, a new election was held, largely due to the political turmoil created by the Nazis. The election, however, resulted in a net loss in membership in the Reichstag. Nevertheless, although still a minority, Hitler was made Chancellor in January of 1933, because no other group had been able to maintain a government. Hitler dissolved the Reichstag soon after becoming Chancellor and called a new election for March 5, 1933. During this period Communists, Socialists and Jews were strenuously attacked in the press and otherwise. Press attacks on the government were forbidden and several newspapers of Socialists, Communists and Catholic persuasion were suppressed. The Nazis seemed to be proceeding cautiously, testing out popular support for such discriminations while building up such support by intensive propaganda. This activity, however, was not aimed as much at the Jews as at Communists and Liberals. Many Communists were arrested and many musicians, actors and professors of liberal tendencies were dismissed, some of these were Jews. The Reichstag fire served as a pretext for many arrests but mostly of Communists. Nevertheless, during this period—particularly toward the end of March—acts of violence against Jews by members of the Nazi party occurred. At the end of a lively campaign, the Nazis obtained a substantial majority of seats in the Reichstag and by the simple expedient of arresting all Communist members, this majority was converted into the two-thirds majority necessary to amend the constitution. Thereupon the Reichstag transferred its power to the government for a term of 4 years (March 28, 1933). Following the March 5th election, persecution of the Jews really got under way. Apparently considerable violence took place during this period. The alleged spreading by the Jews of false reports concerning this violence furnished the pretext for an official boycott of Jewish business enterprises on April 1, 1933. On April 7, 1933, a decree was passed ordering the retirement of non-Aryans from the Civil Service except those who had served at the front during the World War, fathers or children of soldiers killed at the front and persons who were civil servants on August 1, 1914. The decree further provided that "officials who, judged from their previous political activity, do not warrant that they will always unreservedly stand for their national state, may be dismissed". (Reichsgesetzaufblatt, Berlin Reichsministerium des Innern, i, 32, 1933 p. 75). Another law issued the same day provided that
non-Aryan lawyers may be excluded from practice. On April 22, 1933, a series of decrees excluded physicians and dentists from practice with state social insurance institutions and excluded patent lawyers, lay assessors, jurors and commercial judges, tax consultants and others from practice. A decree of April 11, 1933, defined the term "non-Aryan" as including any person having one or more non-Aryan grandparents. On May 6, 1933, a decree provided that teachers in schools and universities who were dismissed under the law of April 7, lost their licenses to teach. On April 25, 1933, the proportion of non-Aryan to Aryan students admitted to schools was established at 1.5% until the proportion throughout Germany was reduced to 5%. Those at that time in school would be permitted to remain. By administrative action in various states and cities Jews and Communists were excluded from obtaining many government contracts and existing contracts with non-Aryan doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc., were cancelled. On October 4, 1933, all non-Aryans and spouses of non-Aryans were ordered dismissed from editorial positions with newspapers. Pressure was applied to corporations to dismiss Jewish officers and employees. During this period also a drive was conducted to terminate all political activity by the Catholic church and at the same time to consolidate Protestant churches into a single organization dominated by the State. The resistance to these acts which immediately appeared was crushed forthwith.

From July of 1933, multitudes of orders, laws and decrees designed gradually to segregate non-Aryans as an inferior group were issued from time to time by various states and cities all over Germany. For example, a curfew was placed upon non-Aryans in East Prussia. Jewish lawyers were excluded from the courts in Koenigsberg and Berlin. University degrees were denied to Jews in Prussia and Breslau. Bank accounts of German-Jewish relief agencies were blocked. Jewish shops were picketed and forced out of business. On August 16, mail deliveries to Jews in East Prussia were stopped. Various trade organizations with relatively large numbers of Jewish members were ordered dissolved. In August, Jewish foreign periodicals were suppressed. Other decrees and orders were issued which are too numerous and varied to mention.

The Federal government likewise issued a steady stream of laws with like purpose. On November 18, a statute prohibited the adoption of non-Aryan children by Aryans and vice versa, this act was expressly retroactive. On January 9, non-Aryan students were excluded from examinations anywhere in Germany. On April 20, Jewish nurses were in effect deprived of employment in hospitals or in the homes of Aryans. On July 29, 1933, the Citizenship of Eastern European Jews was revoked leaving them "stateless". War veterans and certain outstanding individuals were excepted. By a cabinet order in 1934, all Jews who had been naturalized since November, 1918, were automatically denaturalized.

By April 22, it was estimated that more than 40% of non-Aryan lawyers and notaries had been wholly denied the right to practice. By the summer of 1934, enough legislation was on the books to eliminate non-Aryans from the professions and to prevent any non-Aryans from subsequently entering the practice of a profession. During this period an emigration tax of 25% of all possessions was levied on wealthy Jews desiring to leave Germany and officially they were not permitted to take the remaining 75% out. All property of persons illegally leaving Germany was sequestered. Resistance to these various measures was ruthlessly punished. Thus in the case of resistance of "coordination" of the church with the State, 400 Protestant Pastors including Dr. Niemoller and Bishop Meyer.
From the Spring of 1933, anti-Jewish propaganda was poured out in torrents. In order further to increase its effectiveness riots were staged, raids on Jewish property conducted and physical violence inflicted upon Jews. However, care was taken not to proceed so fast as to dislocate the German economy. For this reason, non-Aryan business enterprises were expressly permitted to operate.

As of January 1, 1935, it was estimated that 60,000 German Jews and between 25,000 and 30,000 non-German Jews had emigrated. 2,000 Civil Service employees had been discharged, 4,000 Jewish lawyers had been prevented from practicing, 4,000 Jewish doctors had been excluded from the health insurance system (which was the source of the bulk of the income of 90% of all German doctors), 10,000 Jews had been discharged from the public health and social service agencies, 100 professors had been discharged, 2,000 writers and journalists had been discharged and 2,000 actors had lost their livelihood. It was estimated that another 100,000 non-Aryans had been discharged from business firms in spite of the specific orders that business enterprises were not to be interfered with.

As of July, 1935, the report of the League High Commissioner on Refugees Coming From Germany stated that 475,000 Jews in Germany and the 300,000 non-Jewish Aryans, 16,000 had emigrated from Germany.

During the first two and one-half years of Nazi rule, non-Aryans were being excluded from professions and segregated as social outcasts. In the summer of 1935, a campaign was launched completely to eliminate them from German economic and social life. Anti-Semitic propaganda was intensified. Popular support for this campaign was further increased by renewed anti-Jewish demonstrations, including the burning of synagogues and destruction of property. On September 15, 1935, the "Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor" was passed. This law prohibited marriages between Jews and Aryans, prohibited marriage between Jews and non-Jews or any "extramarital relations" between Jews and non-Jews. National citizenship was denied Jews of citizenship. This deprived all Jews younger than November 1, 1935, or including the right to vote and hold public office. The term "Jew" was defined as a person descended from at least two Jewish grandparents and one descended from a Jewish grandfather and one of the Jewish faith, married to a Jew or the offspring of a mixed marriage since September 13, 1935.

From the proclamation of the Nuremberg laws to the Anschluss on March 13, 1938, there was a rapid decline in anti-Jewish legislation. During 1936, and 1937, the period of the Olympic Games, the Nazis were on their best behavior. Nevertheless, a large number of decrees and ordinances of limited scope were passed from time to time. Thus in July, 1936, non-Aryans were dispossessed of theatres owned by them. Jewish rag pickers and junk dealers were forbidden to do business. In August, Jewish and Catholic employment bureaus were ordered to liquidate and in October art dealers were ordered to liquidate. In October all Jewish wholesale houses were required to submit a list of their customers. In October also all mortgages given by non-Aryans were ordered paid off or foreclosure. During these two years Jewish retail establishments were gradually being "Aryanized". In July of 1936, export of Jewish capital was permitted at a fee of 73%. For sums of less than 3,000 marks the fee was but 50% provided the person so exporting promised to leave Germany within two months never to return. During this period B'nai Brith was ordered to dissolve and all its property was confiscated.
During 1937 and 1938, discriminatory economic decrees continued to issue—gradually tightening the restrictions imposed upon Jews. In December of 1936, tax exemptions were removed from Jewish charitable institutions which were defined to include any institutions administering to German non-Aryans. A 50% surtax was levied on the income of all persons except from military service, Jews had been barred from military service. In February, 1938, income tax exemptions for children and for employees' maternity benefits were removed from Jews.

By a decree of April 26, 1938, every Jew, as defined in the decree of November 17, 1937, was required to report and assess his entire domestic and foreign property. Foreign Jews were required to report their property located in Germany. (See "Jewish Emancipation Under Attack" Bernard Bor Weinhart, American Jewish Committee 1938).

In June of 1938, Jewish stock brokers were excluded from the exchanges and at the same time all Jewish firms were required to be listed in a special register.

In 1938, a series of raids were conducted on non-Aryan households. In Berlin alone, more than 1,000 persons had been arrested by the middle of June. On July 6, 1938, with the exception of non-Aryans, were prohibited from engaging in any activities of commercial agent, or salesmen, real estate broker, property appraiser, adviser on financial and personal affairs, at some other occupations. On September 16, 1938, brokers were excluded from practice and on July 27, all lawyers were "prohibited" from practicing. Revocation of the licenses of dentists, nurses and other professional classes followed soon afterwards.

On November 17, 1938, Dr. von Beth was assassinated in Paris by a young Polish Jew. This marked the third and final phase of the discrimination against the Jews, namely a desire to exterminate them. Immediately after the assassination were imposed a series of pogroms in which thousands of Jews were arrested and many were killed. More than 400 synagogues were looted and destroyed. In addition to "Beth's Law" of 1938, 800 million marks was levied on all Jews owning property in excess of 5,000 marks and on all proceeds resulting from claims on insurance policies for property damaged during the riots and disturbances. A decree of November 17, 1938, forbade Jews "to own retail stores, mail order houses, or commission houses and to engage independently in a trade." They were also forbidden to offer for sale, goods or trade services at markets. (Reichsgesetzblatt, Berlin Reichsminister für Innern 163 1938, p. 414 in Jewish Emancipation Under Attack supra, P. 52).

On November 17, 1938, a decree ordered the liquidation of all retail stores, mail order houses, or commission houses except for those necessary to supply the needs of the population. Such necessary houses were to be transferred to non-Jewish ownership. In addition, licenses of Jewish owners of handicraft shops were to be confiscated. On November 16, 1938, a decree was issued dismissing from schools, their Jewish children remaining therein. On December 3, 1938, a decree provided that the owner of a Jewish enterprise or Jewish real estate might be ordered to sell or liquidate it. The same decree ordered Jews to deposit all securities with foreign exchange banks. It also forbade Jews to acquire or sell any jewels, precious stones and metals together with objects of art. They were to be compensated for this property at a rate fixed by the Ministry of Economics.
On November 30, 1938, a decree had authorized state and local governments to regulate the actions and activities of Jews within their jurisdiction. Pursuant to this decree many local ordinances and decrees were issued excluding Jews from such places as theatres, parks, certain streets and certain stores forbidding them to associate with Jews and otherwise tending to isolate Jews from all personal contact with Aryans.

According to a report by Sir Herbert Emerson, during 1938 between 120,000 and 140,000 Jews left Germany. In the first four months of 1939, approximately 26,000 more emigrated. By the end of 1938 it was estimated that 25,000 refugees from Germany were in France, 22,000 in the Netherlands and approximately 78,000 in Great Britain. During the fiscal year, 1938-1939, 27,000 Jews entered the United States and others immigrated to Palestine, Central and South America, Shanghai and Cuba.

The spread of the war resulted in mixed treatment of the Jews in Germany. Of the two Third World countries to which they had a convenient passport on whom to blame the entire fault all discomfort resulting therefrom. At the same time a severe manpower shortage began to develop, so that it was necessary to make use of non-Aryan brains and labor. Accordingly a decree of March 4, 1939, stated that the "working power of eligible and unemployed Jews" should be utilized to release German workers for the purpose of public and private enterprises were therefore urged to employ Jews, according to the law of the time, in those operations as "construction, oil smelting etc." (Final Participation Under Attack, supra, p. 26). On September 2, 1939, all Jews under the age of 16 and 25 were conscripted for labor.

During 1939 and 1940 the anti-Jewish propaganda was being geared forth. Many resistance efforts were made from time to time as well as revolts discriminating Jews were made with respect to national pools. In addition, Aryanization of Jewish enterprises was proceeding rapidly. A report dated February 29, 1940, stated that 87,000 Jewish concerns had been liquidated and that 37% of Jewish guilds had been deprived of the right to work at their trades. Simultaneously, an opposition to Poland, particularly of Jews over working age were being fought.

During 1940 and 1941, with the labor shortage becoming increasingly acute, the harshness of treatment of able-bodied Jews was relaxed. Many Jews were released from concentration camps and prisons for the purpose of being hired in various industries. At the same time the press blamed the Jews for British bombings of Germany, which were increasing in intensity, and for the entry of the Soviet Union into the war. Demonstrations involving physical violence resulted from such press campaigns.

The same situation obtained in 1942. Emigration of male and female Jews, between the ages of 18 and 45 was stopped in August of 1941, and the age limit was raised in November, 1941 to 60 years. A few months later all emigration was stopped. The severity of the manpower shortage is indicated by the fact that men with one Jewish parent or those married to a half-bred Jew were drafted into the army. Each person was segregated from other troops but persons with only 1/4 non-Aryan blood were treated as Aryans. In January, 1942, Jews were forced to deliver up all Non-Aryan clothing and vacate their homes in order that Aryans whose homes had been burned could find shelter. In January, 1942, mass deportations to Polish ghettos were resumed, Jewish workers came to be more closely controlled. By 1942, they no
longer had any choice of place of employment but were ordered from place to place as military necessity required.

By the end of 1943, it was reported that there were only 20,000 Jews left in Germany and that Frankfurt-am-Main and Berlin were "Judenrein". It was reported in February, 1943, that a total of 84,000,000,000 of Jewish property had been confiscated. There is reason to believe, however, that this is a conservative estimate.

After September, 1926, all the then existing anti-Jewish legislation was extended to the press. From that time, new legislation applied at once. 

ANTI-JEWISH LEGISLATION

Since Hitler's accession to power in Germany, Austria had been subjected to a barrage of anti-Jewish propaganda and criticism by Nazi sympathizers. Hitler had succeeded in wresting this pressure. After his assassination on May 7, 1934, however, the Schuschnigg government adopted a middle course relative to anti-Semitism. No overt discriminatory laws were pressed but a certain amount of discrimination occurred with respect to government service as well as private hiring. For example, after 1934, virtually no Jews were appointed to government positions. In addition, several laws had an indirect anti-Jewish effect. Thus a decree on July 1, 1933, prohibited practice by physicians except after having had one year's practice. Similarly, no Jews had been appointed to hospitals since 1923. Again, non-Jewish students were segregated in special schools.

The enactment of March 15, 1938, was immediately followed by anti-Jewish demonstrations, violence and destruction of property. These preliminaries in turn were followed by legislation which accomplished in five weeks what Germany had been doing during the last five years. The order of discriminatory decrees was similar to that which appeared in Germany. The first decree excluded Jews from the Civil Service and the professions. On May 20, 1938, the Nuremberg race laws were applied to Austria. Soon afterwards the flight tax of 25% was applied exclusively to Jewry. With respect to other laws, the "Führer's Ordinance Concerning the Introduction into Austria of the Laws of the Reich", issued March 15, 1938, provided that German laws promulgated after March 13 were valid in Austria. The timing of the introduction of such laws, however, varied somewhat from the order in which they were issued in Germany. Thus the decree for registration of Jewish property was not introduced until July 16, nearly two months after it was introduced in Germany. On the other hand, laws excluding Jews from certain stores, the public parts of the city, were issued on July 7, 1932 and thereafter—nevertheless months before such laws appeared in the old Reich. In regard the effect of anti-Jewish legislation on the Jews, however, except that it was more severe. During this period Jewish property was confiscated and businesses were dismantled. It was estimated that by the end of March, 1939, 7,896 Jewish businesses had been dismantled and more than 5,000 had become insolvent. Thus Birth was registered and its property confiscated.

Arrests and deportations occurred on a larger relative scale than in Germany. It was estimated that by the end of April, 1938, 12,000 Jews had been arrested and thousands more were arrested in May. Many of those arrested were sent to concentration camps at Puchau and Styria. A German news report of May 15, 1939,
stated that 100,000 of the 180,000 Austrian Jews had emigrated. By the Summer of
1942, there were but 40,000 Jews still in Austria. Between 1939, and 1942, the
Jews had been expelled from most of the towns in Austria, first being concentrated
in Vienna and from there sent to concentration or labor camps in Poland or elsewhere.
It was estimated that by the middle of 1943, 120,000 Jews had been deported to
Poland leaving but 7,000 in Vienna of the original 180,000 who had been concentrated
there.

Czechoslovakia.

On October 1, 1938, two days after the Munich Pact was signed, Germany
occupied the Sudeten land and the same process of elimination of Jews from the
economy proceeded rapidly. By this time a standard form of procedure had been
developed whereby Jews were first eliminated from practicing professions and from
government positions; thereafter Jewish businesses were Aryanized and Jews were
discharged from positions in private enterprises. Simultaneously, Jews were excluded
from association with Aryans.

Following the Munich Pact, and the occupation of the Sudeten area,
Czechoslovakia was partitioned into three supposedly independent entities: Slovakia,
Tchech and Carpatho-Ukraine. On March 15, 1939, Germany seized Czechia and con-
trolled it into the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. Carpatho-Ukraine was annexed
by Hungary and Slovakia remained technically independent although actually dominated
by a Nazi military government.

Immediately after the establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia
anti-Jewish activities commenced following the by now familiar pattern. Within a
week all Jewish municipal employees had been dismissed and Jewish physicians had
been ordered "retired" from hospitals and public administration. At the same time
the frontiers were closed and the anti-Jewish demonstrations were perpetrated on
those thus trapped. The first step toward confiscation was taken June 21, 1939,
by a decree forbidding Jewish enterprises to acquire or sell real estate, busine-
ness enterprises or any interests therein, precious stones or metals and objects of art
without permission. In addition, they were required to report any interests in such
property. Thereafter, Jewish property was rapidly liquidated and confiscated.

On July 2, 1939, personal persecution got under way with anti-Jewish
demonstrations, beatings. The usual nuisance decrees were passed from time to time
designed to segregate Jews from Aryans. On July 31, 1939, 70,000 Jews, being 50%
of the entire Jewish population, were ordered expelled from Bohemia-Moravia.
Emigrants were required to "deposit" about 75% of their capital in addition to paying
a flight tax. On August 11, 1939, all Jews were ordered to leave the provinces and
to be concentrated in Prague. From there, by January 1, 1940, 85,000 Jews were de-
ported mostly to the Jewish reservation at Lublin, Poland. In November, 1940, Jews
were required to deposit in savings banks all cash in excess of 3,000 kronen. The
bank books were then turned into a blocked account.

In spite of the apparent broadness of the decrees thus far enacted life
was still tolerable in Bohemia-Moravia. However, in September, 1941, the Eilek
government was replaced by the Hacha government whereupon a more strenuous anti-
Jewish campaign was commenced. On September 17, 1941, all Jews were required to
wear yellow arm bands and non-Jews were forbidden to associate with them. Other
decrees restricted Jewish shopping to certain designated hours of the day.
There was a notable lack of cooperation, however, among the native population. Instead of obeying the prohibition against mixed marriages these actually increased and demonstrations broke out against anti-Semitism. Accordingly, Heydrich was made "acting protector" of Bohemia-Moravia. He immediately ordered conscription of male Jews between the ages of 18 and 46 for forced labor. He ordered all synagogues to close and intensified the concentration of Jews in the cities. In addition he resumed deportations to Poland which had ceased early in 1940 due to a transportation shortage.

When Heydrich was assassinated a reign of terror broke out in which thousands of Jews were arrested and many were shot. It was estimated that by the end of 1942, 77% of the Jewish population of Bohemia-Moravia had been deported, mostly to Polish ghettos. However, as Jews were deported to Poland others were imported from Germany and Eastern Europe to concentration camps from which some were sent to work in the mines at Morvyska-Ostrava and Karvinna. For this labor they received wages in food at exorbitant prices and in government bonds redeemable after the war.

In Slovakia the Separatist movement was launched on March 9, 1939, by bombing and looting of Jewish shops, homes and synagogues. It was reported that Jew had already been excluded from the teaching profession and disenfranchised. (See Jewish Emancipation Under Attack, supra, P. 67). On April 26, 1939, a decree excluded them also from employment by the state, any government corporations, or public institutions. About the same time, the number of Jewish lawyers permitted to practice was limited to 4% of the total number of lawyers. On May 26, it was announced that this quota was to be gradually reduced to 1% by 1941. Jews in other occupations were also being dismissed or losing licenses.

Meanwhile acts of physical violence and arrests were occurring. At the same time discriminatory nuisance decrees were issuing. On August 2, 1940, Jews were excluded from restaurants, theatres, etc. Jewish children were segregated in primary schools and totally excluded from all higher education.

Conscription of all Jewish property was announced in August, 1940. On September 7, 1940, a decree was passed authorizing the government to issue Aryanization orders in its discretion. Immediately thereafter a decree ordered all property which had been acquired by Jews by foreclosure of mortgages or after a tax sale to be returned to the owner at 50% of the price for which it had been required. On September 15, 1940, Jews were deprived of passports and radios. In November, 1940, Jewish doctors and lawyers were entirely excluded from practice. By January 1, 1941, it was estimated that 50% of Jewish retail businesses had been Aryanized.

On May 18, 1942, it was announced that 90,000 Jews would be sent to slave labor camps in Eastern Galicia all before September 1, 1942. It is unknown, however, how many were so deported. By December, 1941, it was stated that nearly 10,000 out of 12,000 Jewish businesses had been either liquidated or Aryanized. On September 1, 1941, a capital levy of 25% was imposed on Jewish property. On September 18, an additional levy of 20% was made on Jewish general property and 40% on bank accounts. On October 9, 1941, a maximum income for Jews was established at $50 per month. On September 17, a Jewish code was issued sufficiently broad to exclude Jews from practically all political, official, economic and cultural life in the country. Later in September, all Jews were ordered expelled from cities having a population in excess of 5,000. By the middle of May, 1942, it was decreed that all Jewish property in excess of 2,000 kronen was confiscated by the State. By July,
1942, it was estimated that 20,000 Jews remained in Slovakia out of the 90,000 originally dwelling in that area and that most of the 70,000 which had been deported had been sent to Poland. In Slovakia, as in other Nazi dominated areas, there were the usual nuisance decrees restricting the choice of location of Jews, forcing them to wear distinctive arm bands and discriminating against them with respect to rationed articles.

Poland.

Before the German invasion of Poland there had been considerable anti-Semitism. Economically Poland had been extremely low. The somewhat racist government had made use of anti-Semitism to improve its political position. Thus although no overt anti-Jewish legislation had been passed, the government had permitted and even sponsored occasional boycotts and anti-Jewish demonstrations. On September 1, 1939, Germany took over Poland and its Jewish population of 2,000,000. With such a large Jewish population, German anti-Semitic activities in Poland were on a much larger scale than elsewhere in Europe. The basic purpose to eliminate Jews was, of course, the same but the technique was different. Immediately after Poland had been pacified, the Nazis undertook to expel Jews entirely from towns and cities wherever possible without disrupting necessary industries. Centered on Lublin, a tract of land sixty miles long and fifty miles wide was designated as a Jewish reservation. Into this super-ghetto were sent thousands of Jews not only from cities and towns in Poland but also from all over occupied Europe. It was estimated that within four months after its establishment, 20,000 Jews had been sent to the Lublin reservation. In addition to the Lublin reservation, concentration camps were immediately established. By April 1, 1940, an estimated one and one-half million Jews had been confined therein. At the same time, about 60,000 Jews were being exported to Germany to perform forced labor. It was estimated that within six weeks of invasion, 57,000 Jews had been so deported.

The Nazis proceeded to the economic liquidation of Jews with equal enthusiasm and dispatch. Large fines were imposed on individuals and whole Jewish communities for offenses trivial, invented and real. Thus in October the community at Lodz was fined the equivalent of $8,000 for allegedly burning its synagogue. In November, a fine equal to $200,000 was imposed on the deposits in a Jewish bank in Warsaw for the alleged shooting of a Polish policeman. In Lodz where 50,000 persons had been ordered to be expelled, the Jewish community was permitted to buy off this order for $1,000,000. In many cases, however, the Nazis did not bother with providing color of legality for confiscation. Thus, in October, 1939, all Jewish owned textile factories in Lodz, Tomaszow and Bielsko-Biala were confiscated outright. Jewish stores and commercial enterprises in large numbers were either liquidated or nationalized. By April 15, 1940, all Jewish businesses in Krakow had been placed under supervision. Finally the last stage before confiscation of all Jewish property was reached on January 24, 1940, with the issuance of a decree requiring the registration of all Jewish property. In February, all immovable property in the Western provinces belonging to Jews and Poles was confiscated by decree. Early in 1940 it was found that it was not possible to expel all Jews from all cities without seriously dislocating the economic life of those cities. At the same time it was found that the Lublin reservation was unable to maintain itself. Accordingly, the notion of concentrating all Jews in that area was abandoned. It was replaced by a scheme to concentrate Jews in ghettos in the larger cities. In the Spring of 1940, walls were constructed around an area in Warsaw comprising about 100 square blocks. All Jews were ordered to move into this area by October, 1940, and all non-Jews were ordered out. Other ghettos were established early in 1941 at Lublin, Kielce, Lodz, Radom and other cities.
During the latter part of 1941, the first half of 1942, Jews were transported from place to place in Poland at short notice apparently with no particular reason. In some cases after being moved about they arrived at the point of original departure. The trend, however, was to clear all Jews out of the smaller towns and cities and concentrate them in the larger cities. When Germany occupied the Russian part of Poland the Jews there who had been unable to escape were also placed in ghettos. In 1942, it was estimated that 1,100,000 Jews had been forced to live in ghettos. Clearly, the ghettos could not be self-supporting. However, cooperatives were formed for the purpose of doing work for persons on the outside.

In addition to economic measures, the usual nuisance decrees were issuing from time to time. On July 24, 1942, the Nuremberg race laws were adopted and in addition mixed marriages were dissolved retroactively so that issue of such marriages were declared bastards. On February 20, 1941, a decree excluded Jews from use of any inter-city transportation facilities and within cities special sections of buses and street cars were reserved for Jews. There were many other decrees issued for the purpose of setting apart from "Aryans" those Jews still at large. By the Spring of 1942, Jews had been deprived of civil rights and almost entirely eliminated from Polish economic life. In addition, in the Spring of 1942, the Nazis undertook to exterminate those who could not be useful in enforced labor camps. According to reports which have filtered out of Poland, this undertaking commenced with mass shootings. By July, it was reported that 700,000 had been thus executed. Subsequently massacres increased. October reports indicate that Jews were being killed by gas in sealed trucks and cars. During the winter of 1942-1943, it was reported that trainloads of Jews were simply left on sidings to die of hunger, disease and exposure. In January, 1943, in response to Jewish pleas, visas were obtained through the Polish Underground movement by residents of Warsaw's ghetto and resistance was made to German deportations. During April and May of 1943, pitched battles occurred between Jews and Germans resulting in the death of approximately 1,000 German troops. When resistance was finally overcome it was reported on April 21, 1943, that the remaining 35,000 Jews in the Warsaw ghettos had been condemned to death. In the meantime, all able bodied Jews had been put to work at forced labor in Poland and in other parts of Europe. On October 28, and November 11, 1942, decrees were issued naming 13 ghettos and 42 townships as places of residence for Jews and excluding them from all other places in Poland. Comparing the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania very little information is available however since the German occupation apparently Jews have been slaughtered in large numbers and confined to ghettos. Estonia was reported to be judenrein as of October, 1943. The majority of the 100,000 Jews in Latvia were reported executed and reports from Estonia indicate a similar situation.

Denmark.

In Denmark apparently no anti-Jewish legislation or administrative orders have issued. An intensive propaganda campaign has been carried out by the Germans but King Christian has been adamant in blocking any legislation. In October, 1942, von Hannover was appointed Military Governor and issued an order on October 16, prohibiting emigration of Jews but was unable to secure the passage of anti-Jewish legislation. However, a decree was issued on August 22, 1941, prohibiting communist agitation or other activity and outlawing communist associations and confiscating their property.
Norway.

On April 22, 1940, twelve days after the invasion all Jewish shops in Oslo were closed. In August, 1940, all Jewish property in excess of a certain amount was confiscated. On October 3, 1940, Jews were excluded from public office and from practicing their professions. In addition, all Jewish shops were required to be labeled as such. On May 15, 1941, all Jews were excluded from state and municipal institutions and the usual decrees of ostracism were passed. In July, 1941, all commercial establishments were ordered to file a list of their employees. In November, 1941, a decree ordered the registration of all Jewish property and incomes. This included half-Jews. In June, 1942, commissioners were ordered to be installed in all Jewish enterprises. On September 15, 1942, it was announced that all Jews would be arrested and deported. Within one month, it was reported that half of the 1,300 Norwegian Jews had been interned. On October 23, following the assassination of a frontier guard all Jewish property was ordered confiscated. By March, 1943, it was reported that half the Jews had been sent to slave labor mostly in Upper Silicia and Eastern Europe. The usual nuisance decrees were passed from time to time such as marking identity cards and passports with respect to all persons having a Jewish ancestor within three generations and those having a Jewish spouse or fiancé.

The study of War Laws of Norway by Mr. R. D. Scott of the General Counsel's Office, United States Treasury Department, states on Page 126 et seq. that anti-Jewish discrimination was very slow to start. Jews were apparently excluded from public office and practice of professions but without any legislation. Mr. Scott found only one law and one constitutional amendment concerning discrimination against minorities. The latter reintroduced a provision repealed in 1851 denying to Jews inclusion into Norway. One decree passed on October 25, 1942, confiscated all property of Jews who were citizens or residents of Norway, and of the spouses of such Jews. Properly exempt by law from judicial execution was also exempt from this decree. The other law was issued November 17, 1942, and provided that all full, half, or quarter Jews must register with the local authorities. Thereafter all able bodied male Jews were conscripted for labor service in Northern Norway and Eastern Norway. On November 26, 1942, 532 Jewish men, women and children were deported to Germany for eventual deportation to Poland. In December, 1942, there were 200 Jews still in Norway.

Belgium.

In Belgium persecution of the Jews followed the by now customary procedure. In May, 1940, shortly after the fall of Belgium, Jews were required to register. Meanwhile, arrests were proceeding and on January 29, 1940, it was estimated that 40,000 Jews from Antwerp and Flanders alone had been interned in the Hasselt camp. On November 7, 1940, Jews were excluded from professions, educational institutions and news agencies. On December 31, 1940, they were excluded from all public offices. In July, 1941, the remaining 7,000 Jewish firms were ordered liquidated. Thereafter in the fall of 1941, special labor camps were established. By the Spring of 1942, decrees had been issued ordering Jews to accept any job offered by the employment exchange. In the meantime the usual nuisance decrees had been passed. In December, 1941, the Commisserie Juive was set up in the Ministry of Interior to handle orderly emigration and education of Jews. It is not reported how effective this agency was. In 1942, mass deportations occurred as in other parts of Europe. It was estimated that by May, 1942, in the two years of occupa-
tion 20,000 Jews had been deported and between July and November, 1942, 25,000 more were shipped out of Belgium mostly into Polish ghettos and to labor camps in occupied Russia as well as to build fortifications on the channel coast.

Netherlands.

On May 20, 1940, ten days after the invasion all Jewish communal organizations were closed. Soon afterwards about 20,000 German Jewish refugees were repatriated to Germany to stand trial on charges of evading taxes and spreading propaganda. In October 3, 1940, a decree ousted all Jews from public office including state educational institutions. On October 21, 1940, registration of Jewish organizations was ordered. On January 11, 1941, an order required all Jews to be discharged from private firms. On January 14, 1941, all Jewish individuals were ordered to register. On March 3, 1941, a decree prohibited the sale or lease without permission of any Jewish real estate and ordered the appointment of administrators of Jewish businesses. By June, 1941, it was estimated that 20,000 Jewish enterprises had become organized. On May 3, 1941, Jews were excluded from the stock exchange. In October, 1940, Jews in the Hague were fined $10,000 for helping two British flyers to escape and in March, 1941, 1/3 of a $3,000,000 fine imposed on Amsterdam was required to be paid by Jews. Early in 1941, a ghetto was established in Amsterdam and by April of that year Jews were being moved into it from other communities. During the Spring of 1942, various decrees were passed excluding Jews from various occupations. On May 13, 1942, all Jewish real estate was confiscated. Beginning in January, 1942, mass arrests were commenced leading to many executions. In July, 1942, a decree was issued ordering the deportation of all Jews between the ages of 18 and 40. By June 22, 1943, it was reported that Amsterdam was just as Jewish with the exception of a few who were retained in concentration camps because of the need for them in the German war effort. A dispatch in the New York Times dated February 17, 1944, states that of the 130,000 Jews in Holland at the time it was invaded with the exception of 10,000 fugitives in hiding, all but 20,000 Jews have been executed or deported. The usual nuisance decrees had been issued time to time and were in effect.

Luxembourg.

The Germans after subduing Luxembourg on May 14, 1940, did not stop to eliminate Jews gradually. One sweeping decree on September 7, 1940, prohibited mixed marriages, called for registration of Jews and excluded Jews from practicing professions. On September 11, 1940, all Jews were ordered to leave Luxembourg within two weeks taking with them a maximum of $30 and six pounds of luggage. In July, 1941, it was reported that of the original Jewish population of 2,144 according to the 1925 census 370 Jews remained in Luxembourg. Of this number 300, being the aged and infirm, were permitted to remain after having been placed in concentration camps. Apparently the other 70 were deported to Lódz.

Occupied France.

Immediately after the fall of France on June 22, 1940, an intensive anti-Jewish campaign was launched—with a notable lack of success. The first discriminatory decree, however, was not issued until September 30, 1940, requiring all Jews to register and all Jewish enterprises to label themselves as such. A Jew was defined as person of the Jewish faith or having more than two Jewish grandparents. On October 16, all Jewish enterprises were required to register (defined as Jewish owned or of which the president of the board, managing officer or more than five

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third of the directors were Jews). It was further provided that a trustee might be appointed for any such enterprise. In addition, Jewish individuals, spouses thereof and non-business corporations of which one-third of the members or managers were Jews were required to register their holdings of securities or other obligations of business enterprises and all their interests in any real estate. By September, 1941, it was estimated that more than 4,900 trustees had been installed in Jewish enterprises.

Other economic sources soon followed with the announced purpose of wholly eliminating Jews from the economy of occupied France. The Jewish lawyers were expelled from the bar association and Jewish peddlers were forbidden to do business. Jews were also forbidden to withdraw more than 1,000 francs from bank accounts without special permission. On January 1, 1941, all Jewish businesses in excess of 25,000 francs were required to be liquidated. On May 20, 1941, Jews were excluded from the occupations of wholesale and retail trade, travelling salesman, restaurant and hotel manager, insurance, shipping, banking, publishing and others.

During the period of clampdown on anti-Jewish activities the number of Jewish persons expelled from public institutions by prefects, by the Ministry of Education and by the Ministry for National Education reached a new height. There was a sharp rise in the frequency of violence and raids on Jewish institutions, including synagogues, colleges and schools. In Alsace-Lorraine, anti-Semitic demonstrations took place by week. In July, 1940, all Jewish shops in Strasbourg were closed down by the prefect. In August, all property of Jews who had settled in Alsace-Lorraine in 1939 was confiscated. Near the end of 1940 a riot was organized resulting in the murder by Gauleiter to Jewish property. This riot was used as a pretext for the expulsion of 11 Jews from Alsace-Lorraine.

On the eve of V.E. Day, June 2, 1945, a Commissariat General for Jewish Questions was set up in the French Ministry of the Interior, to manage all matters concerning the Jewish population in France. The Commissariat was in charge of the repatriation of Jews from all parts of the world, including France, to their former homes.

The Commissariat was headed by Dr. Robert Schuman, who had been a member of the French Parliament and a leading figure in the French resistance movement during the war. The Commissariat worked closely with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) to facilitate the return of Jewish refugees to their homes in France.

On June 22, 1945, the Commissariat announced that it would begin the process of repatriating Jews from all parts of the world. The Commissariat also began to work on reconstructing Jewish institutions and institutions of Jewish culture in France.

In addition to the Commissariat, the French government also established a Commission for the Protection of Jews in France, which was responsible for the protection of the Jewish population in France and the enforcement of the law regarding the treatment of Jews.

The French government continued to work on the issue of Jewish immigration and integration in France after the end of the war. In 1946, the French parliament passed a law that allowed Jewish refugees to enter France and receive citizenship. The law also provided for the establishment of Jewish schools and institutions in France.

In the years following the end of the war, the French government continued to work on the issue of Jewish immigration and integration in France. The French government also provided assistance to Jewish refugees from the former French colonies in Africa and the Middle East.

Today, the French government continues to work on the issue of Jewish immigration and integration in France. The French government also continues to provide assistance to Jewish refugees from around the world. The French government is committed to ensuring that Jewish refugees are treated fairly and with dignity, and to helping them to integrate into French society.

The French government is also committed to ensuring that the memory of the Holocaust is not forgotten and that the lessons of the past are learned. The French government has established a number of memorial sites and museums to honor the memory of the victims of the Holocaust.

In conclusion, the French government continues to work on the issue of Jewish immigration and integration in France. The French government is committed to ensuring that Jewish refugees are treated fairly and with dignity, and to helping them to integrate into French society. The French government is also committed to ensuring that the memory of the Holocaust is not forgotten and that the lessons of the past are learned. The French government has established a number of memorial sites and museums to honor the memory of the victims of the Holocaust.
With respect to Algeria, Syria and the French colonies and protectorates, anti-Semitic activities also took place. Thus on October 3, 1940, the 110,000 Jews in Algeria were deprived of French citizenship. Anti-Jewish demonstrations were stimulated in Algeria and the other French controlled territories. Jews were dismissed from government posts. After the law of March 29, 1941, most of the subsequent anti-Jewish laws issued by the Petain government applied by their terms to these territories.

On June 2, 1941, a sweeping decree was passed superseding the Statute for Israelis. This decree excluded Jews from nearly all professions, from all public offices, from brokerage, advertising, real estate, banking, and news gathering enterprises and from the theatre. This law expressly applied to Algeria, Syria, Lebanon and the colonies and protectorates. In June 15, 1941, a census was taken and all Jews were required to register. On September 3, an ordinance for "flight from France" all property of fourteen prominent persons including five Rothschilds was confiscated. This amounted to 2,015,000 Francs. On July 30, 1941, census of Jews and registration of their property was extended to Algeria and subsequently to other colonies.

Economic decrees continued to pour forth, forcing Jews further and further out of French economic life. On July 22, a decree was issued granting to the Commissioner-General broad powers to appoint temporary administrators for any enterprise or real or personal property owned or controlled by Jews. On July 16, 1941, the number of Jewish attorneys, court officers and notaries permitted to hold office was limited. Although this decree applied only to continental France, similar decrees were subsequently applied to Algeria. On November 2, 1941, a decree was issued limiting real estate which could be owned by Jews to dwellings for themselves, their dependents or servants and which was used exclusively in pursuit of their occupation. Other real estate was to be taken over by temporary administrators. This decree was extended to the colonies on March 12, 1942, and to Algeria on March 29, 1942.

On October 13, 1941, the categories of occupations from which Jews were excluded were enlarged to include cattle breeding, trading in grain and farming equipment. A 1 year permit were obtained. On November 17, 1941, the list of occupations permitted to Jews was further reduced and Jews formerly in such occupations were forbidden to use their property used by them in such occupations. Another decree dated on the same day extended the Commissioner-General's powers. By this time he had authority in the whole territory, temporarily, administration of property real or personal "wherever it is in the power of those who own or control it are Jews." Exempt from this law were real estate owned by the French government, bonds issued by companies or public corporations organized in France or in the French protectorates or mandatories. In addition a few dwellings and household goods were exempt. Apparently this "Temporary Administration" was a process of liquidation of the proceeds of which were placed in blocked accounts. On December 29, 1942, a decree dissolved all Jewish organizations except religious organizations and their property transferred to a "General Union of Jews of France" created therewith. This Union was under the Commissioner-General for Jewish Questions. All Jews were automatically members. The Union was to be governed by an executive council of eighteen French Jews and financed by contributions from the members and from the property transferred to it. Its purpose was to represent the Jews relative to questions of relief, social work and retraining.

(See Report on Jews of France by J. P. Johnston, Part 3). By March, 1942, all firms owned by Jews and by half-Jews had been placed under temporary administrators and all other Jewish property was placed under administration on April 5, 1942. On May 29, 1942, all Jews were ordered out of "all positions which they hold in the colonies' economy".
In semi-autonomous Morocco after some resistance to pressure for anti-
Jewish legislation in October, 1941, Jews were placed under the same restrictions as obtained in France although they were still permitted to do business. However, on October 5, 1941, they were excluded from all professions and Jewish property was ordered to be transferred to non-Jews. On August 6, 1942, it was announced that 33,000 Jewish businessmen had been organized by sale to Aryans and the proceeds placed in blocked accounts.

In addition to purely economic arrests, shootings, beatings and other acts of violence occurred from time to time. After the assassination of a Rabbi Colonel on August 22, 1941, more than 10,000 Jews were arrested and placed in concentration camps in France within four days. Subsequently, in September and October, 1941, in reprisal for various anti-Mossad acts, more arrests were made, and in December, 5,000 of the one million French Jews and 10,000 on all Jews. In November, 1942, the French government then ordered the Jews of Unoccupied France to proceed out of the country and arrested all those who had not been interned in the same camps. The万 were deported to Poland and others sent to forced labor camps in various parts of Europe. By the first of January, 1943, it was estimated that 6,000 Jews had been sent to such camps.

Church officials in both France and Poland wrote letters of protest to Nazi officials and at the same time called on their Jewish brethren to resist. It was reported early in 1943 that forty police officials had been sent to Jews by other people. During this time the anti-Jewish acts were made from time to time excluding Jews from various places such as the train, cars, and in streets, parks, etc.

The period that the Jews were finally punished by the Germans there was very short, lasting only 25 years. In May, 1944, James, it was estimated that 10% of the Jews in the country and that 10,000 had been deported to Poland and Creta. A decree dated November 7, 1945, to the World Jewish Congress of America from the Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem stated that 15,000 Jews had been deported to Poland from 10,000. No other information is available.

Yugoslavia retained nominal independence until 1941. However, it was subjected to intensive propaganda from Germany relative to eliminating Jews. On the whole the Yugoslav government was inclined to be dilatory relative to putting anti-Jewish measures into effect. But pressure increased to such an extent that in September, 1942, Yugoslavia initiated an anti-Semitic campaign. On September 22, those who had acquired citizenship by naturalization after December 2, 1918, or who were not baptized Christians were excluded from serving in food stuffs. One of the other decrees in 1940 established a maximum number of Jews admitted to the public school system. When Yugoslavia was taken over by the Germans in March, 1941, whole-
Jewish villages were made of Communists and Jews, many of these were shot. By the end of 1941, it was stated that no able-bodied male Jew remained in any city of Serbia except those who were engaged in forced labor. In general, Jewish property was first registered and blocked then on October 27, 1943, it was confiscated. In December, 1942, it was announced that Serbia was under no Jewish and that 90% of the 80,000
Anti-Semitism got under way with an intensive propaganda campaign starting in July, 1938. On August 3, 1938, a decree excluded foreign Jews from the universities. On September 1, 1938, immigration of Jews was prohibited and all foreign Jews together with those naturalized subsequent to January 1, 1919, were ordered to leave the country within six months. This order, however, applied to full-blooded Jews. On September 4, 1938, all Jewish teachers and students were excluded from schools and universities. On October 13, 1938, a decree ordered that no license be granted to open any business to a Jew after that date. On November 17, 1938, Jews were barred from the Fascist party, from military service and from owning or managing business enterprises employing more than 100 people and, in addition, Jews were prohibited from renting land appraised at more than 5,000 lire or under buildings valued at more than 50,000 lire. These decrees defined a Jew as foreign, having the Jewish faith, and the allusion or a foreigner provided the personal. 

On July 1, 1939, a decree was issued to prohibit Jews from employment by public and semi-public enterprises, public utilities and affiliates of such. On June 30, 1939, a decree was issued to forbid Jews to own or manage a place of entertainment, private clubs and private organizations were urged to discharge foreign Jews. On July 1, 1939, the 10,000 Jews in Italy were deprived of Italian citizenship. On August 11, 1939, Jews were required to declare their real property in terms of the Italian maximum as to be sold to the State at a minimum of 5%, a liberal bearing interest at 4%. It further prohibited the banks from granting any new credits to Jews. Jews were excluded from the Jewish community in that enterprises employing more than one person be registered and thereafter be liquidated. (See Ackerman's Report).

The order expelled foreign Jews not universally obeyed. When the six months had expired in February, 1939, 6,000 persons covered by that decree were still in Italy. Of these, 3,000 were forcibly expelled. But in April, 1939, the government relaxed its former policy in order to secure for the army and navy the service of Jewish officers. In June, 1939, a decree forced the government to prohibit the hiring of Jews. A decree dated June 23, 1939, restricted the practice by professional Jews to act on behalf of other Jews except in order of urgency or necessity. The list of professions covered included lawyers, doctors, chemists, engineers, commercial, agricultural and industrial experts, public accountants, journalists and others.

Very little public support was given to this anti-Jewish campaign and, as a result, in Germany and the countries absorbed by it, very little was accomplished. However, when Italy entered the war on June 10, 1940, anti-Semitism again flared up. There were mass arrests on July 1, 1940, in Trieste, Florence and Bologna. In September, several other occupations were added to the list of those from which Jews were excluded. Such additional occupations were brokerage, and scrap iron dealing. Additional occupations were added to the list by decree of December 11, 1940, and of January 11, and 14, 1941. Thereafter the anti-Jewish
campaign subsided somewhat and even peddlers' licenses which had been revoked were renewed on January 28, 1941. Nevertheless, by June of 1941, it was estimated that 75% of Jews in Italy had lost their gainful employment and that the only occupation still open to a Jew was that of small shopkeeper. At the same time, however, Jews of the privileged class were called into the army and in the case of doctors called into army hospitals.

During all this time there was very little destruction of Jewish synagogues and other properties and virtually no looting. Furthermore, there were no records of any Jews being tortured.

In 1942, it had become evident that the Italian anti-Jewish campaign was not a success so that Himmler was called to "suppress unrest". Resistance to anti-Semitism, however, was so great that only minor measures could be taken. On September 11, 1942, a census of Jews was taken but it was announced that this was only part of the general conscription of all labor. In December, 1942, however, all movable property of Jews was confiscated for the purpose of compensating Italian troops returning from the Russian front. According to a German broadcast on November 20, 1943, all Jews even of the privileged class were confined in concentration camps and all of their property was requisitioned in order to compensate Italians for damage resulting from enemy activity. In addition, the children of mixed marriages were placed under police surveillance.

CC: Messrs. Pehle, Luxford, Dubois and Friedman and Miss Hodel 2/24/44