

Measures Directed Toward Halting Persecution: Rescue of Jews in Slovakia

RESCUE OF JEWS IN SLOVAKIA

1. APPEALS THROUGH THE VATICAN
2. CONDITIONS OF JEWS IN SLOVAKIA

WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

000117



3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

No 581/42

September 23, 1944

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

My dear Mr. Pehle:

I wish to acknowledge your esteemed communication of September 21, 1944, informing me that according to reports reaching the War Refugee Board the authorities in Slovakia have resumed the forced deportation of Jews.

I shall inform the Holy See without delay regarding the attitude of the Government of the United States in respect to all authorities responsible for such deportation or other persecution of Jews in Slovakia, and I trust that appropriate representations will result in some beneficial change in the situation.

For your confidential information I may state that just in these days I have received from Vatican City a delayed despatch, dated May 20, 1944, in answer to a particular request for news of certain Jewish persons interned at Theresienstadt, Bohemia. When the matter was presented by the Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin to the German Foreign Minister, he immediately replied that since the persons involved were Jews the German Government could not grant the request to furnish news of them. The Holy See informs me that in all similar cases it has been impossible to obtain any positive result in dealing with the German authorities.

With the assurances of my highest consideration and of my deep personal regard, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

A. G. Cicognani
Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director, War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.

12/19/44

Copies to:

Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Akzin
Mrs. Cohn
Mr. Friedman
Miss Hodel

DEC 29 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter of December 16, 1944, (581/42) enclosing two memorandums concerning the activities of the Holy See on behalf of the Jewish people in Europe.

Your cooperation is indeed appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

His Excellency,
The Most Reverend,
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Iadicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

File

RBH

RBHutchison: 12/19/44

JW



3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

No 581/42.

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

December 16, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am enclosing herewith two
memorandums relative to activities of the Holy See in
favor of Jews in Europe.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I
remain

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Cicognani

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

12/44
Copies to:

- Mr. Abrahamsen
- Mr. Akzin
- Mrs. Cohn
- Mr. Friedman
- Miss Hodel

000121

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM (2).

The Secretariate of State, Vatican City, in a communication to the Apostolic Delegation in Washington again signifies that the Holy See is continuing to act in favor of the Jews in Slovakia. In this matter steps are being taken directly as well as through the Bishops of Slovakia, who have been requested to intensify their efforts in behalf of the Jews, and through the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava.

Recently the Holy See was compelled again to express disapproval and regret at the unjust measures taken against these Jews and in particular at the contemplated transfer of Jews from Slovakia contrary to assurances formerly given. The Apostolic Nunciature reports that the Government of Slovakia protested with the German authorities, objecting to such a transfer of Jews, which would be effected by these same German authorities.

The Slovak Government knows that Jews with American passports could be exchanged for German citizens interned in the United States; and, until such an exchange could be made, the Jews would be held in German territory and would be treated in a becoming manner.

Washington, D. C.

December 16, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM (1)

On request the Apostolic Delegation brought to the attention of the Holy See the condition of certain Polish Jews in Belsen Bergen possessing South American passports, and asked that permission be sought for them to receive packages of food and clothing. The Secretariate of State, Vatican City, replied that the Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin took up this matter with the German Government authorities and received a reply to the effect that these Jews, as American citizens, were represented by their own proper protecting powers.

Washington, D. C.

December 16, 1944.

DEC 8 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

Thank you for your letter of November 30, 1944,
(581/42) regarding the transfer to Germany of several hundred
Jews holding Latin American documents.

Your cooperation in this matter is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

His Excellency,
The Most Reverend,
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Iadicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

Ebt
BBHutchison:inp 12/6/44

Jay -

700124



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No 581/42

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

3339 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1944

Mr. J.W.Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Pehle,

Immediately upon receipt of your letter of October 23rd regarding the transfer to Germany of several hundred Jews holding Latin American documents, I despatched to the Vatican a request that the Holy See inquire into the reported transfer through the Apostolic Nunciature in Slovakia.

The Acting Secretary of State of His Holiness has just informed me that, according to information received from the Apostolic Nuncio in Slovakia, the persons in question were actually removed to Germany about the middle of October. The Apostolic Nuncio has made repeated and insistent requests to the Slovak government to be advised as to the place to which these individuals were transferred, but the Slovak authorities declare that they are ignorant of this destination. Nevertheless, the Apostolic Nunciature is continuing its lively interest in the matter and will report later should further news be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

RECEIVED BY SPECIAL
ARRANGEMENT. (W)

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

NOV 5, 1944

6 p.m.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMLEGATION

CONTROL COPY

BERN
4098

The following for McClelland is WRB 309.

Reference your 6938 of October 19 and Department's 3648 of
October 26.

The following is the substance of a reply received from
Apostolic Delegate in Washington, dated November 30, to our let-
ter transmitting information contained in your 6938:

For security reasons, the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

QUOTE The Acting Secretary of State of His Holiness has
just informed me that, according to information received
from the Apostolic Nuncio in Slovakia, the persons in question
were actually removed to Germany about the middle of October.
The Apostolic Nuncio has made repeated and insistent requests
to the Slovak Government to be advised as to the place to
which these individuals were transferred, but the Slovak authori-
ties declare that they are ignorant of this destination.
Nevertheless, the Apostolic Nunciature is continuing its lively
interest in the matter and will report later should further
news be forthcoming. UNQUOTE

STETTINIUS
(GLW)

WRB:NMV:KG
12/4/44

WE

OK

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000120

CABLE TO AMLEGATION BERN, FOR MCOLELLAND

26. Reference your 6938 of October 19 and Department's 3648 of October

The following is the substance of a reply received from Apostolic Delegate in Washington, dated November 30, to our letter transmitting information contained in your 6938:

QUOTE The Acting Secretary of State of His Holiness has just informed me that, according to information received from the Apostolic Nuncio in Slovakia, the persons in question were actually removed to Germany about the middle of October. The Apostolic Nuncio has made repeated and insistent requests to the Slovak Government to be advised as to the place to which these individuals were transferred, but the Slovak authorities declare that they are ignorant of this destination. Nevertheless, the Apostolic Nunciature is continuing its lively interest in the matter and will report later should further news be forthcoming. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WEB BERN CABLE NO. —909

10:15 a.m.
December 4, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Mannon, McCormack, Files

BAKsin:tmh 12-2-44

Jet - Ba

000127

11/18/44
Copies to:

Mr. Pehle
Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Friedman
Miss Hodel
Mr. Lesser

NOV 18 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter of November 14, 1944, (581/42) transmitting the substance of a message which you recently received from the Secretariate of State, Vatican City.

I deeply appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

His Excellency
The Most Reverend
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Laodicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

EBP RBH Hutchison:inp 11/18/44

204

100120



3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

No 581/42.

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

November 14, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I wish to convey to you the substance of a message recently received from the Secretariate of State, Vatican City:

The Apostolic Nunciature in Berlin has been directed to take further and insistent steps with the German Government to permit Jews interned in Germany, especially those from Lithuania, to receive packages containing food and clothing.

The Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava has been directed to insist anew with President Tiso in the name of the Holy Father, who indicates the obligations incumbent upon him as a priest, that he act to protect the rights of Jews in Slovakia and to assure them of just and equitable treatment.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Cicognani
Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

Copy in "Situation in Germany - German-occupied Territory"

000120

W P B
Pelle

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Vatican, Rome
DATED: November 11, 1944
NUMBER: 64
X

CONTROL COPY



Quoted below is the text of a telegram being sent to
Bern:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * (For the above message see Department's
message to Bern, dated November 11, No. 3852)* *
* * * * *

It is requested that you convey to the appropriate
Vatican authorities the substance of the foregoing and
suggest that the Vatican may wish to request its
Apostolic Nunciature at Bratislava to pass this information
on to the local authorities and to express the expectation
that persons released to them will be humanely treated by
the German authorities.

The action taken by you should be cabled to the
Department.

STETTINIUS
(Acting)

SWP:EJD:MA
Paraphrase: DOR:MAS:MMH
11/15/44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72.
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000130

AMT

November 11, 1944

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (~~SECRET~~)

Midnight

Amlegation

Bern

3852

Department informed that German authorities in Slovakia have begun evacuation from a camp at Marianka of Jews who claim nationality of United States and of other American Republics. Persons being removed are reported to be destined to Auschwitz.

Please request Swiss to inform German Government that United States Government expects urgently to obtain assurance that the German authorities in Slovakia have not taken any action against claimants to citizenship of the United States which deprived them of any of the rights to which they are entitled. If any claimants to citizenship of the United States have been deprived of such rights or have been removed from Slovakia to some other area under German control, German Government should provide the names of the persons concerned and information regarding their whereabouts and welfare.

Telegraph pertinent developments.

STETTINIUS
(Acting)
(BL)

820.43 Refugees/9-2744
SRP:EJD:MA

PD OD SE WRB WE A-B

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Aksin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Kodel, Lesser, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

000131

SECRET
Deposited

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Vatican, Rome
DATE: October 26, 1944
NUMBER: 56

For Myron Taylor, Rome, Italy.

With reference to Bern's 6938 of October 19 repeated to Ampolad for Ackermann, the following letter has been addressed to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington by WRB:

QUOTE The following is the substance of a message received by the Board from its representative in Bern under date of October 19:

INNER QUOTE A courier who recently arrived in Switzerland from Bratislava reports that 300 to 400 Jews holding Latin American documents have been arrested in that city. He further reports that, although they were first interned at Mariathal near Bratislava, they were summarily transported, possibly to Germany, on or about October 8. The Slovak Government, according to the courier, is aware of their destination. Of this group, 90 hold nationality certificates of El Salvador while Paraguayan passports are held by the others. END OF INNER QUOTE

You will note that the report above quoted speaks as of a date subsequent to the reports referred to in your letter of October 14.

It would be of invaluable assistance to the Board if it could ascertain where the Germans intend to locate this group. For this reason, the Board would greatly appreciate it if the Holy See were to find it appropriate to attempt to secure through the Nunciature at Bratislava, or otherwise, such and any other information which may be available regarding the group mentioned or any similar groups. It would greatly facilitate the Board's efforts if the Holy See would make such information, when received, directly available to the American Missions in Bern and Madrid. UNQUOTE

The Board would appreciate any assistance you can lend in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
STETTINIUS
ACTING By R. H. Parks Date SEP-15 1972

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedmann, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, M'Innon, McCormack, Pehle, Files,

PEM
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement (S)

October 26 1944

2 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1944
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be classified "SECRET"

AMEMBASSY

MADRID
2892

The following is the substance of a cable received from
Legation Bern under date of October 19:

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 197

QUOTE I am informed that courier recently arrived Switzer-
land from Bratislava reports that 300 to 400 Jews holding Latin
American documents arrested in Bratislava were first interned
as result intervention Central Jewish office at Mariathal near
Bratislava. On or about October 8 they were summarily transported,
it is believed to Germany. Courier declared that Slovak Government
knows where they have been taken. Apparently about 90 were bearers
El Salvador nationality certificates balance Paraguayan passports.
UNQUOTE

SEP 15 1972

The Vatican is aware of this situation and may communicate to
you directly any additional information bearing on the matter.

Without, however, awaiting information from Vatican, you are
requested immediately to approach Spanish Government with the sug-
gestion that as protective power for Paraguay, it would be appro-
priate for Spain to take immediate steps to protect the Paraguayan
passport-holders among the deportees from Slovakia. Specifically,
it is suggested that Spanish Government may find it possible (a) to
inquire of the German Government of the truth of the report that
Jews from Slovakia in possession of documents issued in the name of

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

TELEGRAM
OUTGOING

Paraguay
STAT
OF
DEPARTMENT

-2- #2802, October 26, 2 p.m., to Madrid.

Paraguay have been removed to Germany or areas under German control, (b) to inquire of the German Government of the destination of such persons, (c) to declare to the German government that such persons fall under the protection of Spain as protecting power, and (d) to request German Government to afford Spanish authorities immediate facilities for exercising such protection.

STETTINIUS
(ACTING)
(GHW)

WRB:MEV:KO
10/24/44

WE

RPA

000134

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

OCTOBER 23, 1944 P.M.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS (LIAISON)

1944 OCT 26 PM 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMEMBASSY,

ANKARA

925

The cable below for Steinhardt and Katzki is WRB 120.

Reference your 1976 to Department, your 164 to WRB of

October 14.

The following is the text of a communication received from the Apostolic Delegate in Washington under date of October 14:

QUOTE I have received the following communication from the Secretariat of State, Vatican City: INNERQUOTE The Holy See has continued its efforts in favor of the Jews in Slovakia. According to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava, on October 8th the Minister of Foreign Affairs notified the German Legation that the Slovak Government could not consent to the deportation of Jews since they are under the protection of the Constitution and Laws of Slovakia. END INNERQUOTE

Likewise, Mr. Carol Sidor wrote as follows to the Vatican: INNERQUOTE Jews having American citizenship, who have asked the protection of the Slovakian Government, have been gathered together and are living in a castle at Marianka where they are protected by Slovak police. END INNERQUOTE

Referring to your letter of September 21, 1944, I wish to say that the Secretariat of State assures me that your message for Dr. Tiso has been transmitted to the Apostolic Nunciature

CONTROL COPY

DECLASSIFIED in State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72 By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000133

-2-#025 October 20, 1 p. ., to Ankara

in Bratislava. UNQUOTE

Carol Sidor is understood to be a member of the Tiso
UNQUOTE
cabinet. The QUOTE message for Dr. Tiso/was a repetition of
previous warnings of the position this Government takes with
respect to the deportation and other persecution of Jews.
QUOTE Jews having American citizenship UNQUOTE is assumed to
mean Jews holding passports and other documents issued in the
names of American republics or otherwise claiming the nationality
of an American republic.

BULFELTIUS
(ACTING)
(GEN)

NRB:MMV:OMH
10/20/44

NE

OE

BE

000131

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT AT ANKARA AND KATEKI

Reference your 1976 to Department, your 164 to WEB of October 14.

The following is the text of a communication received from the Apostolic Delegate in Washington under date of October 14:

QUOTE I have received the following communication from the Secretariate of State, Vatican City: The Holy See has continued its efforts in favor of the Jews in Slovakia. According to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava, on October 5th the Minister of Foreign Affairs notified the German Legation that the Slovak Government could not consent to the deportation of Jews since they are under the protection of the Constitution and Laws of Slovakia.

QUOTE Likewise, Mr. Carol Sider wrote as follows to the Vatican: Jews having American citizenship, who have asked the protection of the Slovakian Government, have been gathered together and are living in a castle at Marianka where they are protected by Slovak police.

QUOTE Referring to your letter of September 21, 1944, I wish to say that the Secretariate of State assures me that your message for Dr. Tiso has been transmitted to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava.
UNQUOTE

Carol Sider is understood to be a member of the Tiso cabinet. The "message for Dr. Tiso" was a repetition of previous warnings of the position this Government takes with respect to the deportation and other persecution of Jews. "Jews having American citizenship" is assumed to mean Jews holding passports and other documents issued in the names of American Republics or otherwise claiming the nationality of an American Republic.

THIS IS WEB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 120.

11:15 a.m.
October 19, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Files

LSLesser:anh 10-18-44 R.S.L.

000137

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

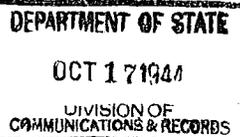
RP-680
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (~~RESTRICTED~~)

Ankara

Dated October 14, 1944

Rec'd 2:30 p.m., 16th

Secretary of State
Washington



1944, October 14, midnight

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD ANKARA'S 164

A report dated September 29 just received in Ankara indicates that over 5,000 Jews have been interned in concentration camps at Slovakia under the worst conditions and that 2,000 persons were threatened with deportation. Jewish community representatives in Budapest have been able to postpone action against the internees but assistance of the Vatican, the International Red Cross and our Government is urgently requested to prevent deportations from Slovakia. According to the report no word had been received in Bratislava from either the International Red Cross or the Vatican both of which had been approached for aid in Switzerland.

The foregoing

000133

-2-#1976, October 14, midnight, from Ankara

The foregoing is for your information and consideration in relation to steps which you may already have taken to protect the Jewish people in Slovakia.

STEINHARDT

MRM

000139

Copy
Handwritten notes: "Handwritten notes" and "Kellery et"

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

JMM-835
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (██████ 0)

Bern
Dated October 19, 1944
Rec'd 6:10 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

6938, October 19, 6 p.m.
X
FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND.

Sternbuch informs me that courier recently arrived Switzerland from Bratislava reports that 300 to 400 Jews holding Latin American documents arrested in Bratislava were first interned as result intervention Central Jewish office at Mariathal near Bratislava. On or about October 8 they were summarily transported, it is believed to Germany. (Courier declared that Slovak Government knows where they have been taken. Apparently about 90 were bearers El Salvador nationality certificates balance Faraguyan passports. Legation's 6839 October 13.

Would it be possible through Vatican and Papal Nunciature at Bratislava determine destination this group with view to ultimately requesting Swiss and Spaniards once group is located, exercise protection?

Repeated to Ackermann of WRB care Ampolad.

HARRISON

EH

cc: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y.), Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000140

OCT 20 1944

My dear Archbishop:

Please accept my deep appreciation for the information contained in your letter of October 14, 1944, your 561/42.

Sincerely yours,



J. W. Pehle,
Executive Director.

His Eminence,
A. G. Cicognani,
Archbishop of Ladinos,
Apostolic Delegate,
3339 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington 8, D. C.

ESLessor:tnh 10-18-44 L.S.L.

000141



3339 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

No 581/42.

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

October 14, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I have received the following communication from the Secretariate of State, Vatican City: The Holy See has continued its efforts in favor of the Jews in Slovakia. According to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava, on October 5th the Minister of Foreign Affairs notified the German Legation that the Slovak Government could not consent to the deportation of Jews since they are under the protection of the Constitution and Laws of Slovakia.

Likewise, Mr. Carol Sidor wrote as follows to the Vatican: Jews having American citizenship, who have asked the protection of the Slovakian Government, have been gathered together and are living in a castle at Marianka where they are protected by Slovak police.

Referring to your letter of September 21, 1944, I wish to say that the Secretariate of State assures me that your message for Dr. Tiso has been transmitted to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava.

Any further information that I receive concerning these matters will be forwarded to you immediately.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

000142

10/4/44
Copies to

Mr. Pehle
Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Akzin
Mr. Friedman
Mr. Lesser
Miss Laughlin
Miss Hodel

OCT 6 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 2, 1944 (Reference 581/42), advising me of the action taken by the Holy See in the interest of victims of racial discrimination in Slovakia.

I greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

His Excellency
The Most Reverend
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Laodicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

RS
RDrury 10/6/44

000143

74 98



APOSTOLIC DELEGATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

No 581/42

October 2, 1944

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

Mr. J.W.Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Pehle,

I have just received from the Vatican Secretariate of State a response to the radiogram which, as I advised in my letter of September 23rd, I despatched regarding the reported intensification of anti-Jewish measures by the Government of Slovakia. I am informed that, even prior to receipt of this communication, it had come to the attention of the Holy See that the situation of non-Aryans in Slovakia had become more critical. In consequence of these reports, the Holy See immediately made representations to the Slovakian Government, and at the same time exhorted the Bishops of Slovakia to increase their work of relief on behalf of the victims of racial discrimination. In addition, His Excellency, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, has been duly advised of the steps thus taken.

With sentiments of esteem and with every best wish I remain

Sincerely yours,



Ambishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

100144

SEP 21 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

Referring to Mr. Stettinius' letter of February 21, 1944, and my letter of April 3, 1944, with respect to the plight of the Jews in Slovakia, I regret to report that information reaching the Board's representative at Bern indicates that the authorities in Slovakia are now resuming the forced deportation of Jews.

Since, however, the reservation contained in penultimate paragraph of your letter of May 24, 1944 (your No. 681/42) has been borne in mind, the renewal of deportations by Dr. Tiso and his associates has not been altogether unexpected. Nevertheless, the resumption of deportations by them makes it appropriate for the Board to reiterate that this Government views most seriously and will take into account in the future any part which Dr. Tiso or his associates have played in the deportation or other persecution of the Jews in Slovakia.

We are advised that Carol Sidor, a member of Dr. Tiso's entourage may yet be at Vatican City. I express the earnest hope that the Holy See may find it appropriate to inform Dr. Tiso through Mr. Sidor or otherwise of the views of this Government.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Pehle,
Executive Director.

His Excellency
The Most Reverend
Anleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Lacedonia di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

LSLessor:tmh 9-19-44

C.S.L.

*Cleared with Nelson at
State - 9-21-44.*

000145

PA MESSAGE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*J. Wood R. Ed
Rell*

FROM: AMLEGATION, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 15, 1944
NUMBER: 6083
x

CONTROL COPY

This message is from McLelland for Ackermann, WRB.

Given below is a message which has been transmitted to Rome: (71, September 15, 8 a.m.)

From reports which have been received during the last few days from trustworthy sources in Bratislava, the situation of the remaining 18,000 to 20,000 Jews in Slovakia is becoming more and more precarious.

In a telegram received here the twelfth of September the statement is made that again on the eleventh of September Slovak officials began to deport Jews. Although we are awaiting additional data from a courier who is arriving the last of this week, as yet this news is unconfirmed. Indications which are reliable and confidential have come to me which show that responsibility for this renewed persecution of the Jews rests on the Slovak "Quisling" Government. The recent public statement of the Minister of the Interior of the Tiso Government to the effect that the Jews and Czechs were responsible for the extensive resistance movement, which a short time ago broke out in Slovakia, bears out the indications above. In both Czech circles here and Jewish circles in Bratislava, it is strongly felt that the influence of the Vatican could help alleviate this situation if energetically and quickly used. Will you please have a discussion with Mr. Taylor as to the possibility and advisability of such Vatican intervention. From reliable sources

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000140

I am advised that the Slovak Minister and "homme de finance" of Tiso, Carol Sidor, still is at the Vatican from which he hopes to secure protection after the war is over. It might be that this situation could be used to advantage. Information as to whether Mr. Taylor feels that a step in this direction might be effective and feasible would be appreciated

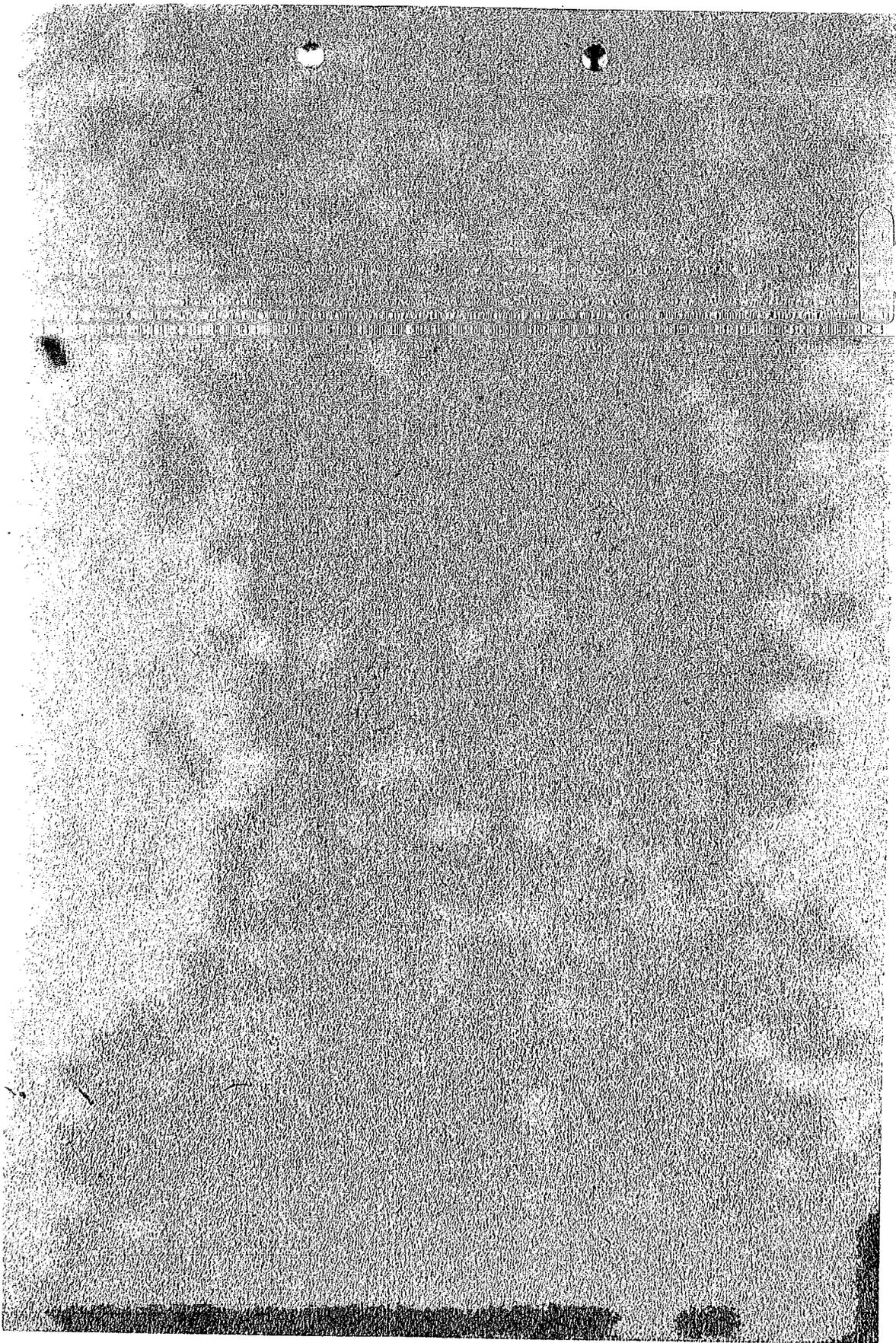
The message above was repeated to WRB in Washington with the further request that serious consideration be given to the possibility of giving the Slovak Government a formal warning that they will be held responsible for last minute excesses against the Jewish people.

HARRISON

9-16-44

DCR:EMS

000147



000140

861



W. R. B.
 Filing Authority
 To: Files
 Ans.
 No. Ans. Reg.
 Initial
 Date

3339 Massachusetts
 Washington, D. C.

No 581/42.

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

May 24, 1944.

Mr. John W. Pehle
 Executive Director
 War Refugee Board
 Washington, 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Pehle:

Referring to your esteemed letter of April 3, 1944, regarding the treatment of Jews in Slovakia, I beg to inform you that I have received a communication from the Cardinal Secretary of State relative to this matter. I am informed that the Apostolic Nunciature in Slovakia has notified the Holy See that competent civil authorities in Slovakia have given assurances to the effect that the Government absolutely has no intentions of taking other measures against the Jews in that country, and that the question is considered as definitely settled.

Confidentially, the Apostolic Nunciature adds that, despite assurances, the possibility of new reprisals cannot be excluded. The Holy See will continue to interest itself in the welfare of these Jews and will do everything within its power to protect and assist them.

With sentiments of esteem and highest personal regard, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

W. G. Caccagnano
 Archbishop of Laodicea
 Apostolic Delegate

000149

In reply please
refer to: 611

MAY 2 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

Thank you for your letters of April 4 and
25, 1944, (No. 581/42), concerning the interest taken
by the Vatican in the fate of the Jewish people in
Slovakia.

I greatly appreciate your cooperation in
this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

His Excellency
The Most Reverend
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Laodicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

EBTowler:agr 5-1-44

JW

000150

100-101-211
100-101-211

581/42.

April 25, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Referring to your letter of April 3, 1944, and my reply of April 4, 1944, I wish to inform you that I have received a reply to my communication to the Cardinal Secretary of State to the effect that Monsignor Burzio, Charge d'Affair of the Vatican, has been directed on acting for the interests of the Jewish people in Slovakia.

When further information about this matter is received, I shall immediately forward it to you.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

100-101-211
RECEIVED
MAY 1 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

000151

C
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P
Y

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3339 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

No 581/42.

April 26, 1944.

Mr. J. M. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Referring to your letter of April 2, 1944, and my reply of April 4, 1944, I wish to inform you that I have received a reply to my communication to the Cardinal Secretary of State to the effect that Monsignor Bursio, Charge d'Affair of the Vatican, has been directed on acting for the interests of the Jewish people in Slovakia.

When further information about this matter is received, I shall immediately forward it to you.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate



No 581/42.

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

3339 Massachusetts Ave
Washington, D. C.

611
W. R. B. _____
Filing Authority _____
To: Files _____
Ans. _____
No. Ans. Req. _____
Initial _____
Date _____

April 25, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Referring to your letter of April 3, 1944, and my reply of April 4, 1944, I wish to inform you that I have received a reply to my communication to the Cardinal Secretary of State to the effect that Monsignor Burzio, Charge d'Affair of the Vatican, has been directed on acting for the interests of the Jewish people in Slovakia.

When further information about this matter is received, I shall immediately forward it to you.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

A. J. Cicognani

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

Copies to:
Abrahamson
DuBois
Friedman
Hodel
Laughlin
Lesser
Pehle

5-1-44

700153

Apostolic Delegation

April 3, 1944

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letters of March 25, and March 31, 1944. In reply, I wish to express to you, on behalf of the War Refugee Board, its deep appreciation of your speedy action in invoking the assistance of the Holy See, and the Board's gratitude to the Holy See for its efforts to assist the suffering Jews in Hungary and Rumania.

I take this opportunity to draw your particular attention to the treatment of Jews in Slovakia. The attention of the War Refugee Board has been drawn to a letter addressed by the Apostolic Delegation to Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, of the World Jewish Congress, on February 26, 1944.

In this letter, it was stated that

"the Holy See has taken up the interests of these unfortunate people. It seems that the census was made for the purpose of investigating certain specific suspicions. It likewise appears that the President of the Republic has promised that the Jews will not be persecuted, that is, condemned to severe punishments, but will only be interned and will be given opportunity and facilities to go to some other country.

"The Holy See will continue to take interest in the sad and uncertain condition of these unfortunate people."

In view of this Government's deep concern for the welfare of the Jews in Slovakia and elsewhere under Nazi domination, the War Refugee Board is happy to note the assurance contained in your letter to Dr. Perlzweig regarding the interest which the Holy See takes in their condition. At the same time, the common interest which the Government of the United States shares with the Holy See prompts me to bring to your attention the view that the assurances given by Dr. Tiso to the Holy See, referred to in the aforementioned letter to Dr. Perlzweig, are not of a nature to allay any fears regarding the fate of Jews in Slovakia.

000154

Mr. Pehle

March 21, 1944

Lawrence S. Lesser

Attached are a proposed letter and proposed aide memoire to the Apostolic Delegate in further reference to the treatment of Jews in Slovakia. I think we ought to sit down at the earliest possible moment and decide just how this matter should be handled.

March 24, 1944

Notwithstanding your discussions with the Apostolic Delegate along broader lines, I think consideration ought to be given to the advisability of going forward with particular reference to Slovakia.

I don't think that the recent occupation makes any practical difference so far as Tiso is concerned.
cc: Messrs. DuBois and Friedman

LSLesser:als 3/21/44

000155

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

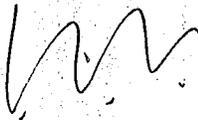
DATE

March 21, 1944

TO Mr. Pehle

FROM Lawrence S. Lesser

Attached are a proposed letter and proposed aide memoire to the Apostolic Delegate in further reference to the treatment of Jews in Slovakia. I think we ought to sit down at the earliest possible moment and decide just how this matter should be handled.



March 24, 1944

Notwithstanding your discussions with the Apostolic Delegate along broader lines, I think consideration ought to be given to the advisability of going forward with particular reference to Slovakia. I don't think that the recent occupation makes any practical difference so far as Tiso is concerned.



PROPOSED LETTER TO APOSTOLIC DELEGATE

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

With further reference to the treatment of Jews in Slovakia, concerning which the Department had the honor to communicate with you on February 21st last, the attention of the Department has been drawn to a letter addressed by the Apostolic Delegation to Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, of the World Jewish Congress, dated February 26, 1944.

In view of this Government's deep concern for the welfare of the Jews in Slovakia and elsewhere under Nazi domination, the Department has been particularly happy to note the assurance contained in your letter to Dr. Perlzweig regarding the interest which the Holy See takes in their condition. At the same time, the common interest which the Government of the United States shares with the Holy See prompts us to bring to your attention this Government's view that the assurances given by Dr. Tiso and his associates to the Holy See and referred to in your letter to Dr. Perlzweig are not of a nature to allay the fears regarding the fate of Jews in Slovakia. Indeed, the War Refugee Board is of the opinion, which the Department shares, that:

1. The assurance that "the census was made for the purpose of investigating certain specific suspicions", is not without ambiguity since it does not contain any specific indication as to the use to which the information gained by the census will be put.
2. The assurance that "the Jews will not be persecuted, that is, condemned to severe punishments, but will only be interned", appears to be self-contradictory since internment is itself a form of persecution.

3. The assurance that Jews in Slovakia "will be given opportunity and facilities to go to some other country", is of uncertain meaning since it is susceptible to the interpretation that Dr. Tiso and his associates contemplate the deportation of Jews to Poland or elsewhere, in accordance with the pattern and for the purposes heretofore evidenced in other countries under Nazi domination.

It is the view of this Government that no assurances from Dr. Tiso and his associates are adequate unless they include undertakings that Jews in Slovakia will not be interned or detained solely because they are Jews, that, whether free or otherwise, they will be treated no less favorably than other inhabitants of Slovakia, and that under no circumstances will they be removed from Slovakia to Germany or to any territory occupied by the German military forces.

These observations are submitted in the earnest hope that they may assist the Holy See in any conversations with Dr. Tiso or his associates proceeding from the Department's letter of February 21st.

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
The Most Reverend
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Laodicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington.

CABLE TO BERN

War Refugee Board requests that following message be delivered to Dr. Riegner, representative of World Jewish Congress in Geneva:

"Apostolic Delegate Washington has advised World Jewish Congress New York that Vatican has secured promise from Dr. Tiso of Slovakia that Jews will not be persecuted but will only be interned and will be given opportunity and facilities to go to some other country."

Note: See attached letter from Apostolic Delegate to World Jewish Congress.

*Cleared with
Mr. Pabk 3/9/44
DTH*

March 10, 1944
4:30 p.m.

TO: Mr. Warren
FROM: J. W. Fehle

It will be appreciated if you will have the
attached cable to Bern despatched at once.

Attachment.

JWF
Model:lab 3/10/44

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3339 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

No. 581/42

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 26, 1944.

Reverend Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig
World Jewish Congress
330 West 42 st.
New York, 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Perlzweig:

Referring to your letter of February 4, 1944, and my reply of February 11, 1944, concerning the welfare of Jews remaining in Slovakia, I wish to inform you that I have been assured that the Holy See has taken up the interests of these unfortunate people. It seems that the census was made for the purpose of investigating certain specific suspicions. It likewise appears that the President of the Republic has promised that the Jews will not be persecuted, that is, condemned to severe punishments, but will only be interned and will be given opportunity and facilities to go to some other country.

The Holy See will continue to take interest in the sad and uncertain condition of these unfortunate people.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

S. G. Cicognani (signed)

Archbishop of Ladicea
Apostolic Delegate

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION

United States of America

3339 Massachusetts Avenue

Washington, D. C.

No. 581/42.

This No. should be prefixed
to the answer.

February 26, 1944.

My dear Mr. Stettinius:

Referring to your letter of February 21, 1944, and my reply of February 23, 1944, concerning the welfare of the Jews remaining in Slovakia, I beg to inform you that I am in receipt of a reply from the Cardinal Secretary of State on this question.

His Eminence, the Cardinal, states that he has interested the Papal Representative in Bratislava in the condition of these Jews. The Representative sent a communication to the Secretariate of State to the effect that, although the present condition of the Jews in Slovakia is indeed sad and still uncertain, the census that was taken had only one purpose, the investigation of certain specific suspicions. Furthermore, according to a promise from the President of the Republic, Dr. Joseph Tiso, the Jews will not be persecuted, that is, will not be condemned to severe punishments, but will only be interned and will be given opportunity and facilities to withdraw to some other country.

In bringing you this communication from the Apostolic Nuntiature in Bratislava I wish to assure you that the Holy See will continue its interest in the welfare of these unfortunate people.

With highest personal regard and sentiments of esteem, I beg to remain

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. G. Cicognani

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

The Honorable
Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Acting Secretary of State
Departments of State
Washington, D. C.

FROM: AMERICAN LEGATION, VATICAN CITY
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: December 1, 1944
NUMBER: 393

RECEIVED

2-20-45
McPhee
CONTROL COPY

See number 56 from the Department of the twenty sixth of October and 64 of the eleventh of November.

In reply to my communication a note dated the twenty sixth of November from the Vatican states that unfortunately Nunciature in Bratislava has not been able to secure data concerning the whereabouts of 400 Jews who were, in fact, transferred to Germany toward the middle of October from Slovakia. On being questioned repeatedly by Nunciature and local representatives of International Red Cross Committee, the Slovakian Government invariably responded that it was ignorant of the current whereabouts of these individuals.

In addition, the Vatican note states that Holy See has lately renewed its appeals through Nunciature to Slovakian Government that the Jews in Slovakia be treated ^{in a} humane and Christian manner and has approached the Slovakian Legation here in same sense expressing the regret that removal of Jews should have occurred contrary to assurances given before.

The Vatican note finally states that the Holy See will continue to do everything possible to relieve those suffering because of their race in the future, as in the past.

TAYLOR

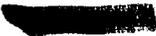
DCR:MLG
12-4-44 *MLG*

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

cc: Miss Gurnsey (for the Doc'y) Messrs. Ammons, Arzoo, Beckett, Dubois, Friedman, Gaster, Gerson, Harford, Mann, McCormack, Paul, Poller, Rubin, Standish, Stewart,

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Vatican, Rome
DATED: November 11, 1944
NUMBER: 64



Quoted below is the text of a telegram being sent to

Bern:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

* * * (For the above message see Department's
message to Bern, dated November 11, No. 3852)* *
* * * * *

It is requested that you convey to the appropriate
Vatican authorities the substance of the foregoing and
suggest that the Vatican may wish to request its
Apostolic Nunciature at Bratislava to pass this information
on to the local authorities and to express the expectation
that persons released to them will be humanely treated by
the German authorities.

The action taken by you should be cabled to the
Department.

STETTINIUS
(Acting)

SMP:EJD:IA
Paraphrase: DCR:MAS:MEM
11/15/44

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury,
DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Lesser, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pehle,
Files.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000165

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Vatican, Rome
DATE: October 26, 1944
NUMBER: 56

For Myron Taylor, Rome, Italy.

With reference to Bern's 6938 of October 19 repeated to Ampolad for Ackermann, the following letter has been addressed to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington by WRB:

QUOTE The following is the substance of a message received by the Board from its representative in Bern under date of October 19:

INNER QUOTE A courier who recently arrived in Switzerland from Bratislava reports that 300 to 400 Jews holding Latin American documents have been arrested in that city. He further reports that, although they were first interned at Mariathal near Bratislava, they were summarily transported, possibly to Germany, on or about October 8. The Slovak Government, according to the courier, is aware of their destination. Of this group, 90 hold nationality certificates of El Salvador while Paraguayan passports are held by the others. END OF INNER QUOTE

You will note that the report above quoted speaks as of a date subsequent to the reports referred to in your letter of October 14.

It would be of invaluable assistance to the Board if it could ascertain where the Germans intend to locate this group. For this reason, the Board would greatly appreciate it if the Holy See were to find it appropriate to attempt to secure through the Nunciature at Bratislava, or otherwise, such and any other information which may be available regarding the group mentioned or any similar groups. It would greatly facilitate the Board's efforts if the Holy See would make such information, when received, directly available to the American Missions in Bern and Madrid. UNQUOTE

The Board would appreciate any assistance you can lend in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
STETTINIUS
ACTING By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

Miss Chaucey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, John, Drury, DuBols,
Friedman, Gaston, Hoedel, Lossner, Marks, Mannon, McCormack, Pohl, Files

000160

2

000167

*was Refugee Act
(; w Palle)*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: March 16, 1944
NUMBER: 864

Files

The Apostolic Delegate, Washington, has informed the World Jewish Congress, New York, that the Vatican has received a promise from Dr. Tiso of Slovakia that facilities and opportunity to go to some other country will be given to the Jews and while in Slovakia they will be interned only and not persecuted.

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000160

CROSS REFERENCE ON MEASURES DIRECTED TOWARD HALTING
PERSECUTION: APPEALS THROUGH THE
VATICAN
(SLOVAKIAN DEPORTATIONS)

FOR:

- Amendment to this License
- Extension of this License
- Renewal of this License
- Correspondence concerning this application .
- Other (Specify)

1. FOR MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THIS FILE
2. FOR FURTHER MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THIS FILE

SEE: 1. HUNGARY: APPEALS TO THE VATICAN (7)

2 . MEASURES DIRECTED TOWARD HALTING PERSECUTION: APPROACHES TO
OFFENDING GOVERNMENTS
(THE SATELLITES)

MEASURES DIRECTED TOWARD HALTING PERSECUTION: APPROACHES TO
OFFENDING GOVERNMENTS
(THE SATELLITES: CONDITIONS IN SLOVAKIA)

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

March 3rd, 1945.

In replying, refer to (...S/4/1...)

Brigadier General O'Dwyer,
Executive Director,
Executive Office of the President,
WAR REFUGEE BOARD,
Washington 25, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Sir,

At the request of our Headquarters in Geneva,
we are enclosing herewith for your information, a report
on the Jews of Slovakia.

The International Committee of the Red Cross
has expressed the desire that this information be kept
confidential and therefore it is not to be published in any
way.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this document
at your convenience and oblige.

Sincerely yours,

M. Peter
MARC PETER,
Delegate.

sgc.
encl. 1

Note sur la situation des Juifs en Slovaquie.

Le Comité International de la Croix-Rouge décline toute responsabilité quant à l'exactitude de ces renseignements qui lui sont parvenus de différentes sources.

1) Résumé des événements à la veille de l'arrivée à Bratislava du Délégué du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge.

Jusqu'au soulèvement de fin août 1944, environ 15.000 des Juifs demeurés en Slovaquie vivaient librement sans avoir été inquiétés. Par ailleurs, 2.700 autres Juifs avaient été rassemblés dans les camps de concentration de SERED, NOVAKY et VYHNE. Les conditions de vie dans ces camps pouvaient être taxées de très bonnes, tant au point de vue du logement et de la nourriture qu'à celui des salaires que les internés pouvaient gagner dans les manufactures où ils travaillaient. Quant à l'attitude des Autorités slovaques à l'égard des Israélites, il semble qu'elle n'ait donné lieu à aucune plainte. Certains fonctionnaires slovaques auraient même modifié intentionnellement des statistiques dans le but de protéger les Israélites vivant sur leur territoire.

Lors du soulèvement, tous les Israélites internés s'évadèrent des camps; un certain nombre d'entre eux regagnèrent leur domicile alors que la majorité prit le maquis et se joignit aux insurgés. Cette révolte à main armée des Israélites est l'argument principal des Autorités slovaques pour expliquer leur non-intervention relativement aux mesures prises par les Autorités allemandes contre les Israélites slovaques. Ces mesures se traduisent par:

2) La concentration et la déportation des Israélites.

Dès le mois de septembre 1944, les Autorités allemandes ont procédé à l'arrestation massive, à la concentration dans des camps et au transfert en Allemagne des Israélites slovaques. Cette mesure a porté non seulement sur les catégories d'Israélites déjà frappés par la loi slovaque du 15 mai 1942, qui avait servi de fondement à la déportation de - paraît-il - 60.000 Juifs, mais encore sur les Israélites ayant un conjoint aryen, parfois même avec leurs enfants, et sur les porteurs de brevets spéciaux du Président de la République.

Dès leur arrestation, les Israélites sont dirigés sur le camp de SERED, qui sert de camp de transit pour transferts en Allemagne. Il semble, d'après des renseignements non confirmés, qu'un convoi d'environ 1.000 personnes quittait ces derniers temps SERED chaque semaine à destination du Reich.

Dès son arrivée en Slovaquie, le Délégué du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge est intervenu énergiquement auprès des Autorités slovaques contre les mesures prises à l'égard des Juifs. Au cours des entretiens que notre Délégué a eus

- 3) qu'ils pourront recevoir des colis;
- 4) que la solution donnée à ces trois premiers points pourra être communiquée officiellement à leur famille.

En outre, ces Messieurs se sont déclarés d'accord d'examiner les trois points suivants:

- a) peut-on libérer le conjoint aryen, lorsque celui-ci est une femme ? ainsi que ses enfants;
- b) est-il possible de libérer les parents d'enfants en dessous de 18 ans ?
- c) est-il possible de procurer aux Israélites nécessiteux un salaire pour le travail qu'ils accomplissent au camp ?

Les arrestations et les déportations ayant pris fin, il ne reste actuellement en Slovaquie que deux à trois mille Israélites. En vue de tâcher de leur obtenir une certaine protection, le Comité International de la Croix-Rouge s'est adressé par une lettre du 11 novembre 1944, à la Légation de Slovaquie en Suisse, pour lui demander d'intervenir, soit directement, soit d'indiquer au Comité International quelle serait l'instance compétente auprès de laquelle une intervention pourrait avoir quelque chance de succès. Cette lettre est toutefois restée sans réponse jusqu'à ce jour.

3) Visite de camps.

Le Délégué du Comité International s'est efforcé, dès son arrivée en Slovaquie, d'obtenir l'autorisation de visiter les camps où sont concentrés les Juifs, et notamment celui de SERED. Toutefois les Autorités allemandes, lui firent savoir, par l'intermédiaire de la Croix-Rouge slovaque, que ce dernier était considéré comme camp militaire, l'autorisation de la visiter ne pouvait être accordée que par l'"Oberkommando der Wehrmacht". Le Comité International s'est alors immédiatement adressé à sa délégation de Berlin, en la chargeant de faire une démarche dans ce sens auprès des Autorités militaires. Aucune réponse ne nous est parvenue jusqu'ici.

En revanche, notre Délégué s'est rendu par deux fois, les 4 et 14 novembre au camp de MARIANKA.

Ce camp avait été constitué à la requête de Monsieur Milton M. Haar, ressortissant des Etats-Unis résidant à Bratislava qui avait demandé que les Israélites étrangers de nationalité ennemie soient mis au bénéfice d'un confinement de protection. Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ayant donné son assentiment à cette proposition, 164 personnes se déclarant de nationalité nord ou sud-américaine furent internées au manoir de MARIANKA. Toutefois, les Autorités allemandes jugèrent que les papiers d'identité présentés par la plus grande partie de ces personnes, étaient faux et transférèrent 161 de ces internés à SERED. Ceci explique que lors de la première visite de notre Délégué au manoir de MARIANKA il ne s'y trouvait plus que 9 occupants.

Un examen sommaire des lieux a permis à notre Délégué de se rendre compte que les internés anciennement détenus à MARIANKA jouissaient de certains privilèges; ils avaient pu notamment transporter au camp leur mobilier où ils vivaient de leurs propres ressources. Ils étaient, en outre, autorisés à circuler librement dans les limites du village et leurs hommes de confiance avaient la possibilité de se rendre périodiquement à Bratislava.

Ayant appris que 4 Américains transférés à SERED avaient été ramenés à MARIANKA, notre Délégué s'est rendu une seconde fois dans ce camp afin de les interroger. Ces personnes ont déclaré n'avoir subi aucune violence, ni en cours de route, ni à SERED même. La nourriture qui leur avait été distribuée était convenable. Toutefois, ces 4 personnes n'ont pu donner aucune information au sujet des Juifs destinés à quitter le pays, car elles en étaient séparées.

Comme ces nouveaux arrivés étaient dénués de tout, le Délégué du Comité International leur a versé une certaine somme pour leur permettre d'acheter du bois de chauffage et de la nourriture. D'après les derniers renseignements reçus de notre délégation à Bratislava, les personnes qui se trouvaient en dernier lieu à MARIANKA, soit 13 Israélites américains, ont été, malgré l'intervention de notre Délégué, auprès du Ministère slovaque des Affaires Etrangères, transférées au camp de BERGEN-BELSEN en Allemagne.

4) Pièces de Protection.

Le Ministère slovaque des Affaires Etrangères a déclaré avoir l'intention d'accorder, en principe, sa protection aux Israélites de Slovaquie porteurs de passeports étrangers reconnus valables. Cette décision a incité notre Délégué à adresser à Monsieur Mračna, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Slovaquie, une lettre datée du 15 novembre, par laquelle il demande que la protection due à des civils ennemis, soit accordée aux Israélites détenteurs de passeports étrangers. Cependant, il semble bien, ainsi que l'arrestation des 161 détenus de MARIANKA permet de l'admettre, que les Autorités allemandes de Slovaquie considèrent la majorité des papiers d'identité étrangers présentés par les Israélites comme étant non-valables. Il paraîtrait en effet, qu'un grand nombre des pièces de légitimation présentées par les Juifs de Slovaquie seraient d'une authenticité douteuse, particulièrement certains passeports du San Salvador.

Quant aux visas d'immigration aux Etats-Unis accordés par le Département d'Etat de ce pays à 13 familles israélites de Slovaquie, ils ont fait l'objet d'une autre intervention de notre Délégué le 20 novembre, aux termes de laquelle il demandait que les bénéficiaires soient informés de l'octroi du dit visa, ce qui pourrait peut-être leur assurer une certaine protection.

MAR 28 1945

Dear Mr. Peter:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letters of March 1 and March 3, 1945, (S/4/1), and the reports which you enclosed therewith concerning the situation of the Jews in Slovakia.

Very truly yours,

William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Mr. Mare Peter,
International Committee of the
Red Cross,
1645 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

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Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

March 1st, 1945.

In replying, refer to (.....S/4/1.....)

Brigadier General O'Dwyer,
Executive Director,
Executive Office of the President,
WAR REFUGEE BOARD,
Washington 25, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Sir,

At the request of our Geneva Headquarters,
we are enclosing herewith a copy of their letter No. 1519
dated February 7th, 1945, outlining the situation in respect
of the Hebrews in Slovakia.

You will note that the International
Committee of the Red Cross wishes to have this information
kept as confidential and does not wish to be mentioned as
being the source of the information contained in their letter.

We would ask you to kindly acknowledge
receipt of this documentation at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Marc Peter
MARC PETER,
Delegate.

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7 février 1945

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No. 1519

Note pour la Délégation du CICR à WASHINGTON

Concerne : situation des Israélites en Slovaquie

Nous nous référons à notre note No 1465 du 11.1.45, relative à la situation des Israélites en Slovaquie. D'après les derniers renseignements que nous avons reçus de notre délégation en Slovaquie, la situation des Israélites dans ce pays s'est passablement aggravée depuis le mois de décembre du fait de l'influence croissante exercée par les Autorités allemandes.

Le 26 novembre 1944, notre délégation à Bratislava avait écrit à M. Kubala, Commandant de la Garde Hlinka, pour lui demander d'accorder certains avantages aux juifs ayant un conjoint aryen. Les questions soulevées dans cette lettre étaient les suivantes :

- 1) Les juifs ayant un conjoint aryen resteront-ils au camp de Sered ou seront-ils déportés à l'étranger ?
- 2) Ces personnes sont-elles autorisées à échanger de la correspondance avec leurs parents ?
- 3) Ont-elles la possibilité de recevoir des paquets de leurs familles ?
- 4) M. Kubala avait, lors d'une conversation, déclaré que ces personnes resteraient au camp de Sered et qu'elles pourraient jouir des avantages énumérés sous chiffre 2) et 3). Ces réponses favorables peuvent-elles être communiquées à leurs parents ?
- 5) Si le conjoint juif est une femme, pourrait-elle être relâchée et être autorisée à rentrer chez elle éventuellement avec ses enfants en bas âge ?
- 6) Pourrait-on soustraire à l'ordonnance du 16 novembre 1944 les conjoints juifs dont les enfants n'ont pas atteint l'âge de 18 ans ?

- 7) Pourrait-on accorder au conjoint aryen dans le denûment une indemnité pour leur travail dans le camp ?
- 8) Pourrait-on communiquer, en cas de nécessité, au conjoint aryen d'un mariage mixte, des renseignements officiels sur le sort de leur conjoint ?
- 9) Des aryens paraissent avoir été arrêtés par erreur.

Lors de conversations avec des personnalités slovaques qui ont eu lieu immédiatement après l'envoi de cette lettre, notre délégué avait obtenu des réponses favorables à la plupart des questions posées.

Aucune réponse officielle n'étant toutefois parvenue à notre délégué, celui-ci a renouvelé ses démarches et a malheureusement reçu une deuxième réponse moins favorable :

- Ad 1) L'ordre est venu de Berlin de conduire en Allemagne pour toute la durée de la guerre, tous les juifs arrêtés en Slovaquie et il est fort douteux que des exceptions soient faites.
- Ad 2) et 3). Il est douteux qu'il soit possible d'écrire ou d'envoyer des colis aux juifs déportés en Allemagne.

Notre délégué nous signale cependant que quelques lettres provenant du camp de Buchenwald b/Weimar sont parvenues en Slovaquie.

- Ad 5) Il est extrêmement peu probable que des femmes juives puissent être libérées.
- Ad 6) Tous les juifs seront gardés en Allemagne jusqu'à la fin de la guerre. Des allées et venues seront difficilement réalisables dans l'état actuel des transports.
- Ad 7) Cette question se heurte à une impossibilité tant que les juifs sont en Allemagne.
- Ad 8) Irréalisable, car il faudrait fournir cette déclaration mensuellement.

Notre délégué s'est adressé à diverses reprises aux Autorités slovaques pour tâcher de savoir qui prenait la responsabilité de l'ordonnance du 16 novembre enjoignant tous les juifs de s'annoncer à l'Hôtel de Ville.

Chacune des personnalités consultées a laissé entendre que cette décision avait été imposée par les Autorités allemandes et que les Autorités slovaques ne pouvaient en conséquence aller à l'encontre de leurs désirs.



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AIR MAIL
[REDACTED]

Bern, February 1, 1945.

Dear General O'Dwyer:

I am pleased to forward enclosed herewith for the Board's information and records two copies of a translation of a report recently submitted to me by the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the treatment and deportation of the Jews in Slovakia. This report is based on material sent to the Committee by their Delegate in Bratislava, Dr. Dunand. In spite of the fact that the ICRC disclaims any responsibility for its exactness it seems to check fairly closely with information we have received from other sources. Unfortunately, however, it is past history, and of a particularly tragic kind.

Very sincerely yours,
Roswell D. McClelland
Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Enclosures: 2 copies of an ICRC report regarding the treatment of the Jews in Slovakia.

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer

Executive Director,

War Refugee Board,

Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

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*To the
Director
of the
Bureau*

Confidential.
(December 1944)

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF THE JEWS IN SLOVAKIA.

The International Committee of the Red Cross does not accept responsibility for the entire reliability of these statements, which have come from different sources.

1) Summary of events immediately preceding the arrival of the Delegates of the International Red Cross at Bratislava.

Until the uprising at the end of August, 1944, about 15,000 of the Jews who remained in Slovakia were living at liberty, not having been disturbed. 2,700 others had been collected in the concentration camps of SERED, NOVAKY and VYHNE. Living conditions in these camps could be described as very good, from the points of view of both food and lodging and of the wages which the internees could earn in the factories where they worked. It appears that the attitude of the Slovakian authorities towards these Jews has not given any ground for complaint. Some Slovak government employees have even purposely altered statistics in order to protect Jews living in their areas.

At the time of the uprising, most of the Jews escaped from the camps; a certain proportion of them went back to their homes, while the majority joined the rebels in the "maquis". This armed revolt in which the Jews took part is the chief reason given by the Slovakian authorities to account for their non-intervention in the action taken by the German authorities against the Slovakian Jews. This action consisted of :

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3) The concentration and deportation of the Jews.

Since September 1944, the German authorities have undertaken mass arrests, concentration in camps, and deportation to German territory of the Slovakian Jews. This measure has affected not only the categories of Jews already included by the Slovak law of May 15, 1942, which resulted in the deportation of, it appears, 60,000 Jews, but also Jews with Aryan husbands or wives, sometimes even their children, and also those Jews who had special papers granted by the President of the Republic.

After their arrest, the Jews were sent to the camp of SERED, which serves as a transit camp for deportation to Germany. It seems probable, from unconfirmed reports, that recently a convoy of about 1,000 persons has left SERED every week for Germany.

Immediately upon his arrival in Slovakia, the Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross protested vigorously to the Slovakian authorities against the measures being taken against the Jews. In interviews which our delegate had with the Slovak Ministers, the latter declared that, given the actual situation, and the importance which the German authorities would attach to the Slovak attitude towards the Jews, it was impossible for them to intercede on behalf of the Jews, as such a course might possibly prejudice the higher interests of the Slovak state.

The Slovak authorities pointed out to the Red Cross delegate that, insofar as the Jewish question had been purely Slovak, the Jews had received very favorable treatment. Even after the German intervention, the Slovak government had sought to have the question settled in a humane way, and, to this end, had sent a note to the German authorities, asking that Slovak law should be observed. This note, however, had not been officially "received". Since November, 15, however,

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the attitude of the Slovak authorities seems to have changed. On November 16, the Chief of the Municipal Administration of Bratislava, (a purely Slovak organization), published a decree, under which all Jews were to present themselves on November 20 at the Town Hall of Bratislava, to be interned at SERED. This decree abolished all exceptions previously made, whether by the law of 1942, or by presidential decisions. On November 20, when the delegate of the International Committee went to the Town Hall, he found that only about fifty Jews had obeyed the order; for the most part - as indeed the Slovak authorities had foreseen - the Jews had gone into hiding, and had not presented themselves.

This new decree caused the delegate of the International Committee to make fresh representations, both oral and written to the Slovak authorities. Monsieur Polyak, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, told our delegate that the order to publish the decree of November 16 had reached the Town Clerk from a "higher organization". A high official of the Ministry of the Interior assured our delegate that the Jews who were collected as a result of this decree would be properly treated at Bratislava, particularly with regard to food and lodging. After he had drawn up the list, he would await an explicit order from the President of the Council to hand it over to the German authorities.

On November 23, our delegate succeeded in obtaining an interview with Monsieur Kubala, Commander of the Hlinka Guard, and recently appointed Chief of the Slovak Police; according to him, the decree of November 16 was necessary after the experience of the revolt at the end of August.

The arrest of about 150 Jews married to non-Jews, a list of whom had been drawn up by the Slovak Red Cross,

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was the subject of special representations of the delegate of the International Committee to Monsieur Kubala, and to an official of the German police. The delegate succeeded in getting verbal assurance that :

- 1) these Jews would not leave Slovakia unless the military situation made their departure imperative;
- 2) they would be permitted to correspond with their relatives;
- 3) they would be permitted to receive parcels;
- 4) their families would be unofficially informed of what had been decided on these first three points.

In addition, these gentlemen agreed to make enquiries concerning the following three points :

- a) the possibility of liberating the "Aryan" wife of a Jew, and also the children.
- b) the possibility of liberating parents of children of under 18.
- c) the possibility of obtaining, for needy Jews, some payment for work done by them while in camp.

Now that the deportations and the arrests have stopped, only two or three thousand Jews remain in Slovakia. In an effort to secure some measure of protection for them, the International Committee of the Red Cross, on November 11, 1944, wrote a letter to the Slovakian Legation in Switzerland, asking them either to intercede directly, or to indicate to the International Committee what would be the competent authority, to which an appeal might have some chance of success. This letter has so far remained unanswered.

3) Visits to Camps.

The delegate of the International Committee, immediately on his arrival in Slovakia, made every effort to obtain permission to visit the camps where the Jews are concentrated, in particular the camp at SERED. The

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German authorities, however, informed him, through the intermediary of the Slovak Red Cross, that SERED was considered as a military camp, and that permission to visit it could be granted only by the War Office. The International Committee at once communicated with its delegation in Berlin, requesting it to approach the military authorities with a view to obtaining the permission. No answer has been received to this application sofar.

Our delegate did, however, visit the camp at MARIANKA on two occasions : November 4 and 14.

This camp had been set up on the request of a Mr. Milton M. Haar, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bratislava, who had asked that foreign Jews of enemy nationality should be confined as a protective measure. The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave his consent to this proposal, and 184 persons, claiming North or South American nationality were interned at the manor of MARIANKA. The German authorities decided, however, that the identity papers of most of these people were false, and transferred 161 of them to SERED. This explains why, at the moment of our delegate's first visit to MARIANKA there were only 9 internees there.

A hasty inspection of the premises enabled our delegate to realize that the internees who had been at MARIANKA had enjoyed various privileges; in particular, they had been allowed to bring their own furniture to the camp, where they lived on their own means. They were also allowed to walk about freely within the village boundaries, and their men of confidence were allowed to go at intervals to Bratislava.

Learning that 4 Americans who had been transferred to SERED had been brought back to MARIANKA, our delegate returned to the camp to question them. They

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stated that they had not been violently treated, either on the journey, or at SERED. The food they had received had been satisfactory. They were not, however, able to give any information about the Jews awaiting deportation, as they were kept separate from them.

As these new arrivals were absolutely destitute, the delegate of the International Committee gave them a certain sum to enable them to buy food and firewood. According to the latest information received from our delegation at Bratislava, those persons who were left at MARIANKA, 13 American Jews, have now, in spite of the intervention of our delegate with the Slovakian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, been transferred to the camp of BERGEN-BELSEN in Germany.

4) Protective Documents.

The Slovakian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that it intended in principle, to grant protection to any Jews in Slovakia who possessed a valid foreign passport. This decision encouraged our delegate to send a letter, on November 15, to Monsieur Kracna, Slovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he requested that the protection to which enemy civilians are entitled should be extended to Jews holding foreign passports. It appears, however, - indeed the arrest of the 161 internees at MARIANKA seems to show it clearly - that the German authorities in Slovakia consider that most of the foreign identity papers held by Jews are not valid. Actually, it does seem that a great many of these papers are of doubtful authenticity, particularly some El Salvador passports.

As for the immigration visas granted by the State Department of the United States to 13 Slovakian Jewish families, they have been the object of another

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intervention by our delegate, on November 30, when he asked that these families should be informed that their visas had been granted, as this fact might afford them certain protection.

5) Assistance.

The best way for the Slovakian Jews to escape from the measures taken against them seems to be to find a safe hiding place, (often a cellar, on the ruins of a bombed house). But this plan needs money, as one must pay to be allowed to enter such a place, and then buy food on the blackmarket. It is very difficult to send the necessary assistance to these Jews. However, the delegate of the International Committee is making every effort to find suitable intermediaries, so that help may be given even to those in hiding.

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This new decree caused the delegate of the International Committee to make fresh representations, both oral and written to the Slovak authorities. Monsieur Polyak, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, told our delegate that the order to publish the decree of November 16 had reached the Town Clerk from a "higher organization". A high official of the Ministry of the Interior assured our delegate that the Jews who were collected as a result of this decree would be properly treated at Bratislava, particularly with regard to food and lodging. After he had drawn up the list, he would await an explicit order from the President of the Council to hand it over to the German authorities.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

No 581/42.

THIS NO. SHOULD BE PREFIXED TO THE ANSWER

January 13, 1945.

Mr. W. R. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Although, you may have already received copies of the enclosed documents pertaining to the Jews in Slovakia, I am forwarding them to you for your information.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Cicognani
Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

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FEB 7 1945

My dear Archbishop Cicognani:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of January 13, 1945, (581/42), and its enclosures, concerning the Jews in Slovakia.

Very truly yours,

~~Signed~~ William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

His Excellency,
The Most Reverend,
Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,
Archbishop of Laodicea di Frigia,
The Apostolic Delegate,
Washington, D. C.

BBH:hd 2/7/45

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Translation from the French

COPY

LEGATION
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC TO
THE HOLY SEE

No. 563/44

VERBAL NOTE

The Legation of the Slovak Republic to the Holy See has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Verbal Note of the Secretariat of State of His Holiness, No. 7627/44 of November 21, 1944, on the subject of the deportation of Jews from Slovakia to Germany. On the basis of the telegram which the Legation of the Slovak Republic has received on November 2, 1944, from the President of the Slovak Government and its Minister of Foreign Affairs, we take the liberty of informing you as follows:

In the month of October 1944, the German military security Authorities have begun to deport from Slovakia the Jews who had been assembled by Slovakian authorities in labor camps in Slovakia. In addition thereto, they have deported the Jews who had American passports and who were installed at the castle of Marianka, near Bratislava.

The Government of the Slovak Republic has protested against these measures.

The competent German Authorities have replied:

The Jews in Slovakia, after having received arms from partisans, have attacked German soldiers with arms in their hands. Since Slovakia is becoming a theater of war--according to German views--there may not remain in that territory a group of people who, on a favorable occasion, would once more seize arms to combat the Germans.

As for Jews who have American passports, the competent German Authorities have let it be known that all such Jews would be exchanged against Germans from the United States. Until the arrival of Germans from the United States, these Jews remain safely in German territory where, naturally, they will be treated in an appropriate manner.

The President of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic has, furthermore, informed us as follows:

"Just at present a representative of the International Red Cross sojourns in Bratislava and he is an eye-witness to our situation."

It is obvious from the foregoing that the deportation of Jews from Slovakia to Germany is taking place without the Government of the Slovak

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Republic being engaged therein and even against its protest.

While presenting this obvious elucidation of the Jewish question in Slovakia, the Legation of the Slovak Republic to the Holy See is glad to profit by the occasion to renew to the Secretariat of State of His Holiness the assurance of its very high esteem.

VATICAN, December 5, 1944.

L. S.

[Translation from the French]

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OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC TO
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VERBAL NOTE

The Legation of the Slovak Republic to the Holy See has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Verbal Note of the Secretariat of State of His Holiness, No. 7627/44 of November 21, 1944, on the subject of the deportation of Jews from Slovakia to Germany. On the basis of the telegram which the Legation of the Slovak Republic has received on November 2, 1944, from the President of the Slovak Government and its Minister of Foreign Affairs, we take the liberty of informing you as follows:

In the month of October 1944, the German military security Authorities have begun to deport from Slovakia the Jews who had been assembled by Slovakian authorities in labor camps in Slovakia. In addition thereto, they have deported the Jews who had American passports and who were installed at the castle of Marianka, near Bratislava.

The Government of the Slovak Republic has protested against these measures.

The competent German Authorities have replied:

The Jews in Slovakia, after having received arms from partisans, have attacked German soldiers with arms in their hands. Since Slovakia is becoming a theater of war--according to German views--there may not remain in that territory a group of people who, on a favorable occasion, would once more seize arms to combat the Germans.

As for Jews who have American passports, the competent German Authorities have let it be known that all such Jews would be exchanged against Germans from the United States. Until the arrival of Germans from the United States, these Jews remain safely in German territory where, naturally, they will be treated in an appropriate manner.

The President of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic has, furthermore, informed us as follows:

"Just at present a representative of the International Red Cross sojourns in Bratislava and he is an eye-witness to our situation."

It is obvious from the foregoing that the deportation of Jews from Slovakia to Germany is taking place without the Government of the Slovak

Republic being engaged therein and even against its protest.

While presenting this obvious elucidation of the Jewish question in Slovakia, the Legation of the Slovak Republic to the Holy See is glad to profit by the occasion to renew to the Secretariat of State of His Holiness the assurance of its very high esteem.

VATICAN, December 5, 1944.

L. S.

COPIE

LEGATION
DE LA REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE
PRES LE SAINT SIEGE

N. 563/44

NOTE VERBALE

La Legation de La Republique Slovaque pres Le Saint Siege a l'honneur d'accuser la reception de la Note Verbale de la Secretairerie d'Etat de Sa Saintete, N. 7627/44 du 21 Novembre 1944 dans la question de la deportation des Juifs de la Slovaque en Allemagne. A la base du telegramme que la Legation de la Republique Slovaque a reçu le 2 Decembre 1944 de M. le President du Gouvernement slovaque et Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres, nous nous permettons de communiquer:

Au mois d'Octobre 1944, les Autorites militaires allemandes de surte ont commence a deporter de la Slovaque les Juifs qui etaient assembles par les Autorites slovaques dans les camps de travail en Slovaque, En outre de cela, ils ont deporte les Juifs qui ont eu les passeports americains et qui etaient installes dans le chateau de Marianka, dans les environs de Bratislava.

Le Gouvernement de la Republique Slovaque a proteste contre ces mesures.

Les Autorites competentes allemandes ont repondu:

Les Juifs en Slovaque apres avoir obtenu les armes des partisans, attaquaient les soldats allemands avec les armes en main. Parce qu'en Slovaque devient le champ de bataille - d'apres l'avis des Allemands - ne peut pas rester sur ce territoire un groupe de gens, qui, a l'occasion favorable, prendrait de nouveau les armes pour combattre contre les Allemands.

Quant aux Juifs qui ont les passeports americains, les Autorites competentes allemandes ont fait connaitre; tous ces Juifs seront echanges contre les Allemands des Etats Unis. Jusqu'a l'arrivee des Allemands des Etats Unis, ces Juifs restent assures sur le territoire de l'Allemagne, ou, naturellement, ils seront traites d'une maniere convenable.

Le President du Gouvernement et Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres de la Republique Slovaque en outre nous a fait connaitre:

"A Bratislava justement dans ces jours, sejourne le representant de la Croix Rouge Internationale et il est temoin oculaire de notre situation".

De cela il est evident; la deportation des Juifs de la Slovaque en Allemagne s'opere sans que le Gouvernement de la Republique Slovaque y soit engage et meme contre toutes ses protestations.

Exo. me
Secretairerie d'Etat de Sa Saintete

Vatican

00020

- 2 -

En presentant l'eclaircissement objectif sur la question juive en Slovaquie, la Legation de la Republique Slovaque pres le Saint Siege profite volontiers de l'occasion pour renouveler a la Secretairerie d'Etat de Sa Saintete l'assurance de sa tres haute consideration.

VATICAN, le 5 Decembre 1944

L. t. S.

(Translation from the Italian Text of what appears to be an account of the action taken by the Vatican with respect to the persecution of Jews in Slovakia.)

(1) The unceasing and multiform action taken by the Holy See in favor of persons who, in various nations, are suffering because of their religion or of their race, or for political reasons, is known.

(2) Since the so-called "racial" question arose also in Slovakia, the Holy See immediately interested itself in this grave problem and repeatedly made representations to the Slovak Government in favor of the Jews.

Later, when the situation became acute and there was talk about the ~~enactment~~ ^{imminent} enactment of severe measures against the Jews, not excluding their deportation, the Holy See actively interceded to prevent the occurrence of these hideous measures.

For example, the Secretariat of State in May, 1943, despatched a Note to the Minister of Slovakia to the Holy See, in which it deplored the threatened measures, which would endanger the natural ^{rights} ~~state~~ of man merely because they belonged to a certain race, and it was expressly requested that such measures be suspended.

The same representations were made by the Apostolic Nunciature in Slovakia to the Government of Bratislava and ^{personally} ~~presently~~ to the Head of the State. Even the Slovak Episcopate, which had already submitted memoranda and protests to the Government, addressed a Pastoral letter to the Faithful in the defense and for the protection of members of the Jewish race.

All this was not futile and there is no doubt that it is also due to the constant interest of the Holy See if the situation of the Jews in Slovakia since that time became less acute and remained relatively quiet

until a few weeks ago.

As soon as the Holy See in September, 1944, received reports to the effect that the plight of the Jews in Slovakia was becoming again critical, the Secretariat of State once again made representations to the Government of Bratislava in favor of these persecuted persons and, particularly, in favor of the Jews interned in the concentration camps at Saret whose condition was reported as being of grave concern. At the same time the Slovak Episcopate was requested to engage in more intense activity in bringing help to those struck by "racial" measures.

(4) According to information which reached the Holy See, the Slovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs under date of October 5, 1944 sent a Note to the German Legation at Bratislava pointing out that the Slovak Government could not consent to the eventual deportation of Jews, they being under the protection of the constitution and laws of Slovakia.

Under date of October 7, 1944, the Slovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs communicated in writing to the Secretariat of State as follows:

"The Jews of American citizenship have requested the protection of the Slovak Government which has assembled them in a castle at Marianka".

(5) In the last few days, also on the basis of the active interest of the English and American Governments, the Secretariat of State ordered the Apostolic Nunciature at Bratislava to make a further representation to the Slovak Government and directly to the President of the Republic in favor of the persons in question. The Secretariat of State is also endeavoring to obtain information on about ⁴⁰⁰ ~~400~~ Jews having the citizenship or passports of South American Republics who, it appears, were recently arrested at Bratislava, interned at Mariathal (Maranka ?), and later transferred elsewhere.

(6) The Holy See, moved by these sentiments of humaneness and of Christian charity which always motivated its work in favor of those who suffer, without distinction as to religion, nationality or race, shall continue even in the future, notwithstanding increasing difficulties, including communications, to follow with particular attention the fate of Jews in Slovakia, and it will leave nothing untried in order to bring relief to them.

Dated at the Vatican, November 2, 1944.

11020

1. - È nota l'incessante e multiforme azione spiegata dalla Santa Sede in favore di coloro che, in varie nazioni, soffrono a causa della loro religione o della loro stirpe, oppure per motivi politici.

2. - Appena si cominciò anche in Slovacchia ad agitare la cosiddetta questione razziale, la Santa Sede si affrettò ad interessarsi del grave problema, e ripetutamente intervenne presso il Governo Slovacco in favore degli ebrei.

Quando, poi, la situazione si aggravò e si parlò dell'imminente attuazione di severi provvedimenti contro gli ebrei, non esclusa la loro deportazione, la Santa Sede attivamente si adoperò perché non si ricorresse a tali odiose misure.

Ad esempio, la Segreteria di Stato, nel maggio 1943, inviò un'apposita Nota al Ministro di Slovacchia presso la Santa Sede, nella quale Nota deplorava i minacciati provvedimenti che venivano a colpire uomini nei loro naturali diritti per il semplice fatto di appartenere ad una determinata stirpe, e chiedeva espressamente che tali misure fossero sospese.

Nello stesso senso la Nunziatura Apostolica in Slovacchia intervenne presso il Governo di Bratislava e personalmente presso il Capo dello Stato. Anche l'Episcopato Slovacco, che già aveva fatto pervenire al Governo memoriali e proteste, indirizzò una lettera pastorale ai fedeli in difesa e a protezione degli appartenenti alla stirpe ebraica.

Tutto ciò non fu inutile, e non v'è dubbio che si deve anche al costante interessamento della Santa Sede se la situazione degli ebrei in Slovacchia andò, da quell'epoca, mitigandosi, e si mantenne--fino a qualche settimana fa--relativamente tranquilla.

3. - Non appena, nello scorso settembre, pervennero alla Santa Sede notizie secondo le quali le condizioni degli ebrei in Slovacchia si facevano nuovamente critiche, la Segreteria di Stato si diede premura di intervenire, ancora una volta, presso il Governo di Bratislava in favore dei perseguitati e, in

particolare, degli ebrei internati nel campo di concentramento di Saret le cui condizioni si dicevano assai preoccupanti. Nello stesso tempo invito l'Episcopato Slovacco a svolgere una sempre più intensa attività in aiuto dei colpiti dai provvedimenti "razziali".

4. - Secondo informazioni giunte alla Santa Sede, il Ministero degli Esteri Slovacco inviò, in data 5 ottobre, una Nota alla Legazione di Germania a Bratislava facendo rilevare che il Governo Slovacco non può consentire all'eventuale deportazione degli ebrei, essendo essi sotto la protezione della costituzione e delle leggi slovacche.

Questo Ministro di Slovacchia, poi, in data 7 Ottobre, così comunicava alla Segreteria di Stato, per iscritto: "I giudei cittadini americani hanno chiesto la protezione del Governo Slovacco, il quale li ha riuniti in un castello a Marianka".

5. - In questi ultimi giorni, in seguito anche al vivo interessamento dei Governi Inglese ed Americano, la Segreteria di Stato ha dato ordine alla Nunziatura Apostolica di Bratislava di compiere un ulteriore energico passo presso il Governo Slovacco e direttamente presso il Presidente della Repubblica in favore delle persone in questione e si sta, altresì, adoperando per avere notizie di circa 400 ebrei aventi cittadinanza o passaporto di Repubbliche sud americane i quali recentemente sarebbero stati arrestati a Bratislava, internati a Mariathal e trasferiti, poi, altrove.

6. - La Santa Sede, mossa da quei sentimenti di umanità e di cristiana carità che sempre animano l'opera sua in favore di coloro che soffrono, senza distinzione di religione, nazionalità o di stirpe, continuerà anche in avvenire, nonostante le crescenti difficoltà anche di comunicazioni, a seguire con particolare attenzione la sorte degli ebrei di Slovacchia, e nulla lascerà di intentato per portar loro sollievo.

DAL VATICANO, 2 Novembre 1944.

Translation from the Italian text of a letter addressed to His Excellency, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Personal Representative of His Excellency the President of the United States to the Holy See.

No. 8369/44

By its note No. 7761/44, dated November 26, 1944, the Secretariat of State of His Holiness communicated to His Excellency, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, that it had recently taken action in favor of Jews in Slovakia and to have expressed to the Legation of Slovakia its regret of the accomplished transfer of these Jews from the territory of the Republic notwithstanding the assurances given.

The Legation of Slovakia, under date of December 4, 1944, informed the Secretariat of State of the following communication received from its Government on December 2, 1944:

"In the month of October 1944, the German Military Security Authorities ... (translator's note: the text of this quotation is in the French language and is translated on page 1 of the translation of the note from the Legation of the Slovak Republic to the Holy See, paragraphs 2 to 8 inclusive)."

The Secretariat of State, in communicating the foregoing to His Excellency, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, again reassures him that the Holy See, even in the future, will not fail to come to the help of persecuted and suffering persons in any manner within its power.

The Secretariat of State has the honor to assure His Excellency, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, *et cetera*.

Dated at the Vatican, December 16, 1944.

N. 8369/44

Con Nota N. 7761/44, in data 26 novembre p.p., la Segreteria di Stato di Sua Santità si dava premura di comunicare a Sua Eccellenza il Signor Myron C. Taylor di essersi ulteriormente interessata in favore degli ebrei di Slovacchia e di aver espresso alla Legazione di Slovacchia il suo rammarico per l'avvenuto trasferimento di detti ebrei fuori del territorio della Repubblica, contrariamente alle assicurazioni date.

La menzionata Legazione di Slovacchia, in data 5 corrente, ha portato a conoscenza della Segreteria di Stato la seguente comunicazione ricevuta dal proprio Governo il 2 dicembre p.p.:

"Au mois d'octobre 1944 les autorités militaires allemandes de sûreté ont commencé à déporter de la Slovaquie les juifs qui étaient assemblés par les Autorités Slovaques dans les camps de travail en Slovaquie. En outre de cela, ils ont déporté les juifs qui ont eu les passeports américains et qui étaient installés dans le château de Marianka, dans les environs de Bratislava.

"Le Gouvernement de la République Slovaque a protesté contre ces mesures.

"Les Autorités compétentes allemandes ont répondu:

"Les juifs en Slovaquie après avoir obtenu les armes des partisans, attaquaient les soldats allemands avec les armes en main. Parce qu'en Slovaquie devient le champ de bataille - d'après l'avis des allemands - ne peut pas rester sur ce territoire un groupe de gens, qui, à l'occasion favorable, prendrait de nouveau les armes pour combattre contre les allemands.

A Sua Eccellenza
IL SIGNOR M Y R O N C. T A Y L O R
Rappresentante Personale di S.E. il Presidente
degli Stati Uniti d'America presso Sua Santità

"Quant aux juifs qui ont les passeports américains, les Autorités compétentes allemandes ont fait connaître: tous ces juifs seront échangés contre les allemands des Etats Unis. Jusqu'à l'arrivée des Allemands des Etats Unis, ces juifs restent assurés sur le territoire de l'Allemagne, où, naturellement, ils seront traités d'une manière convenable.

"A Bratislava justement dans ces jours, séjourne le Représentant de la Croix Rouge Internationale et il est témoin oculaire de notre situation."

La Segreteria di Stato, nel comunicare quanto sopra a Sua Eccellenza il Signor Myron C. Taylor, si prega di tornare ad assicurarlo che la Santa Sede, anche in futuro, non tralascerà di adoperarsi in tutti i modi che le sono consentiti per venire in sollievo dei perseguitati e dei sofferanti.

La Segreteria di Stato profitta volentieri della circostanza per rinnovare a Sua Eccellenza il Signor Myron C. Taylor i sensi della sua più alta stima e distinta considerazione.

DAL VATICANO, 16 Dicembre 1944.

110210

Translation from the Italian text of a note dated November 26, 1944 (No. 7761/44) addressed to His Excellency, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, et cetera, by the Secretariat of State of His Holiness.

The Secretariat of State of His Holiness, as is known, for some time has been actively endeavoring to alleviate the many and grave hardships of victims of the war, among ^{whom} ~~whom~~ are many belonging to the Jewish race. The Secretariat of State as soon as it received the ^{"memorandum"} ~~"note"~~ dated October 28, 1944, from His Excellency, Mr. Taylor, relative to the 400 Jews having the citizenship or passports of South American Republics who were arrested at Bratislava, interned at Marianka, and then sent to another destination, instructed the Apostolic Nunciature in Slovakia to take action in their behalf. That Nunciature recently reported that notwithstanding its repeated representation to the appropriate authorities, it was unable, unfortunately, to learn the present ^{whereabouts} ~~residence~~ of the Jews in question, who appear to have been actually transported to Germany about the middle of October, 1944.

The same Nunciature added that the Slovak Government consistently stated that it did not know the place where the persons in question are presently located. The local delegate of the International Red Cross on several occasions made the same inquiry of the Slovak Government.

Later, when Note No. 267, dated November 15, 1944, from His Excellency, Mr. Taylor, reached the Secretariat of State, its contents were communicated to the Apostolic Nunciature at Bratislava, with the renewed request that every possible influence be exercised on the Slovak Government by that Apostolic Nunciature and by the Episcopate so that the Jews still in the territory of the Slovak Republic would be treated in a humane and Christian manner.

In this connection the Secretariat of State also recently made representations to the Legation of Slovakia, to which it did not fail to express its regret for the accomplished transfer of the Jews notwithstanding the assurance given.

The Secretariat of State in assuring His Excellency *Mr. Taylor* that as in the past also in the future it will continue, with any means at its disposal, to come to the assistance of unfortunate persons who are suffering because of their race, takes the opportunity to renew to His Excellency *Mr. Taylor* its assurances et cetera.

Dated at the Vatican November 26, 1944.

000210

N. 7761/44

La Segreteria di Stato di Sua Santità, com'è risaputo, da tempo sta attivamente adoperandosi per cercare di alleviare le molteplici e gravi sofferenze delle vittime della guerra, fra le quali trovansi numerosi appartenenti alla stirpe ebraica.

La Segreteria di Stato, non appena le pervenne il "memorandum", in data 28 ottobre, di Sua Eccellenza Taylor, relative ai 400 ebrei aventi la cittadinanza o il passaporto di Repubbliche sud-americane, arrestati a Bratislava, internati a Marianka ed avviati, poi, ad altra destinazione, si affrettò, con precise istruzioni, ad interessare in loro favore la Nunziatura Apostolica di Slovacchia. Questa ha, di recente, fatto sapere che, nonostante i suoi ripetuti interventi presso le competenti Autorità, non le è stato, purtroppo, possibile conoscere l'attuale residenza degli anzidetti ebrei, i quali risultano effettivamente trasferiti in Germania verso la metà dello scorso mese di ottobre.

La medesima Nunziatura ha aggiunto che il Governo Slovacco, più volte interrogato in proposito anche dal locale Delegato della Croce Rossa Internazionale, ha sempre risposto di ignorare il luogo ove attualmente si trovano le persone in questione.

Quando, poi, giunse alla Segreteria di Stato la Nota Verbale di Sua Eccellenza il Signor Taylor, N. 267, del 15 corrente, essa si diede premura di informare del contenuto la Nunziatura Apostolica di Bratislava, rinnovando le sue vive insistenze perché ogni possibile influsso fosse esercitato sul Governo Slovacco dalla stessa Nunziatura Apostolica e dall'Ecc.mo Episcopato affinché gli ebrei che tuttora si trovassero nel territorio della Repubblica Slovacca fossero trattati in modo

A Sua Eccellenza

IL SIGNORE MYRON G. TAYLOR
Rappresentante Personale di S.E. il Presidente
degli Stati Uniti d'America presso Sua Santità

umano e cristiano.

In questo senso, la Segreteria di Stato e, altresì, intervenuta ulteriormente presso la Legazione di Slovacchia, alla quale non ha mancato di esprimere il suo rammarico per l'avvenuto trasferimento degli Ebrei, contrariamente alle assicurazioni date.

La Segreteria di Stato, nell'assicurare Sua Eccellenza il Signor Taylor che come per il passato anche in avvenire continuerà ad adoperarsi con ogni possibile mezzo a sua disposizione per venir in aiuto di tanti infelici che soffrono a causa della loro stirpe, profitta della circostanza per rinnovare a Sua Eccellenza il Signor Taylor i sensi della sua più alta stima e distinta considerazione.

DAL VATICANO, 26 Novembre 1944.

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, including phrases like "Segreteria di Stato", "Legazione di Slovacchia", and "Ebrei".

000211

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMLEGATION, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: December 29, 1944
NUMBER: 8407
X

Refer to Department'd 4154, December 8; Legation's 7163,
dated October 29, 1944.

Latin American interests Slovakia

Informally the statement was made by Swiss that according to a report from the representative of the Swiss at Bratislava nothing is accomplished by the transmission of Salvadoran identity papers to Jews in Slovakia as, according to the Permanent Intercross delegate, Mr. Dunand, the Jews underwent voluntary internment at Marianka camp some time ago as they considered themselves Salvadorans but they have however been removed from this camp and it is possible that by now they have been deported. It is said that individuals applying anti-Jewish measures simply tore up the Salvadoran identity papers such as those issued at Geneva which interested persons possessed. In this connection the representative of the Swiss observes that the Jews concerned, most of whom possessed Slovak nationality by birth, met with difficulty in their assertions to the German authorities that they were of Salvadoran nationality.

HUDDLE

DC/L: EMS

12-30-44

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackermann, Aczin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois,
Gaston, Hodel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

Bob [unclear]
[redacted] AIR MAIL

A- 631

11:30 A.M.

1944 DEC 26 PM 5 07

Dec. 26, 1944

SENT BY [redacted] AIRGRAM

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LINCOLN)

RECEIVED

MEMO

CONTROL COPY

The following for McClelland is CRS 387.

with reference to situation in Slovakia, the following information was received from Vatican City:

NOTE: Vatican under date of December 16 transmits report on subject dated December 8 from Slovak Government of which following is substance:

The German military authorities began deporting from Slovakia in October, 1944 the Jews who had been assembled by the Slovakian authorities in labor camps in Slovakia. In addition they deported Jews with American passports who had been residing in the Korienska castle near Bratislava. When the Slavic Government protested against these measures, the Germans replied that the Jews in Slovakia, after having obtained arms from the partisans, attacked German soldiers with these arms and since Slovakia is becoming the battlefield (according to the Germans) a group of persons who would take up arms again to fight against the Germans when a favorable occasion arises cannot be allowed to remain on this territory. As for the Jews with American passports, the German authorities have indicated that all these Jews will be exchanged against Germans. Until the arrival of the Germans from the United States, the Jews are being detained on German territory where naturally they will be treated in a proper (convenient) manner. The report from the Slovak Government ends

with

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

n-631

9:30 a.m.

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

with the statement that at the time of writing, the representative of the International Red Cross committee is in Bratislava and can see for himself what the situation is. UNACOE

With reference to assistance to Jews in Melsenberg holding Latin American passports, Moore is informed by Apostolic Delegate in Washington that Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin took up this matter with the German Government authorities and received a reply to the effect that these Jews, as American citizens, were represented by their own proper protecting powers.

SECRETARIUS

PROVIDENT
12/22/44

MS

SE

OE

DRP

000211

12-21-44
Vatican City

AIRGRAM TO AMBASSY BERN, SWITZERLAND, FOR MCCLELLAND

With reference to situation in Slovakia, the following information was received from Vatican City:

QUOTE Vatican under date of December 16 transmits report on subject dated December 5 from Slovak Government of which following is substance:

The German military authorities began deporting from Slovakia in October, 1944 the Jews who had been assembled by the Slovakian authorities in labor camps in Slovakia. In addition they deported Jews with American passports who had been residing in the Marianka Castle near Bratislava. When the Slavic Government protested against these measures, the Germans replied that the Jews in Slovakia, after having obtained arms from the partisans, attacked German soldiers with these arms and since Slovakia is becoming the battle-field (according to the Germans) a group of persons who would take up arms again to fight against the Germans when a favorable occasion arises cannot be allowed to remain on this territory. As for the Jews with American passports, the German authorities have indicated that all these Jews will be exchanged against Germans. Until the arrival of the Germans from the United States, the Jews are being detained on German territory where naturally they will be treated in a proper (convenient) manner. The report from the Slovak Government ends with the statement that at the time of writing, the representative of the International Red Cross committee is in Bratislava and can see for himself what the situation is. UNQUOTE

With reference to assistance to Jews in Belsenbergen holding Latin American passports, Board is informed by Apostolic Delegate in Washington that Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin took up this matter with the German Government authorities and received a reply to the effect that these Jews, as American citizens, were represented by their own proper protecting powers.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 397.

1:45 p.m.
December 22, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, DuBois, Cohn, Hodel, Mannon, McCormack, Files

BAK:sim:tmh 12-21-44 BA. JM -

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE /
DIVISION OF

Vatican City

KEM-723

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (RECEIVED)

Dated December 22, 1944

1944 DEC 24 AM 11 14
Rec'd 8:18 a.m., 23rd.

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)

Secretary of State,

Washington.

CONTROL COPY

415, December 22, 5 p.m.

My 408, December 18 memorandum from Vatican

December 21 states that according to information
received at the Secretaries of State the American
citizenship of the following persons of the Jewish
race residing in Slovakia has been recognized:
Elenaer, Eugenia Romberg, Carlo Schlesinger and his
wife Ella, Ladis Lao Simon, Oscar Simon, Clara Simon,
Nicola Simon, Giovanni Simon, Lina Bernat, Emilio
Weis his wife Lina and son Isidoro. According to recent
information received the 13 above mentioned persons
were transferred to Germany about November 20 last and
are at the present time in the Bergen Belsen (Hanover)
concentration camp.

TAYLOR

JMB

00021

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DMH-1207

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (RESTRICTED)

Vatican City

Dated December 18, 1944

Rec'd 2:18 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

408, December 18, 4 p.m.

My 393, December 1 regarding deportation of Jews
from Slovakia.

Vatican under date of December 16 transmits re-
port on subject dated December 5 from Slovak Government
of which following is substance:

The German military authorities began deporting
from Slovakia in October 1944 the Jews who had been
assembled by the Slovakian authorities in labor camps
in Slovakia. In addition they deported Jews with
American passports who had been residing in the
Marianka Castle near Bratislava. When the Slavic
Government protested against these measures, the
Germans replied that the Jews in Slovakia, after
having obtained arms from the partisans, attacked
German soldiers with these arms and since Slovakia
is becoming the battlefield (according to the Germans)
a group

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CONTROL COPY
DEC 18 1944

110220

-2-#408, December 18, 4 p.m., from Vatican City

a group of persons who would take up arms again to fight against the Germans when a favorable occasion arises cannot be allowed to remain on this territory. As for the Jews with American passports, the German authorities have indicated that all these Jews will be exchanged against Germans. Until the arrival of the Germans from the United States, the Jews are being detained on German territory where naturally they will be treated in a proper (convenient) manner. The report from the Slovak Government ends with the statement that at the time of writing, the representative of the International Red Cross committee is in Bratislava and can see for himself what the situation is.

TAYLOR

LMS

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

JMH-876
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ([redacted] W)

1944 DEC 11 AM 10 12
BERN

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)

*War Ref. Bd.
File*

CONTROL COPY

Secretary of State
Washington

8050, December 9, midnight.

WRB FROM MCCLELLAND.

Delegation's 7594 November 17.

I have received following reliable information
from a man who left Bratislava eight days ago concern-
ing situation of Jews in Slovakia as of December one.

About 900 Jews in Bratislava and some 2500 to 3000
in provinces (German occupied) have succeeded in hiding
and hitherto escaping deportation. Only around 150
people are left in camp at Sered, mainly half Jews
"Mischlingeun" and Jewish partners of mixed marriages.
As reported in Legation's 7802 November 28, eight Jews
entitled to American citizenship were left at Marianka
by Germans. Virtually all other Jews have been deported.

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

HUDDLE

WSB

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

100222

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MB-1560

PLAIN

Bern

Dated November 29, 1944

Rec'd 9:35 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

7831, Twenty-ninth
Bratislava official communique dated November 21,
directs all Jews residing in Slovak capital to prepare
for transfer to Sered Jewish concentration camp in
southern Slovakia. Comment declares complete elimination
Jews from Bratislava ordered to meet demands Slovak
nationalists.

HUDDLE

RR

100223

770
November 29, 1944

Dear Sirs:

The following message for you from Gerhart Eiegner was received through the American Legation in Bern under date of November 25, 1944:

"Replying to your cable regarding Marianka we have the information which follows: After rupture of negotiations with Jewish Council with respect to emigration from Slovakia in mid-September arrests of Jews began suddenly in Bratislava and they continued all through Slovakia. Most of the Slovakian Jews remaining were taken to Sered and Marianka camps. From Bratislava alone 4,000 Jews were crowded into Sered, while about 1,000 Jews with American and Latin American documents were said to have been housed in Marianka. The middle of October Sered was emptied, except for 300 persons. Trains proceeded to the north, probably to Auschwitz. Report received here the 15th of November indicates remaining Jews in Marianka and Sered in the meantime have all been deported. There are no Jews remaining legally in German occupied areas of Slovakia."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

World Jewish Congress,
1834 Broadway,
New York 23, New York.

RD
RDruy 11/29/44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

W. R. P. D. P. D.
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

KEM-686
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (██████████ W)

Bern

Dated November 25, 1944

Rec'd 6:56 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

7762, November 25, 2 p.m.

*Message sent
11/29/44
RW*

FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND. Department's 3903,
November 16. FOR KUBOWITZKI OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
FROM RIEGNER

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

In reply your cable concerning Marianka we have
following information. Mid-September after rupture
negotiations with Jewish council on emigration from
Slovakia arrests of Jews started suddenly in
Bratislava and were continued throughout Slovakia.
Most of remaining Slovakian Jews were brought to camps
of Scred and Marianka. 4,000 Jews from Bratislava
alone were crowded into Scred while Marianka is reported
to have housed about 1,000 Jews with American and Latin-
American documents. Camp of Scred was emptied middle
October with exception 300 people. Trains departed
northwards probably to Auschwitz. According report
received here November 15 rest of Jews in Scred and

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NOV 29 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
RECEIVED

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

7762

-2- #7762, November 25, 2 p.m., from Bern.

Marianska have in meantime all been deported.
Legally no Jews remain in German occupied Slovakia.

HUDDLE

BB

000220

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

JMM-221
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (W)

Bern

Dated November 17, 1944

Rec'd 9:50 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

7594, November 17, noon.

FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND

CONTROL COPY

Legation's 6839 October 13.

Trustworthy report dated October 28 reached
Switzerland November 13 through Czech underground
channels containing additional information regarding
fate of Jews in Slovakia and particularly Bratislava.

Number of Jews sent by Germans to Sered end Sep-
tember and early October from Bratislava appears to
have been about 4000 somewhat lower happily than pre-
viously announced figure. Only about 300 souls are
at present left in Sered over 3000 having been deport-
ed from that camp to unknown destination.

It is estimated that about 20% of Jews in Bratislava
were able to escape deportation by hiding and flight.

This action was a general one conducted against

all Jews

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parke Date **SEP 15 1972**

-2- #7594, November 17, noon, from Bern

all Jews in Slovakian German controlled areas and included even so called class "B" baptized Jews. Only Jewish wives of "Aryans" were excepted.

Jews arrested in eastern and central Slovakia were mainly sent to a new camp recently set up in a wood near town of Topoleany. This camp is heavily guarded and hermitically cut off from all outside contact population for radius of 4 kilometers having been evacuated. Nothing further about this new camp is known.

Most of personnel of central Jewish office (Ustrednazidov) in Bratislava appear to have been deported with exception of Mrs. Fleischmann who was able to hide. Nothing is known about whereabouts of Drostar Neumann her chief colleague.

This report confirms fact that a deportation train left camp at Marianka about mid October (Legation's 7163 October 28).

It is significant to note that Gestapo delayed granting German transit visa to (the ICRC?) delegate Dr. Dunant who was scheduled to leave for Bratislava during September until termination this action against the Jews in mid October.

HARRISON

JMS
EMB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

EX
Distribution of true
reading only in [redacted] 10 36
arrangement [redacted] ()

November 16, 1944
8 p.m.

NOV 16 1944
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
(LINDSON)

AMLEGATION

BERN

3903

The following from Leon Kubowitzki, World Jewish
Congress, is WRB 272.

QUOTE We understand that Marianka is concentration
center of Jews in Slovakia holding Latin American pass-
ports. Our number 176. Kindly approach ICRC and urge
inclusion Marianka in ICRC relief program also sending
delegation there. UNQUOTE

Please deliver paraphrase to Dr. Riegner.

STETTINIUS
(acting)
(SLS)

WRB:MMV:KG
11/16/44

WE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000224

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMT
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (RESTRICTED)

November 11, 1944

Midnight

Mr. McCormack
War Refugee
Board
Pelle

AMLEGATION

BERN

3852

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
CONTROL COPY

Department informed that German authorities in Slovakia have begun evacuation from a camp at Marianka of Jews who claim nationality of United States and of other American Republics. Persons being removed are reported to be destined to Auschwitz.

Please request Swiss to inform German Government that United States Government expects urgently to obtain assurances that the German authorities in Slovakia have not taken any action against claimants to citizenship of the United States which deprived them of any of the rights to which they are entitled. If any claimants to citizenship of the United States have been deprived of such rights or have been removed from Slovakia to some other area under German control, German Government should provide the names of the persons concerned and information regarding their whereabouts and welfare.

Telegraph pertinent developments.

840.48 Refugees/9-2744
SWP:EJD:MA

PD CD

SE

STETTINIUS
(Acting)
(BL)

WRB

WE

A-B

7 0 0 2 3 0

I was Ref. Ed. Pella

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: November 4, 1944
NUMBER: 3769

To Minister Harrison and McClelland.

Reference is made to your 7163 of October 28. Department and Board fully agree with action suggested by Grassli. Should you not yet have done so, you are requested to approach Swiss authorities accordingly without delay. In connection with claimants to citizenship of United States and other American Republics, whether with or without documents, reference is made to Department's 1269 of April 13, 1921 of June 6, and 2149 of June 24.

This is WRB Bern cable No. 258.

STETTINIUS
ACTING

CONTROL COPY

del,
DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000231

NOV 2 1944
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1944
OFFICE

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON AND MCLELLAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND

Reference is made to your 7163 of October 28. Department and Board fully agree with action suggested by Grassli. Should you not yet have done so, you are requested to approach Swiss authorities accordingly without delay. In connection with claimants to citizenship of United States and other American Republics, whether with or without documents, reference is made to Department's 1269 of April 13, 1921 of June 6, and 2149 of June 24.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 258.

5:15 p.m.
November 2, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Files

BAK:im:tmh 11-2-44

BA. L.S.L.

10-31-44

I G w Ref BR-Pelle
File

PARAGRAPHS OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: October 30, 1944
NUMBER: 7204
X

CONTROL COPY



The first and second paragraphs of Department's message No. 3245 of September 20 (WRB 178) were communicated to German Foreign Office orally by Swiss Legation, Berlin, according to Swiss note dated October 26.

HARRISON

DCR:GFW
10-31-44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000293

J. W. P. of C. B. P. L.

EXCERPT OF
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Delegation, Vatican City
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: October 29, 1944
NUMBER: 369

CONTROL COPY

Following is for the Secretary and the President.

This morning at an audience I reviewed with the Pope the general war situation with particular reference to Germany. Like similar audiences in the recent past, I have been conscious of a growing and developed realization on the part of the Pope of the cruel and inhuman practices which are now reaching a climax in various areas toward which the Pope feels that he has exerted continuing attempts to allay but which he feels are completely disregarded at this moment. This applies to both recent cables which you have directly or indirectly sent to me at the instance of the War Refugee Board (you 55 and 56 of October 26 and 28 respectively). However, the Pope will continue his efforts in which he displays a very real desire to help.

As is our weekly custom, we discussed at some length the question of relief supplies and activities and relationship between supply of clothing and food to the political future of the state. It has always been indicated in my previous cables that the first step towards stability here was supply of clothing and food. In any event the failure to supply them will hasten, if not create of itself consequences of political importance.

He takes obvious satisfaction in the National Committee for distribution of relief, our first attempts at cooperative dis-

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

tribution with regard to atabrin (see note) having been most successful and with the receipt of the first shipments of donated relief from American Relief from America to put it to a second and more general test. We are forwarding today, on the basis of these experiences, a summary that we are making of the facilities of the three combined agencies for distribution that we hope of supporting our judgment that the activities of UNRRA should be administered through the same channels which allow of adequate supervision by its limited staff of UNRRA representatives along with those of our other supervisory and contributing groups.

Note: An acute malarial condition which last week was discovered to prevail to the extent of ninety percent of the population in the Cassino area. They had not distributed an adequate supply of atabrin and the death toll was great. We discovered and obtained one million and a quarter atabrin tablets and the situation is being dealt with by a medical group of national committee representative of the Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross who are already in the area.

TAYLOR

UNRRA I 12 24

RECEIVED
UNRRA I 12 24

10023

J. P. P. P. P.

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: October 28, 1944
NUMBER: 7163

CONTROL COPY

Reference is made herewith to Department's telegram of October 23, 1944, No. 3605 (WRB 226).

The following information taken from a report from Swiss Consul General Grassli at Bratislava, dated October 10, was made available to Legation Secretary on October 26 on strictly informal basis by Swiss Division of Foreign Interests in view of non recognition by United States of so-called Slovak Government and consequent inability of Swiss officially to represent American interests in Slovakia:

There were recently arrested and concentrated in camps several thousand Jews remaining in Slovakia. The most of these Jews are at Sered Camp which is overcrowded several times the normal capacity of the camp. The Gestapo, which became a great power in Slovakia following recent uprising there took this action and not the Slovak authorities. The Jews are assembled, guarded in camps and their fate decided by German officials.

There are a substantial number of persons claiming United States nationality among these Jews. The Slovak Foreign Office was approached and it in agreement with interested Slovak authorities attempted to have the American Jews transferred to a special camp under control of the

Slovaks

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

10023

Slovaks situated ^{NEAR} Bratislava at Marianka. Regardless of whether their right to claim nationality of American Republics was established or in doubt, the fate of these Jews was acceptable to the extent that they were detained at Marianka and they only asked to be able to continue to live in such conditions until hostilities cease. Food and lodging were paid for by them. However, on the pretext that the Jewish identity papers of persons detained at Marianka were all of doubtful nature, the Gestapo completely evacuated the camp on October 11.

It is observed by Grassli that the above statement is certainly incorrect as concerns considerable number of bona fide American citizens among these persons. Internees at Marianka must be transferred to Ausschwitz, according to information available to him, and it is felt by the Swiss representative that in order to save them expeditious action would be necessary.

Persons holding American or Latin American documentation were also at camps under control by the Germans. The Slovaks attempted without appreciable success to have them transferred to Marianka prior to the dissolution of that camp.

An inquiry is made by Grassli regarding the possibility of having the Swiss Legation in Berlin intervene with the Government of Germany with respect to steps which German authorities in Slovakia have taken and especially regarding measures involving citizens of the United States as such. The fact that German officials and not Slovaks are taking this action in Slovakia could be used as a basis for such intervention in the opinion of the Swiss Consulate General.

In order

In order to avoid impression by Slovak Government that its sovereignty is not respected by Switzerland, Grassli feels that it would be possible to request the Germans to deliver to the Slovak Government the Jews concerned. Possibly it might be of help to observe that American Jews interned in camps in Slovakia under German control are given less favorable treatment than American Jews in similar German camps. As an example, because of this there is no Intercross delegate in Slovakia, although he was expected long ago and he is anxiously awaited by Slovak Red Cross for the purpose of visiting camps where Jews are held.

This problem was discussed by Grassli with Mr. Acna, Chief ^{of} Political Division of the Slovak Foreign Office and his collaborators, in order to avoid the impressions that representations were being made without Slovak Government's knowledge. Since Acna feels it important that Slovakia be able to entrust the control of Jews of United States nationality to its own officials and thereby prevent retaliatory steps against numerous Slovaks living in the United States, the procedure suggested by Grassli is approved by Mr. Acna. This is the end of the summary report.

Instructions concerning nature of such approach to Germans as Department may consider possible are requested in view of the area involved and steps which the Holy See has taken.

HARRISON

DCR: LBB:MLM

10-31-44

J. P. (W.P.B.)

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: October 23, 1944
NUMBER: 3605
X

CONTROL COPY

To Minister Harrison and McClelland.

Reference your 6839 to Department of October 13 concerning Slovakia.

The following is the text of a communication received from the Apostolic Delegate in Washington under date of October 14:

QUOTE I have received the following communication from the Secretariate of State, Vatican City: The Holy See has continued its efforts in favor of the Jews in Slovakia. According to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava, on October 5th the Minister of Foreign Affairs notified the German Legation that the Slovak Government could not consent to the deportation of Jews since they are under the protection of the Constitution and Laws of Slovakia.

QUOTE Likewise, Mr. Carol Sidor wrote as follows to the Vatican: Jews having American citizenship, who have asked the protection of the Slovakian Government, have been gathered together and are living in a castle at Marianka where they are protected by Slovak police.

QUOTE Referring to your letter of September 21, 1944, I wish to say that the Secretariate of State assures me that your message for Dr. Tise has been transmitted to the Apostolic Nunciature in Bratislava. UNQUOTE

Carol Sidor is understood to be a member of the Tise cabinet. The "message for Dr. Tise" was a repetition of previous warnings of the position this Government takes with respect to the deportation and other persecution of Jews. "Jews having American citizenship" is assumed to mean Jews holding passports and other documents issued in the names of American republics or otherwise claiming the nationality of an American republic.

This is WRB Bern cable No. 226.

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

00023

OCT 23 1944

My dear Archbishop:

Reference is made to your letter of October 14 (your No. 581/42) and to my letter of September 21, concerning the plight of the Jews in Slovakia.

The following is the substance of a message received by the Board from its representative in Bern under date of October 19:

"A courier who recently arrived in Switzerland from Bratislava reports that 300 to 400 Jews holding Latin American documents have been arrested in that city. He further reports that, although they were first interned at Mariathal near Bratislava, they were summarily transported, possibly to Germany, on or about October 8. The Slovak Government, according to the courier, is aware of their destination. Of this group, 90 hold nationality certificates of El Salvador while Paraguayan passports are held by the others."

You will note that the report above quoted speaks as of a date subsequent to the reports referred to in your letter of October 14.

It would be of invaluable assistance to the Board if it could ascertain where the Germans intend to locate this group. For this reason, the Board would greatly appreciate it if the Holy See were to find it appropriate to attempt to secure through the Nunciature at Bratislava, or otherwise, such and any other information which may be available regarding the group mentioned or any similar groups. It would greatly facilitate the Board's efforts if the Holy See would make such information, when received, directly available to the American Missions in Bern and Madrid.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Behle

J. W. Behle
Executive Director

His Excellency,
A. G. Cicognani
Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate
3339 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D. C.

LSLesser:ar 10-22-44 J.S.L.

000241

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

RP-680

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
agency. (RESTRICTED)

Ankara

Dated October 14, 1944

Rec'd 2:30 p.m., 16th

*7 - War
Ref Bd (Mr
Pehle)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OCT 17 1944
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

Secretary of State

Washington

CONTROL COPY

1976, October 14, midnight

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD ANKARA'S 164

A report dated September 29 just received in Ankara indicates that over 5,000 Jews have been interned in concentration camps at Slovakia under the worst conditions and that 2,000 persons were threatened with deportation. Jewish community representatives in Budapest have been able to postpone action against the internees but assistance of the Vatican, the International Red Cross and our Government is urgently requested to prevent deportations from Slovakia. According to the report no word had been received in Bratislava from either the International Red Cross or the Vatican both of which had been approached for aid in Switzerland.

The foregoing

000242

-2-#1976, October 14, midnight, from Ankara

The foregoing is for your information and consideration in relation to steps which you may already have taken to protect the Jewish people in Slovakia.

STEINHARDT

MRM

000243

CONTROL COPY

*War Ref Bd
(Mrs. Pelt)*

GEP-67
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. ()

Bern
Dated October 13, 1944
Rec'd 4:40 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

X
6839, October 13, 7 p.m.

FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND

Legation's 6619, October 5.

Detailed letter of October 4 from Kasztner in Budapest, which arrived by Swiss courier October 7, gives following information situation Jews in Slovakia.

Night September 28 to 29, SS soldiers and Hlinka Guards blocked off Jewish quarter of Bratislava (Pressburg) and conducted a brutal house to house roundup taking off between three to four thousand. Mrs. Fleischmann and Dr. Kovacs of Central Jewish organization were ordered to their office to supply authorities with necessary information. All other members Jewish Central including Dr. Oskar Hounann and Rabbi Weiss-Mandel along with mass Jews arrested were taken to camp of Sered. This camp, originally

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
OCT 14 1944
COMMUNICATIONS

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

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OCT 14 1944

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

000244

-2- #6839, October 13, 7 p.m., from Bern
built for one thousand persons, housed five to
seven thousand Jews. Number of Jews thus
concentrated represents about one-third remaining
Jewish population of Slovakia. Other two-thirds
either in Partisan controlled territory or able
remain in hiding. News was received October 2 in
Budapest that first transport of two thousand Jews
had already been deported from Serec.

This action in Bratislava was directed by a
certain "Hauptsturm Fuehrer" Brunner who was sent
there by Eichmann in Budapest on September 26.
Brunner, whose past record of brutality is well known,
has been charged with similar actions against Jews
during recent month (*)sdrancy (Vienna and Poland).

Kasztner had fair hopes that Eichmann could be
influenced to release at least leading members of
Bratislava Jewish Center.

Situation of Budapest Jews very critical. Un-
confirmed rumors speak of deportation "en masse"
having already begun. Am trying by every available
channel secure reliable information. Wire from Kasztner
dated October 11 does not indicate any such radical
change in status quo.

HARRISON

WTD

(*) apparent omission

0 0 0 2 4 5

DEPARTMENT

OF

Distribution of this telegram only by special arrangement.

STATE

OUTGOING
October 11, 1944
TELEGRAM
Midnight

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
OCT 11 1944

ALLEGATION

STOCKHOLM
2040

The cable below for Johnson and Olsen is HRD 101.

The following is the substance of a message received here:

QUOTE The situation in Slovakia has grown worse. The Neutra Rabbi and his coworkers are arrested. Deportations will commence shortly. The uprising was premature. We are doing whatever possible to stop the persecutions.

The situation in Hungary seemingly quiet but deportations are continuing. The diplomatic steps are insufficient and large amount of money must be made available. UNQUOTE

The QUOTE Neutra Rabbi UNQUOTE is the Samuel David Ungar referred to in Department's 1976 of October 2, WRB's 94. Would appreciate any information you may have throwing any light on the foregoing and any assistance that can be given Ungar and his associates.

activity returns these
this message must

HULL

HULL

WRB:MMV:KG
10/10/44

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(RECEIVED)

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000241

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

copy
DSH-507
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. ()

Bern

Dated October 5, 1944

Rec'd 2:10 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

6619, October 5, 8 a.m.

FOR WRE FROM MCCLELLAND.

I have received a number of reports lately dealing with most recent developments in situation of Jews in Slovakia and Hungary of which I consider following pertinent details would interest you.

Report from Bratislava dated September 27 states that due to cooperation of various Jewish youth groups with Partisan Gostapo has instigated general concentration of all Jews in provinces. They are being mainly assembled at camp of Scred which was taken earlier in month by Partisans. About 500 Jews were liberated (but later recaptured by Germans. Germans are also said to be concentrating Jews at Tronsin. About 1700 Jewish internees from camp at Novaky were recently liberated by Partisans who still control this region. All Jews capable of bearing arms from Novaky have been enrolled in resistance units.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date

SEP 15 1972

According to

10024

-2-, #6619, October 5, 8 a.m., from Bern.

According to report from Czech resistance operating in Slovakia dated September 19 Tito declared he had received "assurances" from Germans that Jews in provinces were simply being concentrated but would "not be removed from Slovak territory". This can scarcely be relied upon and telegram from responsible Jewish circles in Bratislava dated October 3 indicates that deportations from provinces (scale unknown) are already taking place.

Situation in Bratislava itself while tense appears quiet as far as deportations are concerned and central Jewish office under direction Mrs. Fleischmann continues to function. Rescue activity now consists mainly in procuring false "Aryan" papers for and in hiding Jews. There is a certain volume of flight back to Hungary.

I sent a further sum of 100,000 Swiss francs from WRB funds to support all such practical rescue activities with Coujior who left October 4 for Bratislava and Budapest.

During his most recent interview with Kasztnor, Biolitz and a new Gestapo agent at Swiss German frontier on September 29 Saly Mayor elicited unwilling assurances from German that no deportations from Slovakia would

take place

-3-, #6619, October 5, 8 a.m., from Bern.

take place as long as "negotiations" continued. This seems to have been successful to date in any event as far as Jews in Bratislava are concerned.

Status of Mayer's negotiations with Germans remains very much as reported in Legation's 6110, September 16. Claiming that he did not have necessary technical qualifications for compiling list of goods Germans desired in Switzerland, Mayer again invited them to send representatives for this purpose here. It is however still most doubtful that Swiss authorities will grant such visas, as presence Gestapo men Switzerland is highly distasteful to them. I have discussed matter informally with Swiss and Mayer is taking it up once more this week. By bluffing it has happily been possible to draw matters out another time although whole affair is becoming very strained.

During this recent interview Kasztner reported that as yet no movement of Jews out of Budapest (Legation's 6447, September 28) had begun. However notorious SS "obersturmbann Fuehrer" Eichmann formerly of Lublin who along with his henchman "Hauptsturmbann Fuehrer" Wisliceny was responsible from German side for organization of mass deportation of Jews from Hungary in

May and June

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
OCT 1 1944

Round-Up of Jews Reported

The Berlin radio said yesterday that the puppet government of Slovakia had carried out an "extensive round-up" of Jews at Bratislava. The broadcast, directed to the German armed forces and reported by United States government monitors, said it was the first such round-up in the capital of the puppet Slovak state, but did not disclose when it occurred.

100251

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*War Ref Bd
and Parks
Files*

FROM: American Delegation, Rome
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: September 24, 1944
NUMBER: 391
X

CONTROL COPY

The following is from Ackermann for WRB.
McClelland's message in connection with the situation in Slovakia has been discussed with Taylor. Taylor will follow up with a call in person on a message which he has sent to the Pope. As quickly as possible you will be sent further advice as to action taken.

The foregoing has been repeated for McClelland to Bern as No. 22 with the following addition: You are requested to transmit all messages to me AMFOLAD Caserta in code of the War Refugee Board in the future.

KIRK

DGR:OPW

9-26-44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

1025

CABLE TO AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISOR, CASERTA, ITALY, FOR ACKERMANN
FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

McClelland has repeated to Board his message to you No. 71 of September 18 with respect to Slovakian situation. McClelland's suggestion is concurred in here and we are writing the Apostolic Delegate in Washington suggesting that the Holy See might find it appropriate to reiterate to Dr. Tiso and his associates through Sidor or otherwise that this Government views most seriously and will take into account in the future any part which Dr. Tiso or his associates may play in the deportation and persecutions of the Jews in Slovakia.

Please advise the Board of the results of your conversations with Mr. Taylor promptly.

THIS IS WRB CABLE NO. 49

3:20 p.m.
September 21, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

LSLesser:tmh 9-19-44 L.S.L.

*See 60913 in
9/15 - B.S.*

000253

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

September 5 p.m.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Reading only by
arrangement.

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

*Was Ref Bd
Mr. Peble*

AMPOLAD

CASER22

166

The following for Ackermann is WRB 49.

McClelland has repeated to Board his message to you No. 71 of September 18 with respect to Slovakian situation. McClelland's suggestion is concurred in here and we are writing the Apostolic Delegate in Washington suggesting that the Holy See might find it appropriate to reiterate to Dr. Tiso and his associates through Sidor or otherwise that this Government views most seriously and will take into account in the future any part which Dr. Tiso or his associates may play in the deportation and persecutions of the Jews in Slovakia.

Please advise the Board of the results of your conversations with Mr. Taylor promptly.

HULL
(MMV)

CONTROL COPY

WRB:MMV:KG
9/22/44

SE

CE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000254

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: September 20, 1944
NUMBER: 3245

X
[REDACTED]
To Minister Harrison and McClelland, Bern, Switzerland.

With reference to persistent reports of renewed or impending deportations of Jews from Hungary and Slovakia by order of German authorities, you are requested to convey to German authorities through official Swiss channels this Government's most emphatic protest against these deportations and its unflinching determination to see to it that all persons participating in any form whatsoever in these deportations or in any other forms of persecution in Hungary or Slovakia will be apprehended and punished.

In this connection, and referring to ultimate paragraph your 5109 of August 8, attention of German authorities should also be called to position of this Government with respect to deportations from recognized civilian internment camps of persons holding documents issued in the name of American Republics. Unless all such persons are immediately returned to civilian internment camps supervised by Intercross, the German authorities responsible will be held strictly accountable.

In addition, the strongest possible unofficial representations on both points should be made to appropriate individual German officials through all channels that may be available to you.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 178

HULL

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Alkin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Losser, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Files

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By E. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

000255

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Legation, Bern
DATED: May 27, 1944
NUMBER: 1841

Reference your 3181, May 18. Please report any information regarding destination deportees and whether non-Jewish civilians also being removed from militarized area.

THIS IS FRB BERN CABLE NO. 29.

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Aksin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Pehle, F

000250

88-215

W.L.P.

Bern

Dated May 18, 1944

Rec'd 9:30 a.m., 19th

Secretary of State

Washington

3181, Eighteenth

Bratislava despatch twelfth reports civil administration Eastern Slovakia now placed under jurisdiction Slovak War Minister and adds military authorities are deporting Jews from Prasov, Mihalovec, Sicoyo, Vranov, Sabinov and other points in militarized area.

HARRISON

BT

CC: Secretary, Abrahamson, Aksin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Loeber, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Paul Pehle, Rains, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, White, Files.

000250

Official File Copy

FEB 15 1944

To: Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

From: J. W. Pehle

We are advised that the Swedish press reports that the Slovakian government has undertaken the registration of all Jews in Slovakia as a prelude to their deportation. It is said that there are about 15,000 Jews still remaining in Slovakia and that their deportation is being pressed on the Slovakian government by Germany.

We have been informed that Dr. Josef Tiso, the president of Slovakia, is a Roman Catholic priest. We have also been informed that Hungary has recognized the government of Slovakia.

It is of the utmost urgency that all possible pressures promptly be brought to bear on Dr. Tiso and the Slovakian government to persuade them to desist from further aiding and abetting the Nazis in the slaughter of Jews. Tiso and his government must be made to understand that this Government views most seriously and will take into account any part that may be played by him or by any of his subordinates in the deportation or other persecution of Jews in Slovakia.

It is suggested that the good offices of the Vatican might properly and profitably be sought as a means of communicating the views of this Government to Dr. Tiso. The Vatican might also be requested to advise the Hungarian government of this Government's position and to suggest that Hungarian pressure on Slovakia would not be welcome. Furthermore, every effort should be made to induce the Vatican to express to Dr. Tiso its own disapproval of the Hitlerian persecution of Jews and particularly of the contemplated deportation of Jews from Slovakia.

Accordingly, it is suggested that this Government communicate immediately with the Apostolic Delegation in Washington in connection with this matter. Since time is of the essence, I would appreciate the earliest possible expression of your views.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

JWP 2-12-44

110251

MEMORANDUM

February 11, 1944

Registration of Jews in Slovakia

We are advised that the Swedish press reports that the Slovakian government has undertaken the registration of all Jews in Slovakia as a prelude to their deportation. It is said that there are about 15,000 Jews still remaining in Slovakia and that their deportation is being pressed on the Slovakian government by Germany.

The Government of the United States has never recognized Slovakia as an independent nation and consequently there has been no declaration by the Congress of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Slovakia. It is reported, however, that Slovakia declared war on the United States and Great Britain on December 12, 1941. Slovakia broke off diplomatic relations with Russia on June 22, 1941.

Dr. Josef Tiso, a Roman Catholic priest, has been president of Slovakia since October 26, 1939. Slovakia was recognized by Hungary on July 1, 1939.

It is of the utmost urgency that all possible pressures promptly be brought to bear on Dr. Tiso and the Slovakian government to persuade them to desist from further aiding and abetting the Nazis in the slaughter of Jews. Tiso and his government must be made to understand that this Government views with horror and, in the post-war period, will take into account any part that may be played by him or by any of his subordinates in the deportation or other persecution of Jews in Slovakia.

Obviously, the good offices of the Vatican should promptly be sought as a means of communicating the views of this Government to Dr. Tiso. The Vatican might also be requested to advise the Hungarian government of this Government's position and to suggest that Hungarian pressure on Slovakia would not be unwelcome. Furthermore, every effort should be made to induce the Vatican to express to Dr. Tiso its own disapproval of the Hitlerian persecution of Jews and particularly of the contemplated deportation of Jews from Slovakia.

It is, therefore, recommended that immediate steps be taken to determine through the Apostolic Delegation in Washington whether the Vatican is able and willing to communicate the views of this Government to Dr. Tiso and the Hungarian government, and whether it is able and willing itself to take a stand on this issue. Attached is a draft of a proposed memorandum to the Under Secretary of State.

W. E. Miller

000254

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

To: Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

From: J. W. Pehle

We are advised that the Swedish press reports that the Slovakian government has undertaken the registration of all Jews in Slovakia as a prelude to their deportation. It is said that there are about 15,000 Jews still remaining in Slovakia and that their deportation is being pressed on the Slovakian government by Germany.

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Dr. Josef Tiso, a Roman Catholic priest, has been president of Slovakia since October 26, 1939. Slovakia was recognized by Hungary on July 1, 1939.

It is of the utmost urgency that all possible pressures promptly be brought to bear on Dr. Tiso and the Slovakian government to persuade them to desist from further aiding and abetting the Nazis in the slaughter of Jews. Tiso and his government must be made to understand that this Government views ~~with horror and, in the post-war period,~~ *must seriously and* will take into account any part that may be played by him or by any of his subordinates in the deportation or other persecution of Jews in Slovakia.

It is suggested that
~~Obviously,~~ the good offices of the Vatican might properly and profitably be sought as a means of communicating the views of this Government to Dr. Tiso. The Vatican might also be requested to advise the Hungarian government of this Government's position and to suggest that Hungarian pressure on Slovakia would not be unwelcome. Furthermore, every effort should be made to induce the Vatican to express to Dr. Tiso

000260

its own disapproval of the Hitlerian persecution of Jews and particularly of the contemplated deportation of Jews from Slovakia.

Accordingly, ~~it is suggested that the Holy See should~~ *it is suggested that the Holy See should* communicate immediately with the Apostolic Delegation in Washington in connection with this matter. Since time is of the essence, I would appreciate the earliest possible expression of your views.

000261

(A)

we have been informed that Dr. Josef Tuto, ~~the~~
the president of Slovakia, is a Roman Catholic
priest. We have also been informed that Hungary
has recognized the government of Slovakia.

100260

COPY

February 9, 1944

Memorandum for the Files.

Dr. Perlzweig of the World Jewish Congress called today and left the following message.

Dr. Perlzweig received a cable today from Dr. Goldman in London which stated that Dr. Goldman had a report from their representative in Istanbul according to which the Rumanian Government has made no serious attempt to transfer Jews from Transnistria and that the situation grew more dangerous daily. Dr. Goldman asked that State and the War Refugee Board be informed urging appropriate measures.

Dr. Goldman also requested that the attention of State and the Board be drawn to the situation of the Jews in Slovakia whose registration has been ordered. (Dr. Perlzweig said the registration procedure was the usual action preliminary to deportation.)

Dr. Goldman is taking the above matters up with our Embassy in London and with the British Government.

Dr. Perlzweig said that their representative in Istanbul was very reliable.

J.E.D.

cc: Messrs. Pehle, Luxford, Friedman, Lesser, Bernstein, and Miss Hodel.

scr:2/9/44

10026

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired. Otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1207

file Slovakia

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To WAR REFUGEE BOARD

February 1st 19 44

Care of or Apt. No. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

Street and No.

Place WASHINGTON D. C.

acj
SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS STATE THAT SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO
BERLIN DEMANDS FOR DEPORTATION OF THE REMNANT OF 15000 JEWS IN SLOVAKIA
TO POLISH DEATH CAMPS. STOP. STRONG PRESSURE EVENTUALLY THROUGH VATICAN
MAY PREVENT THE CATASTROPHE. STOP. RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST IMMEDIATE ACTION.

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION,

JACOB ROSENHEIM, PRESIDENT, 228 WEST 97TH STREET

Sender's Name

Address

Tel. No.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date 6/5/44

TO Mr. Bronz
FROM F. B. Smith

Attached hereto is the Jewish Code promulgated by the Government of the Slovak Republic in 1941. In my opinion this decree is unique in the field of discriminatory measures by reason of the fact that it includes all the important basic provisions concerning the Jews in one law. It is also unique by reason of the severity of some of its provisions and the elaborate and detailed provisions for the confiscation of Jewish property.

I have had a full run prepared on the assumption that you might wish to have it circulated among members of the group, the War Refugee Board, or others.

Fred B. Smith

10026

DEGREE OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1941, CONCERNING THE
LEGAL STATUS OF JEWS

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Slov. Zak. No. 198, p.

Discriminatory Measures

September 9, 1941

DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1941, CONCERNING THE

LEGAL STATUS OF JEWS

The Government of the Slovak Republic decrees the following under Section 1 of Law No. 210, 1940.

General Provisions

Definitions

Section 1

(1) For the purposes of this decree the following are considered to be Jews, regardless of sex:

a) A person who is descended from at least three grandparents of the Jewish race, and

b) A Jewish halfbreed who is descended from two grandparents of the Jewish race, if

1. On April 20, 1939 he was or after this day became an adherent of the Jewish religion,
2. After April 20, 1939, he entered into a marriage with a Jew (letter a)
3. He descends from a marriage with a Jew (letter a) concluded after April 20, 1939,
4. He descends from an extra-marital relationship with a Jew (letter a) and was born out of wedlock after February 20, 1940.

(2) As a grandparent of the Jewish race shall be considered anyone who was an adherent of the Jewish religion.

Section 2

As a Jewish halfbreed under this decree shall be considered;

- a) The offspring of two grandparents of the Jewish race (Section 1, subsection 2) provided he is not considered as a Jew under Section 1, letter b.
- b) The offspring of one grandparent of the Jewish race (Section 1, subsection 2).

Section 3

(1) Administrative offices, authorized to conduct proceedings, courts and organs of public law corporations and institutions shall demand from the party in the cases in which it is absolutely necessary in order to render a resolution (provisions, etc.) a certificate that he is not a Jew or a Jewish halfbreed.

(2) Offices, courts and organs (subsection 1) shall not demand a certificate under subsection 1 where from submitted reports or in some other way it is known to them that the party is not a Jew or a Jewish halfbreed.

(3) Certificates under subsection 1 are issued by the communal (district) notaries public, and in Bratislava by the State Public Registry of Births and Marriages according to the residence of the party.

(4) Persons who have no residence on the territory of the Slovak Republic receive the certificate (subsection 1) from the State Public Registry of Births and Marriages in Bratislava.

(5) In doubtful cases the Ministry of the Interior decides whether a person is a Jew, Jewish halfbreed or a non-Jew.

A person as well as the office, the court, or the organ of the public law corporation or institution may request such a decision.

(6) Excerpts from the Public Register for Births and Marriages required for the issuance of a certificate under subsection 1, expressly for this purpose only, and marked as such, are not subject to stamp duties and fees. The amount of remuneration which the church registers for births and marriages

are permitted to demand for these excerpts shall be determined by the Minister of the Interior by a proclamation.

Section 4

As a Jewish association under this decree shall be considered:

a) A public commercial association if at least half of the participants are Jews (Jewish associations) and if at least half of the participations in the benefits of the association belong to Jews (Jewish associations),

b) Open partnerships:

If at least half of the partners and at least half of the public participants (Jewish associations) or if at least half of the participations in the benefits of the association belong to Jews (to Jewish associations).

c) Joint stock companies or cooperatives, if more than one-quarter of the members of the administrative council are Jews or if at least half of the original shares are subscribed by Jews (Jewish associations). Members of the administrative council who are foreigners and have their permanent residence abroad are not taken into account.

d) Companies with limited liability if at least one-quarter of the agents are Jews or if at least half of the original shares are subscribed by Jews (Jewish associations).

e) Craftsmen's associations if one-quarter of the members of the administration are Jews or if at least one-half of the voting shares belong to Jews (Jewish associations).

f) Juridical persons (societies, funds, endowments, etc.) or any other associations of persons or of property, the purpose of which is to promote Jewish interests, or where at least half of the members are Jews (Jewish associations), but only in cases where such organizations are not established pursuant to special legal provisions.

Section 5

In doubtful cases the Jewish or non-Jewish nature of an association (Section 4) shall be determined by the Central Economic Office.

~~Book~~
Part I

Special Provisions

Chapter I

Records

Section 6

(1) Communal (district) notaries public and the police authorities in Bratislava shall keep records of the Jews who have their residence in the district within their jurisdiction.

(2) The police authorities in Bratislava shall keep records of those Jews who have their habitual sojourn in the territory of the Slovak Republic but do not have their domicile in this territory.

(3) The Ministry of the Interior shall keep a central record based on the records provided for in subsections 1 and 2.

(4) Jews are required to report such information as is required for the records under subsections 1 and 2, and any eventual changes.

(5) The Ministry of the Interior shall specify the details concerning the keeping of records and the declaration requirements (subsection 4).

Section 7

Whoever consciously violates the declaration requirement under Section 6 shall be punished for this violation by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 100 crowns to 10,000 crowns which shall be replaced, in case of inability to pay, by imprisonment from 1 day to 15 days.

Chapter II

Identification

Section 8

(1) Jews are required to wear Jewish identification marks. Details concerning the form of this identification and the manner of its wearing as well as general exceptions after agreement

with the corresponding authorized ministers shall be specified by the Minister of the Interior by a proclamation published in Uradny Noviny.

(2) Other identifications connected with the name and surname of the firm of a Jew (Jewish association) shall be specified by the corresponding authorized minister.

(3) Whoever does not wear or does not use the identification under subsections 1 or 2 shall be punished for this violation by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 100 to 10,000 crowns which shall be replaced, in case of inability to pay, by imprisonment from 1 day to 15 days.

Chapter III

Restrictions concerning Marital and Extra-Marital Relationships

Section 9

(1) Marriage contracts between Jews (Jewesses) and non-Jews (non-Jewesses) and between Jews (Jewesses) and Jewish halfbreeds (Section 2) are prohibited.

(2) Whoever consciously contracts a marriage in violation of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be punished for such violation by imprisonment up to three years, and by the loss of his office and the right to vote.

Section 10

A conscious extra-marital relationship between a Jew (Jewess) and non-Jewess (non-Jew) is punishable as a misdemeanor by imprisonment up to 5 years.

Section 11

Criminal procedures for the criminal acts under Sections 9 and 10 are within the jurisdiction of the district courts.

Chapter IV

Deprivation of the Right to Vote and Expulsion from Public Office.

Section 12

1) Jews do not possess the right to vote and cannot be elected to the Diet of the Slovak Republic or to the organs

of the public law corporations.

(2) A Jew may not be a State official or an official of public law corporations or institutions.

(3) The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 apply also to Jewish halfbreeds; subsection 2 to the non-Jewish spouses of Jews, but only as far as the right to be elected is concerned.

Section 13

(1) A Jew may not be a member of the Hlinka Slovak National Party, of the Registered Parties of National Minorities or a member of the Hlinka Guard, Hlinka Youth, Freiwillige Schutzstaffel and Deutsche Jugend.

(2) A Jewish halfbreed (Section 2) or a non-Jewish spouse of a Jew may not be an official of a party or an officer of an organization listed in subsection 1.

Section 14

(1) A Jew may not be appointed as an expert, appraiser, translator and layman judge, trustee in bankruptcy, compulsory administrator in a court or any other proceeding or as a guardian or curator, except in a case where he is the guardian or the curator of a Jew.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to the Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, letter a.

Chapter V

The Inadmissibility to Public Offices.

Section 15

(1) A Jew may not be employed in the service of the State in the public law corporations, or in public institutions in general, including public law insurance companies, or institutions, enterprises, funds and establishments administered or endowed by them with the exception of Jewish cultural religious and public health institutions and central organizations of Jews.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to the Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, letter a. A Jewish halfbreed listed in Section 2, letter b may not be an officer or petty officer of the armed services or military police.

(3) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to the non-Jewish spouses of Jews.

Chapter VI

Prohibition Against the Practice of Certain Free Professions

Part I

Interdiction to Perform the Offices of Lawyers, Notaries Public and Civil Engineers

Section 16

(1) A Jew may not be:

- a) A notary public (clerk of the notary public)
- b) A lawyer (law clerk)
- c) A civil engineer

(2) The provisions of subsection 1, letters a and b apply also to the Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, letter a.

(3) The provisions of Section 1, letter a apply also to non-Jewish spouses of Jews.

Section 17

(1) Guilty of a violation and punishable in the corresponding district court by imprisonment up to 3 months and a money fine from 1,000 to 5,000 crowns is:

- a) A person who, although expelled from the exercise of his profession under Section 16 continues to exercise it,
- b) A person who employs or helps to employ in the profession a person expelled from the profession,
- c) A person who in some manner directly or indirectly enables a person expelled from the profession under Section 16 to exercise the profession from which he was expelled.

(2) A member of a notary public or bar association or a member of the corresponding professional engineers' association who violates the provisions of subsection 1 letters b and c loses his right to exercise his profession and is stricken from the register of the corresponding association (organization).

(3) Conditional postponement of the execution of the punishment is not permissible.

Part II .

Prohibition Against the Practice of the Medical or
Veterinarian Professions

Section 18

(1) Jews may not exercise the medical or veterinarian professions.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 as far as the medical profession is concerned apply also to the Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, letter a.

Section 19*

(1) Guilty of a violation and punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 500 to 50,000 crowns which in case of inability to pay is replaced by imprisonment from 5 to 30 days is:

- a) A person who, although expelled under Section 18 from the medical or veterinarian profession, continues to exercise it,
- b) A person who in the medical or veterinarian profession employs or makes it possible to employ a person expelled from this profession,
- c) A person who in any manner directly or indirectly makes it possible for a person expelled from the medical profession to practice such profession.

(2) Conditional postponement of the execution of the punishment is not permissible.

Part III

Prohibition Against the Practice of the Profession of Pharmacist and the Ownership of a Pharmacy

Section 20

- (1) A Jew may not practice the pharmacist profession.
- (2) A Jew may not be the owner (co-owner) or concessioner (co-concessioner) of a public pharmacy /radikovane/ based on the right connected with the ownership of the house or /neradikovane/ not connected with it, or based on a personal right.
- (3) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to the Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, letter a.

Section 21

- (1) Guilty of a violation and punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 1,000 to 100,000 crowns which in case of inability to pay may be substituted by imprisonment of from 10 to 60 days is:
 - a) One who, although expelled under Section 20 from the practice of his profession, continues to exercise it,
 - b) One who, in this profession, employs or helps to employ a person excluded from the profession,
 - c) One who, in any manner directly or indirectly, helps a person expelled under Section 20 to practice a profession from which he was excluded,
 - d) A conditional postponement of the execution of the punishment is not permissible.

Chapter 7

Labor Duties and Restriction of Personal and Domestic Freedom and of the Secrecy of Mail.

Part I

Labor Duties

Section 22

- (1) Jews from/ages of 16 to 60, if they do not perform
the

any work under Section 38 of the Military Law, are required to perform the work assigned to them by the Ministry of the Interior.

(2) The Ministry of the Interior arranges and organizes the work and regulates the working conditions for the persons listed in subsection 1.

(3) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to Jews who have permission under Section 42, subsection 1 or who under Section 258, subsection 2 are permitted to remain in their present employment or to Jews to whom Section 256 is applicable, as long as the corresponding permission or exemption is valid.

Section 23

The work performed under Section 22 is not regulated by the provisions concerning labor and service relations and the persons who perform it do not benefit from the public law insurance.

Section 24

Whoever does not fulfill the order (Section 22) to commence work or does not perform the work ordered, or performs it inefficiently, or terminates it without the permission of the Ministry of the Interior, is punishable for this violation by the district (State police) office by a money fine of 100 to 10,000 crowns which, in case of inability to pay, shall be replaced by imprisonment of from 1 to 15 days.

Part II

Search of Persons and Households

Section 25

State security organs may at any time make a personal search of Jews without written order from an office or court.

Section 26

(1) State security organs may at any time conduct in Jewish homes and Jewish associations a household search without written order of an office or court. In other cases the provisions of Part II of the Law No. 393 of 1920 are applicable.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to enterprises (factories and other premises of Jews and Jewish associations).

Part III

Restriction of the Secrecy of Mail

Section 27

(1) A Jew (Jewish association) in sending any kind of mail (letters, parcels, etc.) inside the country is required to write thereon his exact address and an easily recognizable identification, (the Jewish star).

(2) Whoever violates the provisions of subsection 1 shall be punished by the district (State police) office for the violation by a money fine from 100 to 10,000 crowns which in case of inability to pay shall be replaced by imprisonment from 1 to 15 days.

Part IV

Restrictions concerning Residence

Section 28

(1) The Central Economic Office may, after an agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, order Jews to move from a specified community (city) and at the same time order them to move to another community (city).

(2) The Central Economic Office may, after an agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, specify the districts or individual communities (cities) in which Jews may not reside.

(3) The Central Economic Office may order Jews to move from a specific part of the community (city) and at the same time order them to move to another specific part. This may be a general order or apply to individual Jews.

Section 29

(1) The Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate offices of public administration may restrict or prohibit the sojourn of Jews in specific communities (cities) or in certain specific parts (suburbs, streets, parks, bathing

places, etc.); it may also restrict or prohibit the visit to special localities (bathing places, hotels, restaurants, galleries, etc.)

(2) Non-compliance with a restriction or prohibition issued under subsection 1 is punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 100 to 10,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment from 1 to 15 days.

Chapter 8

Restriction of the Right of Associations and of Gatherings and of the Freedom of the Press.

Part I

The Right of Association and the Central Jewish Offices.

Section 30

(1) The organization of Jewish associations or Jewish organizations. (Section 4, letter f) with the exception of Jewish religious communities, is prohibited.

(2) Whoever violates the provisions of subsection 1, shall be punished by the district (State police) office by a money fine of from 500 crowns to 50,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment from 5 to 30 days.

Section 31

(1) The Central Jewish Office, with seat in Bratislava, is the only organization for Jews living on the territory of the Slovak Republic, and is exclusively authorized to represent their collective interests.

(2) The Central Jewish Office is a public law corporation; all persons who are considered as Jews under Section 1 are required to be its members.

(3) The Central Jewish Organization is subject only to the supervision of the Central Economic Office. The orders and regulations of the latter are binding upon it.

Section 32

The Central Economic Office shall regulate the details particularly the internal organization, organs of the Central Jewish Office, the rights and duties of its members, and also its supervision (Section 31, subsection 3).

Part II

The Right of Gathering

Section 33

Jews may not arrange public gatherings or processions and may not participate in other public gatherings.

Part III

Restrictions upon the Freedom of the Press and the Prohibition Against the Issuance of Literary and Other Artistic Publications.

Section 34

- (1) A Jew may not be publisher of, editor (editor in chief) of, or collaborator in, any periodical publication, with the exception of the periodical publication of the Central Jewish Organization.
- (2) Jews (Jewish associations) may not own any periodical or non-periodical publications. The periodical publications which represent their interests may not be issued by anyone else.
- (3) The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 are also applicable to the Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, letter a.
- (4) Whoever violates the provisions of subsections 1 to 3 shall be punished by the district (State police) office for such violation by a money fine of from 100 to 10,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment from 1 to 15 days.

Section 35

- (1) The issuance of publications, the distribution in any other way, or the circulation of any intellectual output (scientific, literary, musical, artistic, etc.) of a Jew either under his own or under somebody else's (pseudonym) name is prohibited on the territory of the Slovak Republic. This does

not preclude the use of the above-mentioned output for scientific purposes.

(2) The prohibition under subsection 1 applies also to the intellectual output of the Jewish halfbreeds mentioned in Section 2, letter a.

(3) Whoever consciously violates the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 shall be punished by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 500 to 50,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment from 5 to 30 days.

Chapter 9

Restrictions in Matters of Religious Education

Part I

Religious Buildings

Section 36

(1) The adherents of the Jewish religion and Jewish religious communities may practice their religious beliefs only in buildings which by their exterior do not show that they are buildings designated for religious services.

(2) Jewish synagogues and prayer houses shall be readapted under subsection 1 prior to July 1, 1942; otherwise on that day they shall become, pursuant to a resolution of the district (State notary public) office, the property of the State. The Minister of the Interior shall regulate the details of this readaptation.

Part II

The Prohibition of Ritual Slaughter

Section 37

(1) Jewish ritual slaughter of any livestock or any animals as well as the cutting, sale or any other offering for consumption or use of meat, or meat products resulting from ritual slaughter are prohibited.

(2) Non-compliance with the provisions of subsection 1 is punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 100 to 10,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment from 1 to 15 days. In

the case of recurrence a violation is punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 30 days.

Part III

The Restriction of Education

Section 38

(1) Jews are excluded from any studies in all schools and educational institutions except elementary schools and courses established especially for them.

(2) Jews either as individuals, religious communities or corporations and institutions may not establish any school or educational institution except elementary schools; the instruction given by these schools or educational institutions may not be supplemented by any private instruction.

(3) Jews may not be given any equivalent for diplomas and degrees they have received in schools and educational institutions in foreign countries.

Section 39

Jews of school age except those who are adherents of Christian religions recognized by the State, may receive school educations in special elementary schools or classes established for this purpose by the Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment. The personal and material expense of the elementary schools (classes) listed in subsection 1 shall be paid by the corresponding Jewish religious communities. Details shall be regulated by the Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment.

Section 40

Special courses may be established for the purpose of instruction of Jews, the expense of which shall be paid by the Jewish Central Organization.

Chapter 10

Restrictions in Employment

Part I

Helpers in Jewish Households

Section 41

- (1) Jewish households may not employ as household helpers non-Jewesses.
- (2) A household, the majority of whose members are Jews, is considered to be a Jewish household.
- (3) As household helpers are considered maids, nurses, etc., even if they do not live in the household or in the domicile of the employer.

Section 42

A violation of the provisions of Section 41 is punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 500 to 50,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment from 5 days to 30 days.

Part II

Employment

Section 43

- (1) A Jew may be employed in a service, working or educational capacity only after obtaining permission (Subsection 3).
- (2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to the employment, paid or unpaid, of Jewish family members employed by Jews; permission under Section 1 is not required in cases where the employer is the State, its enterprises, institutions, funds, etc., or in cases where State offices (organs) ordered the Jew to work under the Decree with the Power of Law No. 129 of 1940.
- (3) The Central Economic Office issues (extends) the permission under subsection 1. The issued (extended) permission may be revoked at any time by this office.

Section 44

- (1) The application for a working permit under Section 43 shall be submitted by the employer. In the case of Section 46, subsection 2, however, it shall be submitted by the employee.
- (2) An application for the extension of a working permit shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to the day of its expiration; the Jew may remain in his present employment until the determination of the application.

Section 45

A service, working or apprentice agreement concluded with a Jew who has received a working permit is valid only in so far as it does not contradict the conditions of the issued (extended) permit.

Section 46

(1) A permit to employ a Jew may be issued only to a specified person (employer) for a specified employment, or to a specified enterprise (factory) for a specified Jew (employee) for a specified time; it may be bound by conditions for the employer as well as for the employee.

(2) A working permit may be issued for a specified kind of employment for a specified time to a Jewish employee who because of the nature of his work frequently changes his place of work (day laborer, worker, household helper). This permit may also be bound by conditions for the employer as well as for the employee. Such an employee during the time of his working relationship may be reemployed without a further permit.

Section 47

(1) In case the application for a working permit is rejected or revoked or the application for its extension is denied, and in case of delay in submitting the application (Section 258, subsection 1) the employer is required to break the service, working or apprentice relationship at once with a notice from 6 days to 2 weeks depending upon whether the employee is a higher or lower employee. Where the employee on the basis of his service agreement has a claim to rent or other compensation besides his salary, he cannot retain this claim but only a claim to a salary for not longer than three months.

(2) Jewish employees whose service (working or apprentice) relationship is terminated pursuant to the provisions of Sections 43 to 46 have no claim to security (pension) or other benefits to which they have been entitled under Law No. 26, 1929 and Law No. 221, 1924 and legal provisions which amend and supplement this law; where discharged Jewish employees contributed to a special security (pension) or other similar fund of the employer this contribution shall be returned to them with interest at 5%. Such payment may be effected by partial payments but must be

paid in full not later than a year from the day of the discharge.

Section 48

A violation of the provisions of Sections 46 to 47 is punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 1,000 to 100,000 crowns or by imprisonment of 10 days to 60 days. In case of inability to pay the money fine is replaced by imprisonment from 10 to 60 days.

Chapter II

Representation and the Prohibition Against Intervention

Section 49

(1) An attorney may represent a Jew only in cases where under legal provisions representation by an attorney is required or in cases where the proceeding office or court recognizes this as necessary and so orders. Otherwise in proceedings before offices, courts and organs of public law corporations and institutions only a Jew may represent a Jew.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to notaries public, who are authorized to represent a party before the district court under Section 8 of Government Decree No. 63 of 1939.

(3) The representative of the Jew under subsection 1 may be only a Jew who possesses legal rights, and is a kinsman of the person whom he represents in a direct or collateral line by marriage or by kindred. Besides that, the representative of the owner of an enterprise may be a commercial representative who is a Jew (Sections 37 and 43 of the commercial law) in matters connected with the transfer of the enterprise.

Section 50

(1) Whoever consciously violates Section 49 is punishable for the violation in the district court by imprisonment up to 2 years and a money fine up to 10,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay is replaced by imprisonment up to 3 months.

(2) A non-Jew who, without a power of attorney approaches an office, a court or an organ of public law corporations,

institutions (intervention) with the purpose of defending the rights or the interests of a Jew is punishable for this violation in the district court by imprisonment up to 5 years and by a money fine up to 10,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay is replaced by imprisonment up to 3 months.

(3) The conditional postponement of the execution of the punishment mentioned in subsections 1 and 2 is not permissible.

Chapter 12

Other Restrictions

Section 51

Jews may not receive a permit to keep or to carry firearms.

Section 52

Jews may not receive a fishing permit

Section 53

Jews may not ride a Slovak motor vehicle (Sections 1 and 2 of the Law No. 81 of 1935) or receive a license for driving.

Section 54

(1) The manner of travel of Jews on State railroads and on other public transportation conveyances shall be regulated by the Minister of Transportation and Public Works by proclamation in the Uradny Noviny.

(2) The Minister of the Interior is authorized to introduce for Jews other restrictions concerning travel by proclamation in the Uradny Noviny in which he may determine money fines for the violation of such restrictions up to 5,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay may be replaced by imprisonment up to 15 days.

Section 55

(1) Jews and Jewish associations and members of a household in which there is at least one Jew may not receive a permit to keep a radio receiver or a radio transmitter.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to the non-Jewish spouses of Jews.

Section 56

(1) Travelling passes or orders for the obtaining of travelling passes and temporary travelling passes may be issued to Jews only upon a permit of the Ministry of the Interior (the Central Office of State Security); these passes may be issued for one year at the most.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply to the non-Jewish spouses of Jews.

Book II

Provisions Concerning Legal Properties

Chapter I

Restrictions Concerning the Acquisition of Material Rights and Trade Permits

Section 57

Jews and Jewish associations may not acquire property and other material rights on real estate except in the case of inheritance.

Section 58

Jews and Jewish associations may not take over or establish new industrial, commercial, or trade enterprises. They may not purchase a share in such a new enterprise or purchase or take over trade permits.

Chapter 2

Restrictions on Property Transactions

Section 59

(1) A written permit of the Central Economic Office is required for the validity of legal transactions which have as their object a transfer, a liquidation, a change, or a restriction of a property or any other right of Jews, non-Jewish spouses, as well as of Jewish associations to the rights to movable or immovable property, the declared value of which exceeds 500 crowns. The Central Economic Office may increase or decrease this amount by a proclamation in Uradny Noviny. Where there is a question of an inventory of animate and inanimate objects for the transfer of agricultural property a written permit is issued, and the

limit of 500 crowns concerning this inventory may be increased or decreased by the State Land Office.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to transactions of foreign citizens who do not have their domicile on the Slovak territory, to the renting of premises and houses meant for dwellings, to transfers of merchandise, and customary transactions of manufacturing, commercial, or other trade activities, to legal transactions connected with agricultural trade or to the insurance of agricultural transfer credits provided they do not exceed the scope of the established State economy or to cases of the transfer of agricultural real estate under Section 150(1) of this decree and under Section 26 of the Law No. 46 of the year 1940.

(3) Under subsection 1 transactions or any dispositions of economic enterprises (factories) their constituent parts or subsidiaries are prohibited; the provisions of Sections 167-190 apply to these transactions.

(4) The prohibition mentioned in subsection 3 does not apply to transactions (dispositions) of economic enterprises (factories) and their constituent parts and subsidiaries belonging to the non-Jewish spouses of Jews. The prohibition cited in subsection 3 does not apply to transactions in shares, factory participations and mining shares; it is permitted to deal in them regardless of their value upon the permit of a commission established at the Slovak National Bank pursuant to the Government Decree No. 113 of the year 1939; a representative of the Central Economic Office shall be a member of this commission where the issuance of permits under this subsection is involved. A permit may be issued only upon the consent of the representative of the Central Economic Office.

Section 60

(1) The Central Economic Office is required to collect for a permit issued under Section 59, subsections 1 and 4 on behalf of the Fund for the Support of Jewish Emigration (Section 215), a fee in the amount of 20% of the established (market) value of the object of the legal transaction; this fee shall be charged to the persons (associations) listed in Section 59, subsection 1. The fee shall not be collected for a permit issued under Section 55(4) to Jews (Jewish associations) who are citizens of a foreign State and do not have their domicile (residence) in the Slovak State. However, in a case in which the object of the permit is a contraction or a cancellation of a mortgage right or if the transaction is made pursuant to an official (court) decision the Central

Economic Office may collect the fee. The executive decision of the Central Economic Office concerning the collection of the fee under this subsection is an executive title as defined by Section 90(2) of the Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928. In cases listed in Section 59 subsection 1, last sentence, this fee shall be collected by the State Land Office on behalf of the Fund for Agricultural Reforms.

(2) Details concerning the permit procedures and the collection of the fee shall be regulated by the Central Economic Office with the approval of the Prime Minister or by the State Land Office with the approval of the government; they shall be proclaimed in Uradny Noviny.

Section 61

Violations of the provisions of Section 59 are punishable by the district (State police) office as a violation by a money fine from 10,000 to 500,000 crowns or by imprisonment from one day to six months. In the case of inability to pay, the money fine may be replaced by imprisonment from one day to six months. The subject of the legal transaction may be confiscated.

Chapter III

Restrictions upon Dealings in Cash and Securities

Part I

* Requirement to Deposit Cash

Section 62

(1) Jews, non-Jewish spouses of Jews, and Jewish associations are required to deposit cash in excess of the amount cited in Section 63 on bank books made out to their own names with a financial institution authorized to receive deposits on bank books.

(2) Cash shall be deposited three days at the latest after it has been received.

Section 63

(1) Persons listed in Section 62, subsection 1 are prohibited to have in their possession a sum exceeding the amount which:

- a) corresponds with their livelihood needs or the needs of their family, not, however, exceeding 1,000 crowns for each person,

- b) is necessary to conduct the enterprises or transactions for which they have a permit but not, however, exceeding 5% of the turnover effected during the last year.

(2) The Central Economic Office may by a proclamation in Uradny Noviny decrease or increase the amount specified in subsection 1 by a written resolution in justified individual cases.

Part II

Frozen Accounts

Section 64

(1) All payments on behalf of Jews, non-Jewish spouses and on behalf of Jewish enterprises and Jewish associations may be made only to the frozen account of the receiver at certain financial institutions specified in a list issued by the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Central Economic Office. This list shall be proclaimed by the Minister of Finance in the Uradny Noviny.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this Decree, the persons, enterprises, and associations listed in subsection 1 are prohibited from receiving payments in any other way than that cited in subsection 1.

(3) The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to Jewish enterprises which are under temporary administration.

Section 65

(1) Persons (associations of persons) listed in Section 64(1) are required to inform the financial institutions that their accounts are frozen under this decree.

(2) The financial institutions are required to designate the frozen accounts (Section 64, subsection 1) as Jewish and inform the Central Economic Office of this fact.

Section 66

Retirement pension payments, payments for merchandise, and for transactions connected with the transfer of enterprises or with the execution of a permit, if accompanied by the customary cash payments, do not have to be deposited to the frozen accounts (Section 64, subsection 1).

Section 67

The payer is required to deposit the payment to the frozen account with the financial institution (Section 64, subsection 1) which shall designate the receiver. Where the financial institution does not designate the receiver the payment shall be deposited to a frozen account at the Post Office Savings Bank.

Part III

Safekeeping

Section 68

(1) Jews, non-Jewish spouses of Jews and Jewish associations are required to place on deposit drawn to their own names at certain foreign exchange banks or at other domestic financial institutions included in a list issued by the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Central Economic Office all shares, mining shares, values bearing fixed interest (securities) and securities of similar kind. The deposit shall be made within 8 days after the acquisition of the individual securities or after the realization of the redemption of the securities and lottery tickets, the frozen safekeeping of which has been or is decreed by special legal provisions.

(2) The obligation to make deposits under subsection 1 does not apply to the lottery tickets of the Slovak class lottery, or to securities and lottery tickets, the frozen safekeeping of which has been decreed by special legal provisions.

(3) The requirement cited in subsection 1 applies also to the non-Jewish holder of values (securities) listed in subsection 1 if he keeps them for persons (associations or persons) listed in subsection 1.

(4) The rights devolving upon the securities are not affected by the deposit.

(5) The Ministry of Finance shall publish the list of financial institutions cited in subsection 1 in the Uradny Noviny.

Section 69

The provisions of Section 68 apply also to objects made of gold, platinum, their alloys, or of other metals even when the

objects are made only partly of gold or platinum (alloys) and also to precious stones and pearls; these provisions do not apply, however, to

- a) the wedding ring of a person and the wedding ring of a deceased spouse,
- b) artificial teeth made out of precious metals provided they are being used,
- c) merchandise which is the object of customary commercial transactions or other trade activities (goldsmiths, jewelers, dental technicians, watchmakers, etc.)

Section 70

Transfers of bankbooks of persons (associations of persons) listed in Section 68, subsection 1 to other persons (associations of persons) and transfers of securities from one financial institution to another are permitted only with the permission of the Central Economic Office.

Section 71

Persons and associations of persons listed under Section 69, subsection 1 may establish with financial institutions safety deposit boxes and guaranteed safekeeping facilities other than the deposits cited in Sections 68 and 69 only with the permission of the Central Economic Office.

Section 72

Withdrawals from deposits (Sections 68 and 69) and from safety deposit boxes and guaranteed safekeeping places (Section 71) are allowed only with the permission of the Central Economic Office.

Part IV

Restriction of Withdrawals from Deposits and Accounts.

Section 73

(1) Jews, non-Jewish spouses of Jews and Jewish associations may withdraw from deposits on bankbooks or on current accounts, on clearing, checking, or any other accounts, regardless of whether or not they are drawn to their name or to an assumed name, etc., including also frozen accounts under Sections 64 to 67 kept at the same or at different financial institutions including postal savings banks for their own maintenance and for the

maintenance of the members of the family, a weekly sum not exceeding 500 crowns, unless special provisions to the contrary are promulgated.

(2) The Central Economic Office may by proclamation in the Uradny Noviny or by a written resolution in each individual case, decrease or increase the amount fixed in subsection 1.

Section 74

Withdrawals in cash or in the form of a money order from accounts listed in Section 73 exceeding the amount specified therein are allowed without special permission of the Central Economic Office only in the case of taxes, duties, charges or other obligations towards the State, self-administered associations and public law insurance companies, or in the case of compensation for required transfers or payments on transactions, the necessity of which shall be proven to the financial institution which pays out the sum by the submission of documents. The accuracy of these documents and the necessity for the compensation of the transfer transactions concerning Jewish enterprises (factories) and houses to which trustees or temporary administrators have been appointed are examined and certified by the latter. Payments for taxes, charges and fees and other obligations towards the State self-administered associations and public law insurance companies shall be made directly by the institutions. (Section 73, subsection 1)

Section 75

The Central Economic Office shall regulate details concerning the manner of payment from deposits and accounts (Sections 73 and 74).

Part V

Penal and Final Provisions

Section 76

Violations of the provisions of Sections 62 to 65 and of Sections 67 to 75 are punishable as serious tax violations under the provisions of the Law No. 7 of the year 1924 as amended by legal provisions which amend and supplement this law.

Chapter 4

Other Legal Property Restrictions

Part I

State Contributions to the Revenues from Public Law Insurance Companies

Section 77

(1) Jews have no claim to the payments of State contributions under Section 123 of the Law No. 221, of 1924 as amended by article 1 of Government Decree No. 112, 1934 or under Section 38 of the Law No. 242, 1922 as amended by article 1 of the Law No. 200 of 1936 or finally under Section 176 of the Law No. 26 of 1929 as amended by article 1 of the Law No. 117, 1934.

(2) The insurance companies effected by the provisions of subsection 1 are required to notify the corresponding party insured by public law insurance companies of this fact within 60 days at the latest after the day on which this decree becomes effective.

(3) Non-compliance with the requirements established in subsection 2 is punishable as a violation by the District (State police) office by a money fine from 500 crowns to 50,000 crowns which in the case of inability to pay is replaced by imprisonment from 5 to 30 days.

Part II

The Prohibition to Own Certain Objects

Section 78

(1) Jews are forbidden to own pictures, statues or busts of famous national or State dignitaries. They are also forbidden to own State insignias, flags, and pennants.

(2) Jews are forbidden to own photographic cameras, binoculars as well as victrola records with national songs (melodies).

(3) Violations of the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 are punishable by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 100 to 10,000 crowns which in case of inability to pay is replaced by imprisonment from 1 to 15 days.

Part III Notices

Section 79

(1) The landlord of a dwelling is permitted to give notice on a lease to Jewish persons and Jewish associations with a two weeks' notice period. He may give this notice at any time.

(2) A temporary administrator may also give notice on a lease under subsection 1 if the applicant for the dwelling is a non-Jewish person.

(3) A temporary administrator may demand a lower rent than the one paid by the Jewish lessee only with the permission of the Central Economic Office.

(4) The Central Economic Office may for reasons of public interest order a Jew, the owner of the house, or Jewish persons who occupy the dwelling under any title, to vacate the dwelling after giving them two weeks' notice. Such an order is considered an official document under Section 90, subsection 2 of the Government Decree No. 8, 1928.

(5) The Central Economic Office may prohibit Jews from dwelling in specific houses or in specific parts of the communities (cities).

(6) The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 may be applied to the dwellings (premises) of Jewish physicians during the time they are permitted to practice medicine only with the permission of the Central Economic Office.

(7) The Central Economic Office may fix the rent for objects, houses, streets, parts of the communities (streets) to which the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 may not be applied.

Section 80

The renting of premises (dwellings) under Section 75 subsections 3 and 5 without the permission of the Central Economic Office is invalid.

Part IV

The Revocation of Lease (Tenant) Agreements

Section 81

The State Land Office may revoke tenancy or lease agreements by which non-Jews give their agricultural real estate (Section 3, subsection 2 of the Law No. 46, 1940) into tenancy, or lease, to Jews or Jewish associations before the lapse of the period of time for which the tenancy or renting agreement was concluded. This agreement may be revoked at any time, but only after the giving of 30 days notice. The tenancy agreements may be revoked only toward the end of the agricultural year.

Section 82

The tenant or the lessee has no claim to compensation for damages or the loss of profit for the reason that the tenancy or the lease was revoked prematurely under Section 81.

Section 83

(1) The State Land Office shall render a decision under Section 81 to the owner of the real estate (his representative) and to the tenant or lessee.

(2) A decision of the State Land Office issued under Section 81 together with an enforcement document constitutes an official document of court execution.

Book 3

Exclusion from Public Life

Chapter 1

Exclusion from Public Functions

Section 84

(1) Public functions of Jews and Jewish halfbreeds (Section 12) shall cease two months at the latest after this decree becomes effective.

(2) The termination of functions under subsection 1 has as a consequence the surrendering of the corresponding occupation.

Section 85

The membership of Jews and Jewish halfbreeds in corporations listed in Section 13 shall cease two months at the latest after the decree becomes effective.

Section 86

The provisions of Section 84 apply also to the termination of functions under Section 14.

Chapter 2

Discharge from Public Offices, Damages, and the Alteration of Certain Provisions concerning Pensions and Security Payments.

Part I

Discharge from Public Offices

Section 87

(1) Jews excluded under Section 15 from State or other public offices shall be discharged from them.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to Jewish halfbreeds listed in subsection 2, letter a and in the case of officials and lower officials (Section 15, subsection 2, letter b) also to the non-Jewish spouses of Jews.

Section 88

(1) A discharge under Section 87 does not preclude the instigation or the termination of disciplinary proceedings against the discharged employee for an act committed before his discharge.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also when the disciplinary proceedings were terminated because of the discharge of the employee from office under Government Decree No. 74, 1939. In this case the disciplinary proceeding shall be reopened at the point at which it was interrupted.

(3) In a case of disciplinary conviction, the loss of compensation may also be announced as a disciplinary punishment

Part II

Compensation of Discharged Employees

Section 89

(1) Employees discharged from State or public service (Section 87) who have to their credit less than 10 years of actual service accounted for in the service compensation remunerations shall receive for each year of this service a compensation in the amount of 8% of the pension base.

(2) As actual service shall be considered such public or other service actually rendered as is accounted for by the realization of the premium reserve funds.

Section 90

(1) Employees who have to their credit at least 10 years of actual service accounted for in the service compensation remunerations may choose:

- a) either compensation,
- b) or a claim to pension payments.

(2) The choice under subsection 1 shall be made in writing to the office authorized to make payments of service remunerations within three months from the day of the discharge. Where the choice is not made within the above mentioned time limit the employees shall retain the claim for pension payments under subsection 1(b).

Section 91

(1) Employees who have chosen compensation under Section 90 subsection 1(a) shall receive for each of the first ten years of actual service accounted for in the compensation of service remunerations, 3%, for each further entire year, 6% of the pension basis. This compensation may not exceed double the amount of the pension basis.

(2) The provisions of Section 39 subsection 2 apply correspondingly.

Section 92

(1) The claim to pension payments under Section 90 subsection 1(b) begins on the first day of the month after the month in which the employee reached his 60th year. The claim to the pension payments shall begin prior to the time when the employee reaches his 60th year provided the employee is permanently disabled and is disqualified by sickness of which he is not personally responsible; in this case pension payments shall begin on the first day of the month succeeding the month in which this inability was certified by a physician.

(2) From the day of the discharge until the day on which he receives the claim for the pension payment the employee is required to pay an annual upkeep contribution of 3% of the last pension base. This upkeep contribution shall be paid in advance in half yearly payments to the account of the office authorized to assess the pension payments. Where the employee is more than one year late in the payment of the upkeep contribution he loses his claim under subsection 1.

(3) Pension payments are computed under existing provisions from the pension base to which the employee possesses a right on the day of his discharge and according to the service time to his credit on this day; the pension remuneration shall be decreased by 30%. This decrease may not lower the pension remuneration to less than 6,600 crowns annually.

(4) The provisions concerning the decrease of the pension remuneration under Section 3 do not apply to non-Jewish spouses under Section 87 subsection 2/

Section 93

(1) The payment of the pension for the maintenance of the family left by the employees who have chosen a claim to pension payments under Section 90, subsection 1(a) and have died prior to having reached 60 years are computed under existing pension provisions. A claim to such a pension may be asserted only when the employee has satisfied the requirement cited in Section 90, subsection 2/. The payments of the pension for the maintenance of the family are computed according to the pension basis to which the employee (spouse or father) has a right on the day of the discharge and according to the time of service to his credit on this day; the provisions of Section 95 are applied.

(2) Payments of pensions for the maintenance of the families of employees who have died in active service while this decree has been effective are computed also under subsection 1.

(3) Payments granted in case of death in the cases listed in subsections 1 and 2 are decreased by half.

* Part III

Change of Certain Provisions concerning Pension Payments and Pensions for the Maintenance of the Family

Section 94

Pension remunerations of the Jewish beneficiaries of State pension payments are decreased by 30%. This decrease may not lower the pension remuneration to less than 6,600 crowns annually.

Section 95

(1) The widow and orphan pension paid to Jewish beneficiaries is decreased by 30%. This decrease may not lower the widow's pension to less than 6,000 crowns or the orphan's pension to less than 3,000 crowns annually.

(2) Contributions for education are computed according to the decreased widow's pension.

Section 96

(1) Payments of pensions for the maintenance of the families of Jewish employees who have died during the time when they were already pensioned off are computed according to existing provisions; the provisions of Section 95 are applicable.

(2) Payments granted in case of death to Jewish employees who have died during the time when they were already pensioned off are computed according to pension remunerations as decreased under Sections 92 and 94.

Part IV

General Provisions

Section 97

(1) Compensations are divided into four parts at the most, paid, after three, six, nine, and twelve months after discharge; compensations which do not exceed the sum of 2,000 crowns shall be paid in a lump sum; compensations which exceed such a sum are paid in such a manner that separate payments up to the exhaustion of the compensation shall amount to at least 2,000 crowns.

(2) The realization of the compensation excludes the payment of a transfer sum under provisions concerning public insurance and the return of pension contributions.

Section 98

The provisions of Section 28, subsection 1, sentence 2 of the Government Decree 380 of the year 1938 and the provisions of Section 12 subsections 2-6 of the Law No. 40 of the year 1941 do not apply to the beneficiaries of the State pension payments and of pensions for the maintenance of the family regulated by this decree.

Section 99

(1) As State employees under this decree shall be considered the employees of the State institutions, enterprises, funds, and establishments of the State or administered by the State to whom are applicable the Law No. 103 of the year 1926 and the legal provisions issued pursuant to this law.

(2) The provisions of this part apply also to:

- a) teachers referred to by the Law 104 of the year 1926,
- b) extraordinary professors of secondary schools, teachers' institutions, and other schools of higher education,
- c) persons to whom apply the Law No. 70 of the year 1930 and other Jewish recipients of pension payments and pensions for the maintenance of the families paid by the State administered railroads; compensations specified in agreements contrary to this decree are revoked,
- d) survivors of persons listed under (a) and (c) provided they do not come within the categories mentioned in the provisions of subsection 1.

Section 100

All provisions concerning the lowest amount of pension payments and pensions for the maintenance of the family do not apply to persons to whom this decree is applicable except in cases in which under existing provisions the annual compensation remuneration is less than 6,600 crowns and the amount of pension payments and pensions for the family is lower than 6,000 crowns annually.

Chapter III

Exclusion from Medical Practices and the Cancellation of Licenses for Civil Engineers

Section 101

- (1) The licenses of Jewish physicians and veterinaries for the practice of the medical or veterinary professions expire three months at the latest after this decree becomes effective.
- (2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to civil engineers.
- (3) The government, in cases of absolute necessity, may prolong the time limit under subsections 1 and 2 either generally or by issuing individual authorizations as the cases arise.

Chapter IV

The Revocation of Pharmacist's Concessions and Transfer of Pharmacies

Section 102

(1) A right or a concession for a public pharmacy to which is attached a right to sell with radikovang or without neradikovang a building, or a personal right, the owner (joint-owner) of which is a Jew, is revoked on the day on which the pharmacy in question shall be taken over by the Minister of the Interior, and a Government Commissioner shall be appointed. The appointment of the Government Commissioner is announced in the Uradny Noviny.

(2) The right or concession for a public pharmacy to which is attached a right to sell with or without a building, or a personal right, of which the owner (co-owner) or the concessioner (co-concessioner) is not a Jew but stands in some kind of partnership relationship with a Jew in the commercial management of the pharmacy in question is also subject to the provisions of Sections 102 to 109.

(3) A public pharmacy to which is attached a right to sell with or without a building, or a personal right, administered under the orphans, widows, or any other law insofar as the holder of this right is a Jew are also subject to the provisions of Sections 102 to 109.

Section 103

(1) Until the Government Commissioner appointed by the Minister of the Interior takes over, the holder of the right to the pharmacy which is subject to the provisions of Section 102 shall take care of the necessary supplies of medicine, drugs, and, in general, of materials of all kinds and see to it that the pharmacy in question continues its functions without obstruction.

(2) From the day on which this Decree becomes effective, the holder of the right to the pharmacy effected by this Decree may dispose of this right only upon the agreement of the Minister of the Interior. Any disposals without this agreement are legally invalid.

(3) The Government Commissioner shall keep the accounts on behalf of the holder of the rights of the pharmacy in question up to the time of the granting of the right which has been seized, or up to the time when the concession has been given to another concessioner or up to the time of the liquidation of the pharmacy (Section 104(2)).

Section 104

(1) The Ministry of the Interior if it is deemed advisable in view of the supply and demand situation may grant to a new applicant a personal license for a pharmacy seized under Section 102 (hereinafter referred to as "seized pharmacies"). The Ministry of the Interior in exceptional cases may grant such a license even to an applicant who does not fulfill the conditions for the obtaining of a pharmacist diploma.

(2) Seized pharmacies for which the Ministry of the Interior does not intend to grant licenses to new applicants shall be liquidated.

Section 105

(1) For the right to a public pharmacy to which is attached a right to sell with or without a building, the former owner shall receive a money compensation from the Pharmacist Liquidation Fund (Section 108). The amount of the money compensation constitutes 10% of the average turnover effected by the pharmacy in question during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 ascertained by the authorized financial office. The turnover declaration submitted after January 1, 1939 shall not be considered.

(2) No compensation shall be paid for a seized concession for a public pharmacy to which a personal right is attached.

Section 106

(1) A new licensee to whom a personal license for a public pharmacy is granted under Section 104 (1), is required to pay to the Pharmacist Liquidation Fund a contribution assigned to him. The amount of the assigned contribution constitutes 25% of the annual average turnover ascertained under Section 105(1).

(2) The new licensee may pay the assigned contribution to the Pharmacist Liquidation Fund in partial payments in such a manner that the first one-third of the contribution shall be paid immediately after receiving the personal right to the public pharmacy, and the further two-thirds of the compensation shall be paid in twelve equal installments biannual payments without interest. The payments shall always be made prior to the 15th of the month which follows the elapse of the one-half year. In case of non-compliance with the terms of payments, 5% interest on delayed payments payable together with the non-paid payment shall be exacted by means of an execution by the Pharmacist Liquidation Fund under Part II of the Government Decree No. 8, of the year 1928. The Minister of the Interior shall concur in the enforcement of this measure.

(3) Where the licensee dies prior to the entire payment of the assigned contribution and the pharmacy is therefore administered under the orphans' or widows' law, the requirement of further payments is not transferred to the widow or orphan but the balance of the assigned contribution shall be paid by the licensee who, after the extinction of the orphans' or widows' right, shall obtain the personal right to this pharmacy. Interest on delayed payments shall not be paid.

Section 107

(1) The new licensee is required to take over all supplies of official and non-official drugs and medicines absolutely necessary for the conduct of the pharmacy and special and indispensable medicines as well as the equipment of the seized pharmacy, namely: the supplies according to purchase price and the equipment according to the appraised price. The taking over and the examination of prices of supplies and of equipment as well as the examination of which medicines and drugs are necessary for the conduct of the pharmacy and which special medicines are indispensable shall be made by the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of the Interior. An appeal from the decision of the Commissioner is permissible within fifteen days to the Minister of the Interior.

(2) The price of the supplies and equipment shall be paid by the new licensee to the Pharmacist Liquidation Fund in equal half-yearly installments together with 5% interest. In case of non-compliance with the installment terms, the provisions of Section 106(2) last sentence shall be applied.

Section 108

(1) The "Pharmacist Liquidation Fund" established by the Minister of the Interior (Section 7 of the Government Decree No. 145 of the year 1939) serves for purposes of the uniform conduct of financial transactions concerning seized pharmacies pursuant to this Decree.

(2) The Pharmacist Liquidation Fund keeps for each seized pharmacy an independent "liquidation account" and for each new license granted to replace the seized pharmacies a joint "allotment account".

(3) To the liquidation account of the corresponding seized pharmacy accrue the following receipts:

a) The price for the supplies and equipment of the seized pharmacy paid by the new licensee with

the corresponding interest as well as the interest on the delay.

- b) Money compensation for the seized right to the public pharmacy to which is attached the right to sell with or without a building from their allotment account.

(4) The Pharmacist Liquidation Fund shall pay from the liquidation account of the corresponding seized pharmacy on the claims of creditors against the former owner of the rights on it but only to the amount of the receipts mentioned in Items (a) and (b) of subsection 3. Any eventual balance of the receipts credited to the liquidation accounts shall be paid to the former holder of the right to the seized pharmacy to which the liquidation account belongs.

(5) In paying claims, the procedure shall be as follows: First shall be paid taxes and public fees, the claims of financial institutions and other public law such as insurance institutions, the financial penalties under Section 21, payments (salaries) of the employees or the claims of the lessee or the distributor of medical supplies of any kind and debts entered in public books of the pharmacy to which is attached the right to sell with or without a building.

(6) Where the sums paid to the liquidation account on behalf of the former holder of the right to the seized pharmacy are not sufficient for the full compensation of claims listed in subsection 5, the creditors listed in the subsection if there are any creditors left are referred in the order of their right to the original debtor. The Pharmacist Liquidation Fund and the new licensee are not liable for any stipulation, debts or obligations of former holders of rights to the seized pharmacies.

(7) To the allotment account accrue the assigned contribution from the new licensee for the claims of the concession to the public pharmacy to which a personal right is attached and any interest on delay.

(8) From the allotment account are paid out:

- a) The compensation for the seized right to public pharmacy to which the right to sell with or without a building is attached to the liquidation account on behalf of the former holder of rights to the seized pharmacy in question;
- b) Compensation and administration expenses of the Pharmacist Liquidation Fund.

(9) The surplus of the allotment account shall be used for the construction of State hospitals.

Section 109

With the seizure of rights or of concession to public pharmacies to which is attached a right to sell with or without a building or a personal right under Section 102, seizure automatically any granted relationship of the lessee of the seized pharmacy in question. The contracting party - a Jew, has no claim to damages on the ground of a premature breaking of the agreement.

Book IV

The Transfer of Property

Chapter I

Registration

Section 110

(1) Jews, non-Jewish spouses of Jews and Jewish associations are required to report their entire property in Slovakia and abroad as well as its value according to the conditions prevailing on the day on which this Decree becomes effective.

(2) Jews who are citizens of foreign countries and who have their domicile in Slovakia are required to report the property (and its value) which is in Slovakia.

(3) Each person who is subject to the declaration requirement under subsections 1 and 2 shall report his property separately. The property of persons who do not possess legal rights shall be declared by their legal representatives.

(4) The declaration shall be made in four copies on official registration blanks issued by the State Statistical office. The parties shall purchase this blank in the Communal (district) Notary Public Office. In Bratislava they may be purchased in police offices.

Section 111

(1) The value of each part of the property shall be listed in the declaration according to the current price which it had on the day on which this decree became effective.

(2) Objects which serve for personal use and items of equipment of the dwelling and of the inventory provided their current price does not exceed 3,000 crowns may be listed in the declaration as a total do not have to be itemized.

Section 112

(1) The declaration of the property shall be submitted prior to October 1, 1941 to the community (district) notary public office which has the jurisdiction for this domicile (residence); in Bratislava it shall be submitted to the police authorities. Persons who have no domicile on the territory of the Slovak Republic shall submit the declaration to the police authorities in Bratislava.

(2) The office authorized under subsection 1 shall return the declaration to the person who has submitted it if it finds it obviously inaccurate or incomplete. The person who submits the declaration may supplement, correct or fill out a new declaration within the time limit specified in subsection 1.

(3) Where a person does not fulfill within the time limit mentioned in subsection 1 the declaration requirement the Central Economic Office shall appoint a curator (Section 16 of the Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928) who shall ascertain and declare the property. The compensation of the curator is determined by the Central Economic Office and charged against the declared property.

Section 113

(1) Persons (associations of persons) subject to the declaration requirement under Section 110, subsections 1 and 2 or the curator (Section 112, subsection 3) shall declare to the authorized office (Section 112, subsection 1), within 15 days each change (increase or decrease) of the property which shall occur on the day on which this decree becomes effective or after this day if this change exceeds the scope of regular management or customary commercial intercourse; they shall also declare the acquisition of property exceeding the value of 500 crowns if on the day quoted in Section 110, subsection 1 they did not have any property.

(2) Declarations pursuant to subsection 1 are submitted in four copies on the prescribed official forms.

Section 114

(1) Whoever does not declare on time (Sections 112 and 113) his property or who in the declaration of his property lists the essential items incorrectly or incompletely is guilty of misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment up to five years.

(2) The responsible organ of a Jewish association (Section 112, subsection 1) which does not declare on time (Sections 112 and 113) the property of the association or which in the declaration of property lists the essential items incorrectly or incompletely is guilty of misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment up to five years.

(3) Whoever commits through negligence the act in subsection 1 is guilty of a violation and punished by imprisonment up to two years.

(4) Whoever in any way helps the person subject to declaration requirement to conceal or hide this property is guilty of a violation provided it is not a more serious criminal act and shall be punished by imprisonment up to one year.

(5) In imposing the punishment the provisions of Section 92 of the criminal law may not be applied and the punishment may not be imposed conditionally.

(6) In rendering the verdict of guilty of misdemeanor under subsection 1 the court shall proclaim that the property of the defendant shall fall to the State. This verdict shall be submitted by the court to the authorized district office who shall enforce the seizure. Otherwise the court shall seize under Section 61 of the Criminal Law all property values which have been used for the committing or during the committing of the acts under subsections 1 and 4 or which were realized as a reward for assistance in the commission of these acts.

(7) Proceedings concerning acts under subsections 1, 2 and 4 are within the jurisdiction of the provincial court; those concerning the acts under subsection 3 within the jurisdiction of the district court.

Chapter 2

The Redemption of Real Estate Purchased by Jews During an Execution Sale

Section 115

A non-Jew (juridical and natural person) hereinafter referred to as the "applicant" whose real estate was purchased by a Jew at an execution sale is authorized to redeem the real estate for the equivalent of the purchase price.

Section 116

The provisions of Section 115 do not apply if on the day on which this decree became effective

- a) there is attached to the real estate an ownership right on behalf of a non-Jew (natural or juridical person),
- b) there is already an application for the ownership right to the real estate on behalf of a non-Jew (natural or juridical person) submitted to the court and not as yet rejected,
- c) a non-Jew (natural or juridical person) is the owner of this real estate but is not entered in the land register.

Section 117

(1) The purchase price (Section 115) equals the price paid by the Jew for the real estate at the sale.

(2) Where the Jew bought the real estate at a sale prior to October 13, 1918 the redemption price under subsection 1 is increased to the extent required for the satisfaction of the claims of non-Jewish mortgage creditors not, however, exceeding 4 times the price.

(3) Where investments were made on the real estate after the auction, the value of the investment is added to the redemption price, namely (subsections 1 and 2) by the amount by which the value of the real estate was objectively increased on the day of the appraisal (Section 124, subsection 4) at the most, however, by the sum spent for the actual investment.

Section 118

(1) Where the applicant dies and does not assert the redemption right on time (Section 119) the persons who have inherited the real estate of the applicant may assert this right within the next three months.

(2) In case there is more than one person listed in subsection 1, the redemption right may be asserted either separately or jointly.

Section 119

(1) The redemption right shall be asserted by a written application within six months from the day on which this decree becomes effective, or where the application for the ownership right

on behalf of a non-Jew on the day on which this decree became effective is later rejected (Section 116, letter b) within six months after the legal effect of this rejection.

(2) The application shall be made to the court of the district in which the real estate is situated. It should be filed with as many copies as there are parties entered in the land register and with one additional copy for each of the following:

For the court, for the tax office and for the State Land Office.

Section 120

(1) The applicant shall contain:

- a) The designation of the court,
- b) The designation of the parties with their names, professions or trades, domiciles or residences,
- c) The designation of the real estate with the data entered in the land register,
- d) The designation of documents concerning the sale which are the basis of the redemption according to the document number and the court,
- e) A statement of the essential facts concerning the conditions of redemption and statement of the proofs of these facts,
- f) The request for the permission to redeem.

(2) An advance payment on the purchase price shall be deposited with the court in the amount of one-quarter of the price for which the Jew or Jewish association purchased the real estate at the execution sale; confirmation of this advance payment shall be attached to the application.

Section 121

A belated application or an application to which is not attached the confirmation concerning the deposit of the advance payment under Section 120, subsection 2 shall be rejected in the administrative procedure.

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Section 122

- (1) An application for redemption shall be entered in the land register.
- (2) Where the court does not reject the application it shall notify all the interested parties entered in the land register, the respective tax office and the State Land Office by serving on each of them one copy of the application.
- (3) Where the notification of the interested parties entered in the land register cannot be effected or where the confirmation of the notification does not arrive within 30 days from the date of service the court shall appoint a curator and any notification as well as other resolutions shall be served on the curator.

Section 123

The right to the increase of the redemption price by the value of their investment may be asserted by each interested party listed in the land register through a written application which shall be submitted within 30 days from the serving of the notification (Section 122).

Section 124

- (1) After the expiration of the 30 day time limit (Section 122, subsection 3) the court shall determine the day on which it shall summon all the applicants and all other interested parties entered in the land register for the ascertaining of the actual circumstances concerning the conditions of the redemption, and for the establishment of the redemption price.
- (2) If the applicant, or the interested party listed in the land register who has submitted an application for the increase of the redemption price (Section 122), shall not appear at the designated date, it shall be understood that he renounces his application. Otherwise, absence of the interested party listed in the land register does not preclude the proceedings.
- (3) The actual circumstances concerning the conditions of the redemption and the existence of the investment shall be proven under the provisions for summary procedure inexpediently.
- (4) The value of the investment and the value of charges listed in Section 191 of the Execution Law made after the

execution sale shall be ascertained under the provisions for appraisal proceedings (Government Decree No. 100, 1933).

Section 125

(1) The court in accordance with its findings shall either reject the application for redemption by a decision, or permit the redemption and shall serve the decision on the applicant, the interested parties listed in the Land register, the authorized tax office and the State Land Office.

(2) The decision which permits the redemption shall contain:

- a) the designation of the court,
- b) the designation of the applicant and the owner listed in the land register and their representatives with their names, professions, employment, domicile (residente),
- c) the designation of the redeemed real estate with the information given in the land register,
- d) the verdict, which permits the redemption,
- e) the redemption price (Section 117, subsections 1 and 3),
- f) a decision concerning the expenses of the proceedings,
- g) an opinion,
- h) the date of the rendering of the decision

(3) An appeal is permitted from a decision rendered under subsection 1. If the court of the second instance shall alter the decision of the court of the first instance, a further appeal to the court of the third instance is permitted.

Section 126

(1) The decision which permits the redemption shall be effective retroactive to the day of the holding of the execution sale and invalidates any easements granted after the sale; the provisions of Sections 180 and 184 of the execution law shall be applied correspondingly.

(2) After the decision by which the redemption was permitted becomes effective, the order of priority shall be decided under provisions of Sections 188 and 199 of the execution law. The court in the decision concerning the order of priority shall specify the increase of the redemption price under Section 117 subsection 2.

Section 127

The balance of the redemption price together with 5% interest from the day of the enforcement of the decision under Section 125 shall be deposited in court by the applicant within five years from the rendering of the decision.

Section 128

After the deposit of the entire redemption price the court shall decree the manner of payment in a distribution decision.

Section 129

(1) Where the applicant does not pay within the prescribed time limit the redemption price, or renounces the redemption the court shall notify the State Land Office.

(2) The State Land Office is authorized to take over the real estate within 30 days from the notification, under the conditions of the procedure at the time of the assertion of the right.

(3) The State Land Office shall assert its right to take over by depositing the redemption price with the court and by notifying the court which has permitted the redemption.

Section 130

Where the State Land Office does not take over the real estate, the court in its official capacity shall terminate the proceedings and decree the cancellation of the redemption entry in the land registry.

Section 131

(1) Where the proceedings have been terminated or where the real estate is taken over by the State Land Office the applicant shall surrender at once the real estate to the owner entered in the land register or to the State Land Office.

(2) The applicant shall pay the net proceeds of the real estate to the owner entered in the land register or to the State Land Office for the time for which he has held the real estate.

Section 132

The advance payment for the redemption price (Section 120 subsection 2) constitutes simultaneously a deposit for the losses incurred by the applicant, for the payment which the applicant is required to make (Section 131 subsection 2) and for the taxes and public charges against the real estate payable after the day of the enforcement of the decision which permits the redemption which under Section 184 of the execution law are borne by the applicant.

Section 133

(1) Where the applicant has paid the redemption price or where the State Land Office has taken over the real estate because of the non-payment the expenses of the procedure together with the expenses of the curator besides the personal losses incurred by the parties (the applicant and other interested parties entered in the land registry) and the expenses of the legal representatives are preferred items in the distribution of the redemption price.

(2) Where the applicant has not paid the redemption price or has renounced his application and the State Land Office has not taken over the real estate, all the expenses of the proceeding are borne by the applicant.

Section 134

(1) Where the application was submitted by a person cited in Section 118 and this person has failed to prove that he is the only person authorized to effect a redemption the court shall commence proceedings only after the extinction of the time limit under Section 118, subsection 1.

(2) Where the application is made by several separate persons the proceedings shall be conducted jointly for all these applications.

(3) Where several persons satisfy the conditions of the redemption and do not come to an agreement as to a partition the redeemed real estate shall be divided among them equally.

(4) Where one of the applicants has withdrawn its application or has not fulfilled the conditions of the redemption his right and obligations are transferred to the remaining persons; in this case the court shall give to the remaining persons for the satisfaction of the requirements an adequate time limit.

Section 135

An applicant who has withdrawn his application or who has not paid the redemption price on time shall have the sum which he has deposited for the redemption price returned to him after paying the proceeds, the expenses, the taxes, and the public charges listed in Section 132.

Section 136

(1) Where persons listed in Sections 116 and 118 within the time limit specified in Section 119 subsection 1 do not assert the right to the redemption this right shall be transferred to the State Land Office which may assert it either under Sections 115-140 within three months, or under Section 150.

(2) The acquisition of the real estate by the State Land Office under this chapter has the same legal consequences as the acquisition under Section 150.

Section 137

The assertion of the right of redemption under Sections 115-136 and under Section 150 excludes the assertion of execution rights and any other right to redemption.

Section 138

If not decreed otherwise in this chapter (Sections 115-140) the corresponding provisions of the execution law are applied to proceedings mentioned in this chapter.

Section 139

The right of redemption under Sections 115 and 118 belongs only to state citizens of the Slovak Republic.

Section 140

(1) The value of the object of the proceedings under Sections 115-139 is the price for which the Jew bought the real estate at the auction.

(2) Where the redemption was permitted pursuant to the right of redemption under Section 115:

- a) The return of the transfer fee is decreased where the value is under 10,000 crowns to 1% and where the value is under 20,000 crowns to 2%.
- b) The applicant is exempt from liability for the usual fees on the increase of the value of the real estate.

Chapter III

The Requirement to Return the Profit Acquired by the Sale of the Real Estate Bought at the Execution Auction

Section 141

- (1) A Jew is required upon the demand of a non-Jew to pay over the profit (Section 146) acquired by the resale of the real estate bought at the execution auction conducted against the non-Jew.
- (2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to Jewish associations.
- (3) Where the real estate has been resold by the heirs of the Jew the requirement under subsection 1 is binding upon all of them.
- (4) The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to heirs of non-Jews.

Section 142

- (1) Where the Jew (Section 141, subsection 1) has died his heirs are required to pay the profit in proportion to their inheritance.
- (2) Where a Jewish association has ceased to exist (Section 141, subsection 2) the persons (association of persons) who have taken over the property of the extinct Jewish association are required to pay the profit in the proportion of the values taken over by them.
- (3) The requirement to pay the profit under subsections 1 and 2 does not apply to non-Jews and non-Jewish associations.

Section 143

(1) Where a non-Jew, who under the preceding provisions would have had a claim to the profit, has died, his heirs may demand the payment of the profit.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply where the heir is a Jew.

Section 144

The claim for the payment of the profit shall be asserted by a complaint within six months from the day on which this decree becomes effective. Regardless of the amount in dispute, it shall be within the jurisdiction of the district court of the district where the real estate bought by the Jew at the execution sale is situated.

Section 145

(1) Where the real estate is subject to redemption under Chapter 2 (Sections 115-140) a non-Jew may not apply for the repayment of the profit under this chapter (Sections 141-149). In this case, as in the case where the persons listed in Sections 141 and 143 do not assert or cannot assert the rights for the payment of the profit, the profit accrues to the State.

(2) The claim of the State for the payment of the profit shall be asserted under Section 144 within a year from the day on which this decree becomes effective.

Section 146

(1) As profit (Section 141) shall be understood the difference between the price at which the Jew (Jewish association) has bought the real estate at the execution sale and the price for which the real estate was sold.

(2) Where investments were made on the real estate between the time of the execution sale and the resale the profit specified under subsection 1 upon the demand of a Jew shall be decreased by the amount by which ~~was increased~~ the value of the real estate was increased by the investment on the day of its resale, however, only by an amount not exceeding the actual investment made.

(3) Prices prior to October 30, 1918 shall be multiplied by four. A claim for the obtaining of the profit under this chapter (Sections 141-149) devolves only upon State citizens of the Slovak Republic.

Section 147

Only State citizens of the Slovak Republic are entitled to file claims for the allowance of profits under this chapter (Sections 141/149).

Section 148

The payment of the profit under Section 142, subsection 1 does not establish a claim under Section 179 of the Law XI, 1918 to the return or to a decrease of inheritance charges (turnovár taxes and transfer fees).

Section 149

The provisions of this chapter (Sections 141-149) do not apply where 32 years have elapsed from the time of the resale by which the Jew acquired the profit to the time of the assertion of the claim by a non-Jew.

Chapter 4

The Execution of Land Reforms on Jewish Agricultural Real Estate

Section 150

1) Agricultural real estate owned by Jews and Jewish associations shall become on the day specified by the State Land Office through a proclamation in the Uradny Noviny the property of the Slovak State. A supplementary compensation shall be provided for this real estate, the amount of which shall be specified under Section 156 shall be paid by the State Land Office pursuant to Section 159.

2) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to real estate:

- a) which was sold with the consent of the State Land Office (Section 26 of the Law 46, 1940) provided the application for consent was submitted prior to May 30, 1941,

- b) which is subject to redemption under Chapter 2 (Sections 115 to 140) provided the persons listed in subsections 115 and 118 redeem it on time,
- c) which prior to the day specified by the State Land Office under subsection 1 are resold by a court sale under the provisions of Sections 16 to 18 of the Law No. 46 of 1940 provided the execution sale is not cancelled under Section 179 of the Execution Law and provided it is not declared invalid under Sections 185 or 187 of the Execution Law.

Section 151

(1) All real estate is considered agricultural real estate as defined by Section 150 except:

- a) dwelling houses if they are not part of the agricultural units,
- b) construction lots in the built up part of the community (city) if these lots do not form a part of an agricultural real estate unit,
- c) industrial and commercial enterprises (factories)
- d) gardens measuring up to 1,000 square cords [siach] which belong to the real estate listed under letters a and c,

(2) The following are not considered industrial or commercial enterprises (factories) as defined in subsection 1, letter c:

Distilleries, brick yards, saw mills, mills, flour mills and stone quarries if they are part of an agricultural real estate unit.

(3) The president of the State Land Office upon an agreement with the president of the Central Economic Office shall decide in doubtful cases whether or not certain real estate shall be considered as agricultural real estate.

Section 152

(1) The courts upon application of the State Land Office shall enter in the Land Register ~~in the name of the Slovak State~~ the ownership rights to real estate which became the property

of the State under Section 150 (State Land Office) or in the name of the person designated in the application by the State Land Office pursuant to an allotment document or to a purchase agreement.

(2) The court may reject an application of the State Land Office submitted under Section 1 only if it is not within its jurisdiction or contradicts the Land Register rules. There is no appeal from a decision of the court by which the entry of the ownership right under subsection 1 is decreed.

Section 153

(1) A person whose real estate became the property of the State under Section 150 is required upon the payment of the State Land Office to surrender it into the possession of the State (State Land Office) or to a person designated by the State Land Office; in case of non-compliance the court upon the application of the State Land Office shall transfer to the State (State Land Office) or the person designated by the State Land Office the possession of the real estate under Section 180, subsection 2 of the Execution Law.

(2) Until the time when the State Land Office or the person designated by the State Land Office takes over the real estate the person whose real estate became the property of the State under Section 150 is required to administer the real estate according to the rules of customary agricultural management under the threat of penal sanctions under the Decree with the Power of Law No. 240, 1940 and is also required to pay all public taxes, charges, fees, etc., imposed upon him as owner of the real estate and on the real estate itself as well as the contribution under Section 166.

Section 154

(1) Where the real estate which has become the property of the State under Section 150 is at the time of the transfer of ownership leased or tenanted, the rights and the applications of the tenant or lessee towards the State shall remain unchanged until the State Land Office cancels the tenant or lease relationship. Payments of rent by the tenant or the lessee after the day of the transfer of the ownership to the State shall be made by the tenant or by the lessee to the State Land Office.

(2) The State Land Office may cancel the tenancy or the lease relationship by proclamation even before the extinction

of the lease or tenancy agreement. The State Land Office may give notice at any time. It shall, however, give at least 30 days notice; in the case of the tenancy relationship, however, notice may be given only at the end of the agricultural year. The State Land Office shall give notice through a resolution.

(3) The non-payment of taxes or of other public claims by the tenant or the lessee is grounds for the cancellation of the tenant or lessee relationship.

(4) The tenant or the lessee has no claim for the compensation of damages or benefit losses by reason of the fact that the tenancy agreement or the lease are cancelled under subsection 2.

(5) A decision of the State Land Office issued under subsection 2 with documents of execution attached constitutes an official document of court execution.

Section 155

The State Land Office may deal with the real estate after it becomes the property of the State under Section 150 of Law 46 of 1940 or under directives issued by the Government.

Section 156

(1) The amount of the compensation (Section 150) shall be specified by the State Land Office with a view:

- a) to the actual value of the real estate on May 30, 1941, after the deduction of liens and charges existing against the land,
- b) to the actual value of the investments up to the time of the transfer of the real estate. (Section 153, subsection 1),
- c) to the allotment price or the price for which the State Land Office has sold the real estate to the administration of the fund for agricultural reforms (Section 7, subsection 3 of the Law 46, 1940, as amended by subsection 3 of the Law 176, 1940).

- d) to the administration of the State Land Office,
- e) to the contribution to the Fund for agricultural reforms (Section 7, subsection 3 of the Law 46/1940 as amended by Section 3 of 176/1940),
- f) to the price that the Jew (Jewish association) has paid for the real estate,
- g) to the claims of the mortgage creditors.

(2) If the real estate is encumbered with easements or other tangible rights which cannot be expressed in figures and which shall not continue to run with the real estate, the State Land Office in the decision mentioned in subsection 1. shall determine under Section 24 of the Government Decree 100 of 1933 the amount which constitutes their equivalent.

Section 157

The entry of the ownership right under Section 152 has the same legal effect with respect to creditors who at the distribution of the execution sale price have received a claim to a preferred satisfaction, toward mortgage creditors, other persons possessing real rights and third parties as if the real estate were resold at the execution sale on the day of the transfer of the ownership under Section 150 without the termination of liabilities entered in the land register. The State Land Office may decide, however, that certain liabilities entered in the land register shall not be effected by the transfer of the ownership under Section 150 up to the amount in which they would have been satisfied pursuant to the distribution decision if they were terminated.

Section 158

(1) The District Court shall allot the compensation specified under Section 156 upon the application of the State Land Office by means of a decision under Sections 188/99 of the Execution Law with the departures listed in subsections 3 to 6.

(2) The District Court within whose jurisdiction is situated the real estate for which the compensation is allotted is authorized to make the allotment under subsection 1.

(3) In the allotment of compensation the hektar contribution cited in Section 166 shall be considered a preferred claim after public charges, in the amount in which it shall be asserted by the

State Land Office.

(4) The balance of the compensation shall be directed by the court for the payment of public taxes, charges, fees, and their accessories, etc., regardless of whether or not they were imposed on the real estate and which the person who was the owner of the real estate prior to the transfer under Section 150 still owes and which were not paid either in the order of allotments or in the order of priority of mortgage creditors and which became payable prior to the day of the distribution deliberations.

(5) Where the summons to the deliberations concerning the order of priority Porada was not served either on a creditor whose claim has been entered in the land register or a person who was the owner of the real estate prior to the transfer of ownership under Section 150, or within 15 days from its issuance, and proof of service has been received, the court shall appoint a curator and all other summonses and all resolutions shall be served on the curator. The curator represents the participant for whom he was appointed until the latter shall choose his own representative. The compensation of the curator is also a preferred item in the distribution of the compensation.

(6) The court in its official capacity is required to submit to the State Land Office a legal decision accompanied by a legal justification.

Section 159

The State Land Office is required within 30 days after receipt of the distribution decision (Section 158, subsection 6) either

- a) to pay directly to the authorized persons or deposit in court the amount of the claims dealt with in the distribution resolution according to the order of priority of the preferred claims or claims entered in the land register which were not to continue to run with the land or which were not transferred as well as the claims regulated under Section 158, subsection 4.
- b) to see to it that the surplus of the compensation after deduction for damages paid to employees under Section 62 of the Law 46, 1940 is entered in the compensation register (Government Decree 241, 1940).

Section 160

The State Land Office in the court procedure quoted in Sections 158 and 159 has the same right as a creditor who enforces a payment in an execution procedure.

Section 161

Where the State Land Office shall submit to the court a confirmation that it has complied with the requirement in Section 159 the court in its official capacity shall cancel all imposed or registered liability items and charges against the real estate except those which shall continue to run with the land and shall effect under Section 202 of the Execution Law the payment of that part of the compensation which the State Land Office deposited in court to those authorized persons on whose behalf it was deposited.

Section 162

- (1) The inventory of livestock, other movable objects and other items (which belong to real estate) necessary for the agricultural management of the real estate which under Section 150 became the property of the State, may be redeemed by the State Land Office except where such objects belong to non-Jews.
- (2) Where an agreement concerning the amount of the redemption price cannot be reached the State Land Office will determine the redemption price in a decision.
- (3) Where objects redeemed under subsection 1 belong to the owner of the real estate the redemption price constitutes a part of the compensation for the real estate.
- (4) Where objects redeemed under subsection 1 belong to a person other than the owner of the real estate the redemption price shall be paid to the owner of the object.
- (5) Where the State Land Office shall ascertain through inquiry at the authorized district court, the tax office, the district office, or any other office that the rights of third parties are attached to the redeemed objects or where it ascertains that other reasons prevent the payment it shall instead of payment deposit the redemption price in the district court accompanied by a statement of fact.
- (6) The decision of the State Land Office issued under subsection 1 with an enforcement document attached constitutes an official document of court execution.

Section 163

(1) The State Land Office shall serve the summons under Section 153 subsection 1 and the decision issued under Section 153 only on the person whose real estate becomes the property of the State under Section 150; the decision issued under Section 154 subsection 2 shall be served only on the tenant or the lessee and the decision issued under Section 162 shall be served only on the owner of the object.

(2) Where the State Land Office is prevented from serving the decision or the summons on persons listed in subsection 1 or where no confirmation is received concerning the serving of the documents within 15 days from the issuance it shall appoint a curator to represent such persons before the State Land Office.

Section 164

(1) Only when the transfer of the ownership of the real estate under Section 150 has been effected shall the courts in their official capacity revoke the attachment and the compulsory administration except the compulsory administration imposed under the Decree with the Power of Law No. 240 of the year 1940, and also execution proceedings with the exception of those cases listed in Section 150 subsection 1 letter c.

(2) The State Land Office is authorized to demand that the execution sale be declared invalid because certain conditions therefor were not fulfilled under Section 185 of the execution law.

(3) When the execution sale is revoked under Section 179 of the execution law or is declared invalid under Section 185 or Section 187 of the execution law /Section 180, subsection 2/ letter c/ a new execution sale may not be arranged. When the sale was declared invalid under Section 185 of the Execution Law, the bond deposited before a public auction or the surplus of the sums paid at the sale after deduction of the expenses of the sale shall be returned to the purchaser by the court.

Section 165

(1) A creditor who has a mortgage or execution mortgage right, a registered mortgage right, or a registered execution document of the mortgage right against the real estate (Section 15) is required upon the demand of the State Land Office to submit a written declaration within eight days after receipt of the demand stating that his claim entered in the land register actually exists and the amount of such claim as to the principal, interest, and expenses.

(2) For persons who do not possess legal rights, persons who reside outside of the territory of the Slovak territory, and juridical persons the declaration shall be submitted under subsection 1 by their legal representative or trustee.

(3) Persons listed in subsections 1 and 2 and who do not submit a declaration under subsection 1 within eight days from the receipt of the demand or who submit the declaration inaccurately shall be penalized by the district (State police) office upon the motion of the State Land Office by a money fine of from 100 to 100,000 crowns.

Section 166

As long as the agricultural real estate does not become the property of the State under Section 150 subsection 1, or until the State Land Office gives its consent to the resale under Section 26 of the Law No. 46 of the year 1940, the above mentioned office shall assess and collect each year from the owner 20 crowns for each hectare as a contribution for the benefit of the Fund established under Section 30 of the Law No. 46, 1940. This contribution is paid in advance for the entire calendar year. Real estate possessing woodland shall be taken over by the Ministry for Economic Affairs if it has not previously done so, and shall be administered directly by it until the transfer under Section 150 subsection 1 or under Section 26 of the Law No. 46, 1940 is effected.

Chapter V

The Transfer of Jewish Enterprises

Section 167

(1) As Jewish enterprises shall be considered:

- a) the enterprises of individuals if they are Jews,
- b) the enterprises of Jewish associations.

(2) A subsidiary establishment of a Jewish enterprise is considered to be a Jewish enterprise.

(3) The Central Economic Office shall decide in doubtful cases whether the enterprises are Jewish or non-Jewish as defined by this chapter (Sections 167-190).

Section 168

- (1) Jewish owners are required to designate their enterprises in places where it can be seen by a sign "Jewish enterprise."
- (2) Jewish enterprises under a temporary administration shall be designated by the sign "enterprise under temporary administration."
- (3) The Central Economic Office shall issue the signs prescribed in subsections 1 and 2.

Section 169

- (1) Trade authorizations of Jews or Jewish associations which are not being used or which are temporarily suspended are cancelled on the date on which this decree becomes effective.
- (2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply to the authorizations of Jewish seasonal enterprises only when they have not been used during the last season.

Section 170

The Central Economic Office, for the purpose of the exclusion of Jews and Jewish associations from the Slovak economic and social life, may decree:

- a) the liquidation of the Jewish enterprise,
- b) the transfer of the enterprise of the Jew or of a Jewish association to a non-Jew or to a non-Jewish association in which the Jew shall not participate for the amount of the liquidation value of the enterprise (Section 171, subsection 1),
- c) the transfer of the enterprise of the Jew to a non-Jewish association in which the Jew whose enterprise is being transferred shall participate to the amount of the current value of the enterprise (Section 171, subsection 2 and Section 172),
- d) the transfer of the participation of the Jew or Jewish association in commercial associations (shares, original stock, mining shares, factory or other participations) to a non-Jew or a non-Jewish association for the amount of the regular current value of the participation (Section 171, subsection 3 and Section 172) except the case quoted under letter e and only upon the preliminary consent of a commission established at the Slovak National Bank under the Government Decree No. 113 of the year 1939; a representative of the Central Economic

Office shall be a member of this commission in such cases,

- e) the transfer of the participation of the Jew or Jewish association in public commercial share stock companies or open partnerships with mixed liabilities to a non-Jew who shall enter the company as a new shareholder or shall continue being a shareholder in the amount of the regular market value of the participation (Section 171, subsection 4 and Section 172).

Section 171

(1) The liquidation value of the Jewish enterprise (Section 170 letter b) shall be determined by the Central Economic Office; before its determination the Slovak Control and advisory association shall express its opinion within the time limit specified by the Central Economic Office.

(2) The market value of the Jewish enterprise (Section 170(c)) is determined by the Central Economic Office in such a manner that from the liquidation value established under subsection 1 ~~are~~ deducted the debts ascertained under Section 172 and debts acknowledged by the person who takes over the enterprise even if they were not registered.

(3) The market value of the participation of Jews or Jewish associations in commercial joint stock companies (Section 170 (d)) is established by the Central Economic Office which shall take into consideration either the exchange nominal price or the sale price of the participation or the corresponding percentage of the market value of the enterprise established in the manner specified in subsection 2.

(4) The market value of the participation of Jews or Jewish associations in a public commercial joint stock company or open partnerships with mixed liabilities (Section 170 (e)) is determined by the Central Economic Office by a corresponding percentage of the market value of the enterprise established in the manner specified in subsection 2.

Section 172

The Central Economic Office or upon its order a temporary administration for the purpose of ~~the~~ ascertaining the property status of the Jewish enterprise may summon creditors by a proclamation in the Uradny Noviny to assert their claims against the persons whose property is being transferred within 15 days; if they do not do this in the cases of transfers under Section 170 subsection (a) or (e) the claims may not be satisfied from the property of the enterprise should it actually be transferred. The obligations for

(3) Upon the transfer of a participation under Section 170 (d):

- a) the relationship of the person or the company who takes over the enterprise towards the creditors is not affected,
- b) in the case of a public commercial share stock company or an open partnership with mixed liabilities the Central Economic Office shall regulate the relationship among the shareholders.

(4) Upon the transfer of participations under Section 170 (e):

- a) the relationship of the joint stock company toward the creditors remains the same, however, with the limitation that the creditors shall be satisfied only if they register their claims under Section 172,
- b) the Central Economic Office shall regulate the relationship among the shareholders; it may not take measures to the detriment of the status of the existing non-Jewish shareholders.

Section 176

(1) In the case of a transfer of an enterprise under Section 170 (b) the person who takes over the enterprise is required within 120 days from serving of the decision concerning the transfer of the enterprise to deposit into court the sum which would correspond to the liquidation value of the enterprise at the district court within whose jurisdiction the enterprise is situated.

(2) The court shall distribute the sum (subsection 1) among the creditors of the person whose enterprise is being transferred. The court for this purpose immediately after the serving of the decision concerning the transfer of the enterprise through a proclamation in the Central Court Recorder shall summon the creditors to register, within 15 days, their claims by declaring their amount, their justification, the actual facts on which they are based as well as the proof thereof; if the non-mortgage creditors do not comply with this summons their claims may not be satisfied from the distribution sum. If the declared amount is under litigation the name of the court and the number of the document shall be given. A copy of the proclamation shall be served by the court on the authorized tax office.

taxes, charges, and other state claims shall be ascertained by an inquiry at the authorized tax office. The inquiry takes the place of sending a copy of the proclamation to the Uradny Noviny.

Section 173

Where it is ascertained that the property of the Jewish enterprise was consciously reduced contrary to rules of the proper economic management the Central Economic Office may decree its supplementation from another property of the person whose enterprise is to be transferred or from the property of the members of the Jewish association.

Section 174

(1) The Central Economic Office, during the liquidation of the enterprise (Section 170 (a)), specifies the conditions and the manner of liquidation; in this it may deviate from the existing provisions concerning the procedure during liquidation. The resolution concerning the liquidation and its conditions is published in Uradny Noviny at the expense of the owner of the enterprise. The trade authorization of the Jew or the Jewish association terminates with the elapse of the liquidation time limit.

Section 175

(1) With the transfer of an enterprise under Section 170(b) the debts of the person whose enterprise is being transferred do not go over to the person who takes over the enterprise except in the cases cited in Section 176, subsection 4. Creditors whose obligations are not assumed shall be satisfied under Section 176 from the liquidation sum. The obligation of the person whose enterprise is being transferred towards the creditors shall not be affected.

(2) Upon the transfer of an enterprise under Section 170 (c):

- a) the debts of the person whose enterprise is being transferred are taken over by the non-Jewish association only in so far as they were registered under Section 172,
- b) the Central Economic Office shall regulate the relationship of the shareholders,
- c) the obligations of the person whose enterprise is being transferred towards the creditors remain the same.

(3) In the proclamation the court shall specify the time limit for the distribution of the liquidation deposit. The time limit is specified in such a way that the distribution deliberations shall be conducted within 45 days at the latest after the promulgation of the proclamation. Mortgage claims to the real estate which belongs to the enterprise shall be satisfied in the first place from the liquidation sum of the real estate which has been taken over according to the order of priority of claims entered in the land register under the provisions of the execution procedure. Where the creditors who have claims other than mortgage claims against the person whose enterprise is being transferred do not come to an agreement the court shall decide the order and the manner of satisfaction of the claims under the provisions of the execution procedure; where the claims cannot be entirely satisfied from the liquidation sum, the court shall proceed under the principles of bankruptcy proceedings.

(4) Within the time limit specified in subsection 1, that part of the sum which is intended for debts of the enterprise which are recognized by the court and assumed by the party who takes over the enterprise shall not be deposited. A person who takes over the non-Jewish mortgage claims may assume the debt upon the consent of the mortgage creditors; in the case of Jewish mortgage claims he is authorized to assume the debt also without such consent. Upon the consent of the creditor, the person who takes over the enterprise may also assume debts other than mortgage debts of the enterprise.

(5) For the deposit of that part of the sum which falls to the Jewish creditors the Central Economic Office may grant a time limit up to five years and may determine the amount of the payments. The Central Economic Office may connect the permission for such payments with an obligation to deposit an adequate guarantee.

(6) The mortgage creditor at the time at which he terminates the credit to the person who takes over the enterprise shall comply with the conditions existing in favor of the person whose enterprise is being transferred. A transfer under this decree may not be a reason for the termination of credit even when otherwise stipulated.

(7) The person whose enterprise is being transferred is required to surrender at once pursuant to the resolution of the Central Economic Office his enterprise to the person who takes it over.

(8) After the deposit of a sum which corresponds to the specified value of real estate which belongs to the enterprise, or after the transfer of debts connected with it the court in its official capacity shall enter the ownership rights on behalf of the person who takes over the enterprise and simultaneously shall cancel the liabilities which were not assumed.

Section 177

From the sum which would fall to the person whose enterprise has been transferred after the satisfaction of the creditors under Section 176 the authorized court shall order the payment of 20% to the State for the benefit of the general treasury administration.

Section 178

(1) In a case of the transfer of an enterprise under Section 170(c) the Central Economic Office shall specify the conditions and the manner of the payment of the market value of the enterprise (Section 171, subsection 2).

(2) In a case of the transfer of participations in commercial companies under Section 170 (d) and (e) the Central Economic Office shall specify the conditions and the manner of the payment of the market value of the participation (Section 171 subsections 3 and 4).

Section 179

(1) Where the person who took over the enterprise is not authorized to conduct the trade under existing legal provisions, the Central Economic Office may grant a complete or a partial dispensation under the legal provisions; it is not, however, bound by any prescribed procedure.

(2) Pursuant to a resolution of the Central Economic Office concerning the arrangement of the transfer of an enterprise the authorized trade office shall grant to the person who takes over the enterprise after the latter has paid the incorporation dues, a trade authorization without any further procedure. The person who takes over the enterprise may conduct the trade until the granting of the trade authorization on the basis of the resolution of the Central Economic Office concerning the arrangement of the transfer.

(3) The decree concerning the transfer of a participation takes the place of the authorization under the Decree with the Power of Law No. 359 of the year 1940.

(4) Simultaneously with the rendering of the decision by the Central Economic Office concerning the transfer of an enterprise the trade authorization of the Jew or the Jewish association is terminated.

Section 180

(1) The Central Economic Office is authorized after the decision of liquidation but at the latest within 15 days from the lapse of the liquidation time limit, or within 15 days after the rendering of the decision concerning the transfer (Section 170) to

take over the trade premises affected by the proceedings under this chapter (Sections 167/190.) If these premises have been taken over without the consent of the Central Economic Office within the above mentioned time limit, the Central Economic Office may cancel the lease agreement. The cancellation measure constitutes an execution title under Section 190, subsection 2 of the Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928.

(2) Sections 2 and 3 of the Law No. 335 of the year 1939 apply to the procedure under Section 1.

Section 181

(1) A person or a non-Jewish association (Section 170) which takes over an enterprise shall manage the enterprise in the customary businesslike manner.

(2) Until the liquidation or the regular (market) value of the enterprise or the participation in commercial joint stock companies shall be paid out or until other obligations resulting from the transfer shall be satisfied:

- a) The enterprise may not be liquidated without the permission of the Central Economic Office.
- b) The enterprise is subject to the supervision of the Central Economic Office.
- c) A temporary administration may be appointed for the enterprise if the requirements of careful business management are violated in its conduct.

(3) Where the conditions concerning the payment of the liquidation or the regular (market) value of the enterprise or the participation in commercial joint stock companies are not satisfied on time without a proper reason, the decision concerning the transfer may be revoked and the enterprise or the participation may be transferred to another applicant; in the latter case the person who has originally taken over the enterprise is liable for the actual damages and is required to pay for the expenses of the procedure.

(4) The Central Economic Office may within two years after the arrangement of a transfer under Section 170, letters b and c appoint for the enterprise a temporary administration upon the proposal of the authorized tax administrative office if the owner of the enterprise does not pay regularly the taxes and other public claims. The expenses connected with the temporary administration

may not be deducted from the taxes of the owner under the Law concerning Direct Taxes.

(5) Against the property of an enterprise listed in subsection 4 no attachment may be levied within two years after the transfer as security for undeclared and unpaid taxes as well as other public charges.

Section 182

(1) In the case of real estate of a Jew or a Jewish association which serves entirely or in its greater part for conduct of the enterprise, the Central Economic Office may decree the transfer of the real estate of the Jew or Jewish association together with the enterprise even when the owner of the real estate is not the owner of the enterprise.

(2) In the case of real estate of a Jew or Jewish association which is being transferred along with an enterprise, the Central Economic Office may request the court to enter the intended transfer in the land register.

Section 183

The Central Economic Office may request the court to undertake an evaluation and put the parties (the person who takes over the enterprise, the person whose enterprise is being taken over) and witnesses under oath concerning the proper application of court regulations applicable to the granting of legal aid.

Section 184

The provisions concerning court recesses do not apply to court procedures under this chapter (Sections 167/180).

Section 185

The Central Economic Office may decree the required declaration of all essential facts which are necessary for the execution of this chapter (Sections 167/190). These facts may be used only for the purposes of this chapter.

Section 186

The expenses of the administrative or court procedure, with the exception of expenses of legal representation, as well as taxes, charges and other State fees are a preferred item in the distribution. (Section 176)

Section 187

(1) The base of the transfer charges and of the turnover tax is the amount established by the Central Economic Office.

(2) The joining of a new shareholder or the continuing of an old shareholder (Section 170, letter e) as well as the increase of the participation of a non-Jewish shareholder who was a shareholder in the already existing public commercial joint stock company or open partnership with mixed liabilities (Section 170, letter d) is not considered as a new company agreement; in this case only the value of the transferred participation established by the Central Economic Office is subject to fees and charges.

Section 188

(1) Non-compliance with an order under Section 173 concerning the supplementation of the property assets of a Jewish enterprise as well as the provisions of Section 168, subsections 1 and 2, Section 176, subsection 7, Section 181 subsections 1 and 2 letter a, and finally non-compliance with an order under Section 185 is punishable as a violation by the district (State police) office by imprisonment from 10 days to 6 months and by a money fine from 1,000 to 500,000 crowns. In the case of inability to pay, the money fine is replaced by imprisonment from 10 days to 6 months.

(2) The following are punishable by the penalties prescribed in subsection 1:

- a) A Jew who independently practices a trade without a trade authorization,
- b) A Jew who conducts a house to house peddling business without a peddler's license,
- c) Tradesmen who use their authorization to cover up the unauthorized exercise of a trade by a Jew as well as a Jew who instigates such a misuse or who permits this authorization to be misused for the covering up of his unauthorized practice of the trade.

Section 189

The Central Economic Office may issue directives by a proclamation in the Uradny Noviny concerning restrictions upon Jewish enterprises and Jewish associations under temporary administration.

Section 190

Whoever consciously and untruthfully states essential facts or uses such essential facts to inveigle a permit or a decision under this chapter (Section 167/190) is punishable, if the act

does not constitute a more serious offense, by the district court for a misdemeanor by imprisonment up to one year and by a money fine from 100 to 200,000 crowns. In case of inability to pay, the money fine is replaced by imprisonment from 1 day to 6 months.

Chapter 6

The Transfer of Other Real Estate

Section 191

(1) The immovable property of Jews and Jewish associations becomes on the day specified by the Government by a proclamation in the Slovensky Zakonnik the property of the Slovak State (the Central Economic Office).

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to the immovable property which shall be considered as agricultural real estate (Section 151) or as the property assets of enterprises (Sections 167 to 190) and pharmacies (Sections 102 to 109).

Section 192

(1) The courts upon the demand of the Central Economic Office shall enter in the land register the ownership rights to the real estate which under Section 191, subsection 1 becomes the property of the State in the name of the Slovak State (Central Economic Office) or pursuant to a document issued in connection with a seizure (Section 199, subsection 1, letter b) in the name of the persons designated in the demand by the Central Economic Office.

(2) The court may reject a demand of the Central Economic Office submitted under subsection 1 only if it is not within its jurisdiction or contradicts the land register regulations.

(3) No appeal is permitted against a decision of the court which decrees the entry of the rights of ownership under subsection 2.

Section 193

(1) The temporary administrations of the real estate listed under Section 191, subsection 1, shall exercise the temporary administration for the State even after the issuance of the proclamation (Section 191, subsection 1) until further provisions are made by the Central Economic Office.

(2) The net proceeds of the temporary administration (Section 191, subsection 1) accrue to the fund for the support of Jewish emigration.

Section 194

Persons (associations of persons) whose real estate under Section 191, subsection 1 becomes the property of the Slovak State are required upon the demand of the Central Economic Office to surrender the real estate to the State (Central Economic Office); where they do not comply with this regulation the authorized court upon the motion of the Central Economic Office shall introduce the State (the Central Economic Office) into the holding of the real estate under Section 180, subsection 2 of the Execution Law.

Section 195

(1) Where the real estate, which under Section 191, subsection 1 becomes the property of the Slovak State, is leased (tenanted) the rights and the obligations of the lessee (tenant) toward the State remain unchanged, i.e., the same as they were toward the previous lessor with the restrictions listed in subsections 2 and 3.

(2) Where the lessee (tenant) mentioned in subsection 1 is a Jew or a Jewish enterprise the Central Economic Office may terminate the lease (tenancy) relationship by a notice. The Central Economic Office will specify the length of the notice which, however, shall not be less than 14 days.

(3) Where the lessee (tenant) does not pay taxes, charges, and other public claims, this constitutes a reason for the termination of the lease (tenancy) relationship.

(4) The lessee (tenant) has no claim to compensation for damages or for the loss of profit by reason of the fact that the lease (tenancy) relationship was terminated under subsections 2 or 3.

(5) A decision of the Central Economic Office rendered under subsection 2 with enforcement document attached constitutes an official document of court execution.

Section 196

Compensation is due for real estate which becomes the property of the State under Section 191, subsection 1; the amount and the conditions of payment of the compensation shall be specified by the Central Economic Office by the issuance of a decision which takes into consideration the regular (market) value and the claims of non-Jewish mortgage creditors pursuant to directives issued by the Government.

Section 197

(1) If to the real estate (Section 191, subsection 1) there are attached easements or other public charges not expressed in figures which will not continue to run with the land, the Central Economic Office shall specify in a decision issued pursuant to Section 196 an amount which shall be considered as the equivalent thereof under Section 24 of the Government Decree 100 of the year 1933.

(2) If to the real estate (Section 191, subsection 1) there are attached mortgage rights, the mortgage creditor in recalling the credit /foreclosing/ against the person who has taken over the real estate shall comply with the conditions which existed in his relationship with the person whose real estate has been transferred. A transfer under this chapter (Sections 191 to 204) may not constitute a reason for the recalling of the credit /foreclosing/, even where it was otherwise stipulated.

Section 198

The Central Economic Office by decree ^{may} require a declaration of all essential facts which are necessary for the execution of the provisions of this chapter (Sections 191 to 204). These essential facts may be used only for the purpose of executing the provisions of this chapter.

Section 199

(1) The Slovak State (the Central Economic Office) may deal in the following way with real estate which (Section 191, subsection 1) became its property:

- a) hold title
- b) sell to non-Jewish Slovak residents or to non-Jewish juridical persons in return for a transfer value /sufficient consideration/.
- c) lease to non-Jewish Slovak residents or non-Jewish juridical persons.

(2) The Central Economic Office shall determine the transfer value and the amount of the rent (subsection 1, letters b and c) with a view to local conditions and pursuant to directives issued by the Government.

(3) The conditions and the manner, of holding in ownership by the State (subsection 1, letter a) of the sale (subsection 1, letter b), and of the lease (subsection 1, letter c), as well as the manner of payment and the administration of the transfer value and of the rent under subsection 1 shall be specified by the Central Economic Office by a general proclamation in Úradný Noviny or by a decision in individual cases pursuant to directives issued by the Government.

Section 200

(1) The compensation specified in Section 196 shall be deposited in court by the Slovak State (Central Economic Office) with the district court of the district in which the real estate is located (Section 191, subsection 1); the court shall distribute this compensation after serving notice of the decision (Section 196) under the provisions of Sections 189/199 of the Law LX of the year 1881 and of Section 35 of the Law LIII of 1912, with the exceptions listed in subsections 2 and 4.

(2) The balance of the compensation the court shall order to be deposited and used for such public taxes, charges, fees, etc., and their accessories, regardless of whether or not they were imposed against the real estate, which were owed by the person who was the owner of the property prior to the transfer under Section 191, subsection 1 and which were not paid up either in the allotment order or in order of priority of mortgage creditors and which became payable prior to the date of the distribution proceedings. The court shall pay any surplus remaining to the fund for the support of Jewish emigration.

(3) Where the summons for the proceedings concerning the order of priority of creditors can not be served on creditors whose claims are listed in the land register or on the person who was the owner of the real estate, or where no proof of service has been received within 15 days after the issuance of the summons, the court shall appoint a curator and any summonses or further decisions shall be served on the curator. The curator represents the participant for whom he was appointed until the former provides his own representative. The expenses of the curator are a preferred claim in the distribution of the compensation.

(4) The court in its official capacity is required to serve on the Central Economic Office the decision for distribution together with a legal opinion.

Section 201

After the deposit of the compensation in court (Section 200) and after the decision of distribution has been issued the court in its official capacity shall cancel all charges entered against the real estate provided they do not run with the land.

Section 202

Where the Central Economic Office cannot serve the decision under Section 192, subsection 1, on persons (associations of persons) whose property under Section 191, subsection 1 has become the property of the State or where proof of service has not been received within 15 days after the issuance of the decision, it shall execute the delivery of the compensation by the act of publishing the decision in the Uradny Noviny.

Section 203

(1) After the issuance of the proclamation under Section 191, subsection 1, the courts are required in their official capacity to revoke the attachment, the compulsory administration and the execution procedures connected with the real estate which thereafter becomes the property of the State.

(2) Where, however, the real estate has, on the day of the transfer of the ownership right to the State (Section 191, subsection 1), already been resold at auction, but the auction purchaser has not been as yet entered as the owner in the land register, the real estate falls to the ownership of the State but only if sale at auction is recalled under Section 179 of the Execution Law, or declared invalid under Sections 185 or 187 of the Execution Law; the Central Economic Office is authorized to demand that the sale be declared invalid for non-compliance with the conditions of sale by the purchaser under Section 185 of the Execution Law.

Section 204

(1) Non-compliance with an order issued under Section 198 is punishable as a violation by the district (State) police office by imprisonment from 10 days to 6 months and a money fine of 1,000 to 500,000 crowns. In case of inability to pay, the money fine is replaced by imprisonment from 10 days to 6 months.

(2) An attempt is also punishable.

Chapter 7

The Redemption of the Agricultural Inventory

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Section 205

The State Land Office may except in the cases listed in Section 162, redeem the agricultural inventory of livestock and other movable objects used in the operation of agricultural real estate which belongs to Jews or Jewish associations.

Section 206

The corresponding provisions of Section 162 apply to a redemption under Section 205.

Chapter VIII

The Transfer of Other Movable Property

Section 207

- (1) The Central Economic Office may decree a compulsory sale at the regular (market) price of movable property of Jews or Jewish associations to non-Jewish natural or juridical persons residing in Slovakia.
- (2) The Central Economic Office may require the objects listed in subsection 1 to be ascertained.
- (3) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to:
 - a) objects intended directly for religious services or for religious practices at home, prayer books, equipment belonging to premises intended for religious services, the manufacture of coffins and crypts, and objects directly used for burials;
 - b) religious relics and family photographs;
 - c) orders, service medals, and other honorary insignia;
 - d) objects required for the exercise of a profession or trade;
 - e) house and kitchen utensils necessary in housekeeping, dishes, cooking and eating utensils, tile stoves, kitchen ranges, objects necessary for clothing and necessary bed linen;

- f) medicine and other objects required in case of sickness or physical defects;
- g) victuals, fuel, and means of lighting required for one month;
- h) livestock and other movable objects used for the operation of agricultural real estate (Sections 162 and 205) in so far as the latter belong to Jews or Jewish associations.

Section 208

(1) The regular (market) value of the objects listed in Section 207 is determined by the Central Economic Office after having received the opinion of an expert and taking into consideration the purchase price and the depreciation of the object. The value of each object shall be determined separately.

(2) The applicant is required upon the demand of the Central Economic Office to deposit an adequate advance payment for the expenses of the appraisal procedure which in each case is borne by the applicant.

Section 209

(1) The Central Economic Office shall issue a decision concerning the compulsory sale and shall submit it to the district court and to the tax office of the district in which the object of the compulsory sale is located.

(2) In this decision (subsection 1) the Central Economic Office shall specify the conditions and the manner of payment of the regular (market) value; it may grant a time limit for the payment of this regular (market) value in payments distributed over five years at the most. The Central Economic Office may make the deposit of an adequate bond a condition for the granting of time payments.

Section 210

(1) In the case of a compulsory sale under Section 207 the person who has taken over the object is required to deposit in court the regular (market) value at the district court of the district in which the object of the compulsory sale is located.

(2) The court shall distribute the sum specified under Section 208 among the creditors of the person whose object is being sold. For this purpose, after the serving of the

decision concerning the compulsory sale of the objects listed in Section 207 it shall, by means of an announcement in the Central Court Recorder, notify creditors to declare their claims within fifteen days after the publication; the claims shall be accompanied by a document stating the amount thereof, the charges, the actual facts on which they are based, the proof thereof and a statement showing whether or not they have a certain right to the object of the compulsory sale. Non-compliance with this provision may result in the non-satisfaction of the claims from the distributed sum (Section 36 of the Law 23, 1928). A copy of the announcement shall be served on the court and on the respective tax office.

(3) In the announcement the court shall at the same time specify the time of the distribution of the regular (market) value.

(4) From the distribution sum shall be satisfied in the first place the expenses of the proclamation (subsection 2) and the expenses of the court proceedings under this chapter (Section 207-214), mortgages declared on time and the execution claims of creditors of the person whose property is being sold pursuant to the provisions of Section 37 of the Law 23, 1928.

Section 211

Upon receipt of the decision concerning the compulsory sale the recipient acquires a claim to take possession of the objects and in this manner becomes the owner thereof. The decision with enforcement documents attached constitutes an official document of court execution.

Section 212

Where the person who takes over the object does not fulfill on time the conditions for the compensation of the regular (market) value (Section 208 subsection 2) the Central Economic Office may take away the objects and transfer them to the ownership of another applicant. The person who has taken over the objects originally is required to compensate the Central Economic Office by a specified sum for the use of the objects and for the expenses of the proceedings; he is also liable for any damages.

Section 213

(1) If a non-Jew or a non-Jewish association has an interest in the object the compulsory sale (Section 207) is arranged only where the person who has taken over the object in the application for compulsory sale, or upon the demand of the Central Economic Office, shall prove that he agreed with the owner to assume the

balance of the purchase price plus charges or that he would pay to him the balance of the purchase price with interest. The owner is required to accept this payment.

(2) The fact that to such an object is attached the ownership right of a Jew (Jewish association) does not prevent a compulsory sale.

(3) Execution and other mortgage rights shall not prevent a compulsory sale under Section 207 and they shall be satisfied from the regular (market) value (Section 210, subsection 4).

(4) The execution court (tax office) after being served with a decision concerning compulsory sale (Section 201 subsection 1) shall postpone, in its official capacity, the execution proceedings.

Section 214

From any surplus remaining (Section 210, subsection 4) the court shall decree that a contribution of 50% shall be paid to the fund for the emigration of Jews. The balance shall be credited to the frozen account of the Jew (Jewish association).

Book V

The Fund for the Subsidy of Jewish Emigration

Section 215

A fund for the subsidy of Jewish emigration, hereinafter referred to as "fund", shall be established in the Central Economic Office. The fund shall be administered under a charter which the Central Economic Office shall submit to the government for approval within 30 days after this decree becomes effective.

Book VI

The Administration of the Property

Chapter I

Temporary Administration of Dwellings

Section 216

(1) The Central Economic Office for important economic and social reasons may impose a temporary administration on the

residential property of Jews, Jewish associations, Jewish endowments and funds for which compulsory administration has not been demanded by the State Land Office.

(2) A temporary administration may not be imposed upon residential property against which a compulsory court administration has already been imposed. In the case of the imposition of a compulsory court administration, the temporary administration under Subsection 1 becomes effective.

Section 217

Any Slovak State citizen of ^{good} moral conduct who is at least 24 years old and possesses the required knowledge and experience may be a temporary administrator.

Section 218

(1) The temporary administrator exercises for the owner and for his account all rights and duties except the right to sell the property. He is responsible for any damages which may result from the negligent conduct of his duties connected with the administration. In exercising his duties the temporary administrator is required to follow the suggestions of the Central Economic Office.

(2) Before assuming the office, the temporary administrator shall take an oath administered by a representative of the Central Economic Office.

(3) The temporary administrator is required to keep official secrecy concerning essential facts which become known to him in the exercise of the temporary administration.

(4) The temporary administrator is required to conduct the administration personally, to submit accounts, reports and explanations to the Central Economic Office; interested parties may request from the temporary administrator a copy of accounts submitted for the entire previous year; the temporary administrator is required to furnish such accounts prior to the end of January at the latest of each year; the interested parties may submit within 15 days after receipt of a copy, the Central Economic Office objections against the accounts; the Central Economic Office shall render a final decision on such objections. The expenses of the examination of the accounts are borne by the applicant.

(5) The temporary administrator possesses a claim for the reimbursement of cash expenses and for compensation against the owner. The Central Economic Office shall determine the amount of the compensation. A decision rendered by the Central Economic Office

concerning the amount of the compensation constitutes an execution title under Section 90, subsection 2 of the Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928. The compensation which has been paid does not constitute an item of deduction under the Law concerning Direct Taxation.

(6) The temporary administrator may use the administered house as a residence (apartment) only with the permission of the Central Economic Office and under conditions specified by the latter.

(7) The Central Economic Office may at any time change the temporary administrator or cancel the temporary administration.

Section 219

(1) The temporary administrator may make provisions which are not within the scope of customary management particularly he may mortgage the property and give permission for the filing of a mortgage right in place of the owner whose right is entered in the land register but only with the permission of the Central Economic Office.

(2) The Central Economic Office supervises the management by the temporary administrator and sees to it that obstructions and unfairness are eliminated in the conduct of temporary administration.

(3) From the receipts of temporary administration are paid in the first place, public taxes and charges, insurance premiums, salaries, contributions to social insurance, interest and principal on mortgages and other liabilities. Details concerning the management of the proceeds and dealings with them shall be determined by the Central Economic Office.

Section 220

The imposition and the cancellation of the temporary administration shall be entered in the land register. This entry has the same legal consequence as the entry of a compulsory court administration.

Section 221

A temporary administrator who commits a serious violation of his duties is punished for such violation by the district (State police) office by a money fine from 100 to 100,000 crowns which in case of inability to pay will be replaced by imprisonment from 1 day to 3 months.

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- (2) A suspended sentence may not be imposed.

Chapter 2

Trustees and Temporary Administrators in Industrial, Commercial and Handicraft Enterprises.

Part 1

General Provisions

Section 222

The Central Economic Office may at any time appoint for a Jewish enterprise, a trustee or temporary administrator.

Section 223

(1) Any Slovak State citizen of good moral conduct who has reached his 24th year and who if possible has the requisite knowledge and experience may be a trustee or a temporary administrator.

(2) The trustee or the temporary administrator in the exercise of his function has the status of a public official. This function does not establish a service relationship either towards the enterprise or towards the State.

(3) Before assuming his duties, a trustee or temporary administrator shall take an oath administered by a representative or by an authorized person of the Central Economic Office.

(4) The Central Economic Office may at any time change the trustee or the temporary administrator or cancel the trusteeship or the temporary administration.

Section 224

(1) The trustee or the temporary administrator is required to observe the regulations and orders issued by the Central Economic Office whether they are of a general character or issued individually as the case arises.

(2) The trustee or the temporary administrator shall also supervise the observance of the provisions of Book 4, Chapter 5 (Sections 167/190).

(3) The trustee or the temporary administrator is required to keep official secrecy concerning essential facts which may become known to him during the exercise of the trusteeship or the temporary administration.

Section 225

The trustee or the temporary administrator possesses a claim for the reimbursement of cash expenses and for compensation, the amount of which shall be determined by the Central Economic Office and charged to the enterprise. The payment of the cash expenses and of the compensation may be enforced under Section 90, subsection 2 of Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928, pursuant to a resolution of the Central Economic Office.

PART II
Trustee

Section 226

- (1) A trustee may not use any other designation than "trustee."
- (2) A trustee has a control function; he supervises the management of the enterprise and makes proposals for the elimination of obstructions where the enterprise is not being conducted with the customary business care. For this purpose he may examine all the books and entries and other auxiliary documents connected with the management of the enterprise; he may not, however, receive or make any payments for the enterprise.
- (3) Technical and professional organizations (trade cooperatives, business syndicates and their associations, chambers of commerce and industrial chambers, the Central Association of Slovak Industry, etc.) are required to give advice and information within the scope of their jurisdiction without remuneration to the trustee upon his request.

Part 3

Temporary Administration

Section 227

- (1) The temporary administrator is required to make all provisions necessary for orderly and accurate conduct of the enterprise for the account of the holder former owner of the enterprise. The temporary administrator takes over the administration of the enterprise and everything connected with it. He is liable for any damages which may result from the neglect of his duties.
- (2) The temporary administrator shall represent the enterprise entrusted to his administration before courts and offices.
- (3) The temporary administrator is required to exercise the administration personally and to submit to the Central Economic

Office reports concerning his management within the period of time specified by that office, and to submit any reports and explanations required.

Section 228

(1) The temporary administrator must secure the permission of the Central Economic Office before making any provisions which are not within the scope of customary management or if he wants to make provisions of extraordinary importance.

(2) The Central Economic Office supervises the management of the temporary administrator and in its official capacity sees to it that any obstructions or unfairness existing in this management be eliminated.

(3) The temporary administrator shall pay from the proceeds of the temporary administration all expenses connected with the administration as well as expenses connected with the customary conduct of the enterprise; he shall pay, in the first place, all public taxes and charges, salaries, contributions to social insurance, interest and principal on mortgage claims, insurance premiums, etc.

(4) The net proceeds of the temporary administration of the enterprise after computation are transferred to the holder /former owner/ of the enterprise to his frozen account (Section 64). The holder /former owner/ of the enterprise is, however, required, if the Central Economic Office so determines, to deposit the cash necessary for the conduct of the enterprise and to compensate its deficits. The resolution rendered by the Central Economic Office is an execution title under Section 90, subsection 2, of the Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928.

Section 229

The compulsory administration may seize only such net proceeds as would have fallen to the holder /under Section 228, subsection 4/.

Section 230

(1) The establishment and cancellation of the temporary administration shall be entered in the proper public book if real estate constitutes a part of the enterprise. The entry of the establishment of the temporary administration has the legal effect that to the temporary administration may be appointed anyone who according to the entry has acquired the right to the enterprise.

(2) Where the business firm of the holder /former owner/ of the enterprise is entered in the register of business firms, the

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appointment or the cancellation of the temporary administration and the name of the temporary administrator shall also be entered in this register upon the motion of the Central Economic Office.

Part 4

Penal and Final Provisions

Section 231

(1) A trustee or a temporary administrator who has committed a serious violation of duties imposed upon him by the provisions of Sections 222/230, or who does not comply with the regulations or with the order of the Central Economic Office (Section 224, subsection 1), is punishable for such a violation by the district (State police) office by imprisonment from one day to three months and by a money fine from 100 to 100,000 crowns. In case of inability to pay, the fine is replaced by imprisonment from one day to 3 months.

(2) A suspended sentence may not be imposed.

Section 232

The provisions of the Government Decree No. 137 of the year 1939 as amended by the Decree with the Power of Law No. 327 of the year 1939 do not apply to trustees and temporary administrators in Jewish enterprises.

Book 7

The Reimbursement of Expenses Connected with the Supervisions, Control and the Establishment of the Liquidation and Market Value of the Jewish and Aryanized Enterprises and of Jewish Property.

Section 233

(1) The expenses connected with the supervision, control and the establishment of the liquidation value of Jewish enterprises as well as the expenses of the control of enterprises transferred under Section 170 or listed in Section 181, subsection 4 are borne by the owner of the enterprise.

(2) Expenses connected with the supervision and control of the temporary administration of residential property of Jews and Jewish associations are borne by the owner of the house property.

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(3) The expenses connected with the establishment of the market value of the objects of legal transactions under Section 53 are borne by the persons listed therein.

Section 234

(1) The amount of the expenses (Section 233) is determined by the Central Economic Office.

(2) A decision of the Central Economic Office which determines the amount of the expenses constitutes an execution title under Section 90, subsection 2 of the Government Decree No. 8 of the year 1928.

Section 235

Expenses listed in Section 233 do not constitute an item of deduction under the Law concerning Direct Taxes.

Book VIII

Special Provisions in Matters Connected with Taxes and Charges

Chapter I

Provisions Concerning Taxes

Section 236

(1) The provisions of Article 1, subsection 3, part 2 of the Law No. 266 of the year 1936 as amended by Article 29 of the Government Decree No. 160 of the year 1939 do not apply to Jewish taxpayers and to Jewish associations commencing with the year 1940.

(2) The non-Jewish owners of enterprises or the property assets of non-Jewish enterprises are not liable for the tax on general profits imposed pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 against the proceeds of former Jewish enterprises.

Section 237

(1) Official decisions and the provisions of financial offices (commissions) in matters connected with direct taxes and turnover taxes issued after January 1, 1930 and prior to December 31, 1940 referring to Jewish taxpayers, to non-Jewish spouses of Jews, and to Jewish associations may be examined and according to the result of the examination they may be repealed, replaced by others or amended, without giving any reasons regardless of whether or not they have taken effect. Reductions on taxes obtained at execution sales and settlements may also be repealed.

(2) The provisions of subsection 1 apply also to taxes on property and on the increase on property in cases of charitable donations or of alleviations under Section 5, Law 6 of the year 1924.

Section 238

(1) The periods of limitation specified in Sections 277 and 280 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes, in Section 45 subsections 1 to 4, of the Law concerning the Turnover Tax which have expired between January 1, 1930, December 31, 1940, or in the case of taxpayers listed in Section 237, subsection 1, have been renewed, commence running again on January 1, 1941.

(2) The renewal of limitation periods under subsection 1 applies also to tax provisions which heretofore did not acquire legal validity, insofar as in an appeal the period of limitation has been protested.

Section 239

(1) The provisions of Section 238 subsection 1 apply correspondingly to the renewal of limitation periods specified for the instigation of criminal proceedings under Sections 206 and 208, subsection 2 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes and Section 45 of subsections 8 to 10 of the Law concerning Turnover Tax.

(2) The provisions of Section 202 subsection 2, Section 204 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes, and Section 44, subsection 1, No. 3 of the Law concerning the Turnover Tax concerning suspended sentences for fines in penal proceedings established under subsection 1 are suspended.

Section 240

(1) The right of the State to enforce the payment of taxes, together with additions thereto and charges, for the tax years 1927 et seq. against taxpayers listed in Section 237, subsection 1, is renewed and the period of limitation commences running again on January 1, 1941, even in cases where, prior to December 31, 1940, the time limits specified in Section 281 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes and Section 45, Subsection 5 of the Law concerning the Turnover Tax had already expired, or in cases where on that date they were still running.

(2) The right of the State to enforce the payment of taxes on property and on the increase of property under Law No. 309 of 1920 from taxpayers listed in Section 237, subsection 1 as long as the limitation period specified in Section 5 of the Law No. 31 of 1878 has elapsed or has been renewed shall commence running

again on January 1, 1941.

(3) The provisions of Section 276, subsection 3, and Section 283, subsection 2 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes are suspended for taxpayers listed in Section 237, subsection 1.

Section 241

(1) The spouses of Jews and persons related to Jews by law or by marriage, including those relatives of the second degree with whom they were living in a common household, are liable, personally and to the extent of their entire property, for the unpaid balances of direct taxes, the turnover and luxury tax, and taxes on property and property increases, together with all additions and charges, and for penalties and fines, owed by Jews and Jewish enterprises, regardless of whether the unpaid balances mentioned above originated prior to, or after the effective date of this decree. The persons mentioned above are liable only if they are among those persons listed in Section 237, subsection 1. Relatives of the second degree are liable only if they were living in a common household with the Jew at the time the taxes or charges became payable, or when the criminal act, for which the penalty or fine was imposed, was committed. Where one of the several persons liable for a payment shall pay the unpaid balance (or part thereof) he has with regards to that part which falls proportionately to the remainder of the liable persons according to their number a claim for compensation which may be ascertained by civil proceedings.

(2) The provisions of Section 264, subsection 1, Nos. 3 and 5 and subsection 3 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes are suspended for the taxpayers listed in Section 237, subsection 1.

Chapter 2

Provisions concerning Charges and Fees

Section 242

(1) All administrative acts (performances), decisions and provisions concerning stamp charges which the financial offices have issued since January 1, 1919 and which concern parties listed in Section 237, subsection 1 may be examined and revoked, regardless of their legal effectiveness; the payment requirements for these parties may be determined in proceedings.

(2) The provisions of Section 237, subsection 1, last sentence apply correspondingly to fees.

Section 243

The periods of limitation for assessments, additional assessments, penal income, proceedings and the collection of the stamp charges specified in the laws concerning stamp duties and charges do not apply to the parties listed in Section 237, subsection 1.

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Section 244

(1) The following legal presumptions are applicable to legal transactions concluded between parties listed in Section 237, subsection 1 regardless of the time at which the stamp duty requirement originated:

- a) a property transfer is considered to be a gift provided it was effected between Jewish spouses or relatives of the first degree and in the collateral line up to the second degree even if only one of the contracting parties is a Jew;
- b) a dowry regardless of the person who gives it is considered to be an unconditional gift;

(2) Contradictions of the provisions of subsection 1, letter a are recognized only in cases where the purchaser can prove without doubt that he had the means for the payment of the purchase price and that he actually paid it, and only if the seller shall prove beyond doubt that the purchase price accrued to his property. The confirmation of payment of the purchase price in agreement of sale does not constitute sufficient proof. The existence of and the amount of obligations (liabilities) assumed in the agreement shall be proved by authentic documents; similarly it is necessary to prove that the assumed obligations (liabilities) were actually paid by the purchaser in order for them to be recognized as payments toward the purchase price.

(3) Where the dowry has been returned to the person who gave it because the marriage has been cancelled, and the person who has given it can prove that it accrued to his property, the presumption that it was a gift under subsection 1, letter b is rebutted.

Section 245

(1) Those persons listed in Section 237, subsection 1 who have acquired property objects from a Jew, without a remuneration or by a transaction camouflaging a gift, are liable personally for the balance of non-paid charges, penalties and fees, regardless of whether they originated prior to or after the effective date of this decree, and are required to pay the stamp duties (Section 237, subsection 1) up to the amount of the value of the property acquired in this manner. A property transfer is considered to be a gift or a transaction camouflaging a gift if it is effected among spouses and relatives by blood or by marriage up to the second degree. The presumption may be rebutted only in the manner listed in Section 244, subsection 2.

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(2) The provisions of Section 36 of the Law XI of the year 1918 concerning the liability of property apply to persons listed in Section 237, subsection 1 without any time restrictions and without detriment to rights acquired by non-Jews.

Chapter 3

Common Provisions

Section 246

Taxes, stamp duties, financial penalties and fines to which the provisions of Sections 236 and 245 are applicable may be secured to the financial administration by property of the respective Jewish taxpayers (payer of stamp duties) or Jewish associations. This security is enforced pursuant to an enforcement guarantee order issued under Section 284, subsection 1 of the Law concerning Direct Taxes; it is not necessary to state in the order the reasons why the office considers the collection of the taxes to be in jeopardy.

Section 247

The office which has issued provisions or rendered a decision in the last instance is authorized to make provisions under Section 237.

Section 248

The legal provisions concerning secrecy in banking and commercial matters are suspended in proceedings for the execution of the provisions of Sections 236/245 as long as they concern taxpayers (payers of stamp duties) listed in Section 237, subsection 1.

Section 249

Public offices, institutions, notaries public, and natural and juridical persons are required in the execution of this Book (Sections 236/249) to cooperate upon the request of financial offices. /printer's error/.

Book LX

General Provisions

Section 250

The Extent of Certain Definitions Used in this Decree.

(1) In legal provisions regulating the legal status or relationship of Jews, which continue in effect, wherever the term "Jew"

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appears it shall be understood to have the meaning set forth in Section 1, after the effective date of this decree.

(2) Where in this decree the term "non-Jew" (non-Jewish) is used it shall be understood to include also Jewish halfbreeds except in the case of Section 9.

Section 251

Individual Provisions concerning the Effectiveness of this Decree as Applied to Certain Persons.

(1) With respect to persons who were considered to be Jews or Jewish halfbreeds only after the receipt of supplementary information, proving them to be Jews, or who shall become Jews only after this decree becomes effective, the legal consequences of this decree shall apply on the day on which a legal resolution that they are Jews or Jewish halfbreeds is issued or on the day on which they became Jews or Jewish halfbreeds.

(2) In the cases listed in subsection 1 where a time limit is specified for the performance of certain requirements under this decree, it commences in cases listed in subsection 1 from the day or from the ascertainment of the fact listed in this subsection.

(3) The legal consequences of provisions concerning non-Jewish spouses of Jews apply, in the cases where the marriage with a Jew is concluded after the effective date of this decree, from the day of the conclusion of the marriage. The provisions of subsection 2 apply correspondingly.

Section 252

The Prohibition Against the Submission of Complaints to the Supreme Administrative Court and Request for Redress before State Courts.

(1) A complaint to the Supreme Administrative Court against the decisions (provisions, etc.) issued under this decree is prohibited except in the cases listed in subsections 3, 5 and 167, subsection 3. A request before State Courts under Section 66 of the Law No. 185, 1939 is prohibited.

Section 253

The Cancellation of Service Relationship

In the case of cancellation of private service (working) relationships in the light of the provisions of this decree except in cases under Book 1, chapter 10, part 2 (Sections 43/48) the

the provisions of the Government Decree 65 of the year 1939 are applicable.

Section 254

Charges for Official Performances

(1) Charges for official performances (Section 1 of the Law 340 of the year 1940) are collected in cases of exemptions under Section 255 according to the following rates:

- a) for the granting of an exemption from the provisions of Section 1 a sum of 1,000 crowns to 500,000 crowns,
- b) for the granting of an exemption from the provisions of Section 2 a sum in the amount of 500 crowns to 100,000 crowns,
- c) for the granting of an exemption from one or several provisions of the decree a sum in the amount of 10 crowns to 300,000 crowns.
- d) for a confirmation issued under Section 3 a charge of 10 crowns is collected (Government Decree No. 260 of the year 1940, Part A, second half.

(2) Otherwise the provisions of the Law No. 340 of the year 1940 and of the Government Decree No. 360 of the year 1940 are applicable.

Book X

Exemptions and Exceptions

Section 255

- (1) The President of the Republic may grant an exemption from the provisions of this decree.
- (2) This exemption may be a complete or a partial one and may be limited by conditions.
- (3) This exemption may be repealed at any time.

Section 256

Exemptions granted under the Government Decree No. 63, 1939 or under other legal provisions establishing legal relations or legal relationships of Jews have the effect of a release from the corresponding provisions under this decree. The provisions

of Section 255 subsection 3 apply correspondingly also to these exceptions.

Book II

Transitory Provisions

Section 257

Discharge of Household Helpers from Jewish Households.

The service relationship of helpers in households who under the provisions of Section 41 of this decree may not be employed, shall be cancelled on October 31, 1941 at the latest.

Section 258

Time Limit for Submitting A Request for Permission to Employ Jews

(1) Every employer who employs a Jew on the day on which this decree becomes effective is required to submit a request prior to October 1, 1941 for the working permit cited in Section 43; a request submitted before this decree became effective shall not be considered.

(2) Until the examination of the request under subsection 1 submitted after this decree became effective the Jew may remain in his previous employment.

(3) The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to the cases in which a request for a working permit has been satisfied prior to the day on which this decree became effective or in which such a request was originated by the Central Economic Office regardless of whether the established time limit has elapsed or not.

Section 259

Time Limits for the Surrender of Licenses and Revoked Authorizations and the Seizure of Radio Receivers and Arms.

(1) Firearms permits, fishing permits, and boating permits, passes, permits for travelling passes and temporary travelling passes issued to Jews before this decree became effective lose their validity and the Jewish owners or non-Jewish spouses of Jews shall surrender them to the district (State police) office within whose jurisdiction they have their domicile; persons who do not possess a domicile shall surrender them to the district (State police) office within whose jurisdiction they have their residence within 8 days after this decree

becomes effective, or in the case of travelling and temporary travelling passes (licenses) after their first return from abroad.

(2) Licenses for the possession of radio receivers or radio transmitters shall be delivered by Jews (non-Jewish members of a Jewish household) within 8 days after this decree becomes effective to the post office which has issued them. Radio receivers and radio transmitters owned by Jews (non-Jewish members of a Jewish household) fall to the State. This applies also to radio receivers which have been confiscated previously by the administration. The confiscation is executed by the district (State police) office.

(3) All kinds of firearms owned by Jews also fall to the State. This applies also to firearms previously confiscated by the administration. The confiscation is effected by the district (State police) office.

(4) Non-compliance with the requirements listed in subsections 1 to 3 is punishable as a violation by the district (State police) office with a money fine from 100 to 10,000 crowns and in case of inability to pay is replaced by imprisonment from 1 day to 15 days.

Section 260

Individual Time Limits for the Establishment of Frozen Accounts, Safe Deposit Boxes and Deposit Books

Persons who are Jews under Section 1 but who have not been such previously are required to establish frozen accounts (Section 64 et seq.) and safe deposit boxes (Section 68 et seq.) within 8 days from the day on which this decree becomes effective. They are required within this time limit to deposit their cash or deposit books (Section 62 et seq.).

Individual Provisions Concerning State Employees.

Section 261

(1) Jews excluded under Section 16 from State or other public services shall be discharged within two months from the day on which this decree becomes effective.

(2) In case of the exclusion of Jewish halfbreeds listed in Section 2, subsection a or where officials and lower officials (Section 65, subsection 2 and Section 2 letter b) and non-Jewish spouses of Jews are concerned, the discharge shall be effected within 6 months from the day on which this decree becomes effective.

(3) The Government in the interest of the State may extend the time limit.

Section 262

(1) Where anyone has been discharged from a State or other public service because the provisions of Section 1 of the Government Decree 63 of the year 1939 and of the Government Decree No. 74 of 1939 or of the Government Decree 143 of 1941 applied to him but is declared to be not a Jew or a Jewish halfbreed as defined in Section 2 subsection a of this decree, or where officials or lower officials (Section 15, subsection 2 and Section 2 letter b) are concerned he shall return any compensation he has received when he is reinstated into the service with the rights which he had at the time of his discharge; the period of time between the discharge and the reinstatement is not computed in considering increases of salary and claims for pensions. In the case of a retirement, however, pension payments are computed in such a manner as if the person were pensioned off on the day of his discharge.

(2) The beneficiaries of State pension payments or pensions for the maintenance of their families to whom apply the provisions of Section 1 of Government Decree No. 63/1939 and the Decree No. 143 of 1941 (Sections 11 and 12 of the last mentioned decree) but are declared to be not Jews or Jewish halfbreeds as defined in Section 2, letter a of this decree or where officials or lower officials (Section 15, subsection 2, Section 2, letter b) are concerned, possess a claim to a pension or to maintenance benefits to the same degree as they had on the day on which the decree 143 of 1941 became effective from the first day of the month following the month in which this decree becomes effective.

Section 263

The Seizure of Objects Mentioned In Section 74

Objects listed in Section 74, subsections 1 and 2 fall to the State. Jews are required to deliver them to the district (State police) office within 10 days from the day on which this decree becomes effective.

Section 264

Individual Provisions for the Registration of Property

The declaration of property under Section 112, subsection 1 is not required of Jews who have fulfilled this requirement under

Section 3, subsection 1 of the Decree No. 203, 1940.

Section 265

Individual Time Limits for the Redemption of Real Estate

With respect to real estate which could have been redeemed under the Law 213, 1940 as amended by the Decree No. 52, 1940; the following provisions are made:

- a) the distribution date in cases cited in Section 116 is September 11, 1940,
- b) the right of redemption under Section 119, subsection 1, sentence 1 shall be asserted prior to September 10, 1941 inclusive.

Section 266

The Exclusion of Claims for the Return of Benefits under Section 144

A claim under Section 144 may not be asserted by a person who was permitted to assert it under Decree No. 313 of 1940.

Section 267

Temporary Provisions for the Execution of Agricultural Reforms

(1) The provisions of the Law No. 46 of the year 1940 and of the legal provisions which amend and supplement it, as well as legal provisions issued pursuant to it, to the extent that they contradict this decree do not apply to cases listed in this decree.

(2) After the transfer of real estate to the ownership of the State it is kept by a specialized professional administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs under Section 166, last sentence, until the transfer of such real estate into the holding of the State, or of persons designated by the State Land Office.

(3) Where, under Section 1 of the Government Decree No. 326 of 1940, a time limit has been determined for the notification of the intended transfer, such time limit shall be figured from the day specified by the proclamation under Section 150 for real estate to which Sections 150-166 are applicable.

Book 12

Final Provisions

Section 268

All legal provisions in so far as they regulate relationships and matters governed by this decree are repealed; in particular are repealed: Government Decree No. 63 of 1939; Section 8 of the Government Decree No. 137 of 1939 as amended by the Decree with the Power of Law, 327 of 1939; 194 of 1940; Government Decree 145 of 1939; Government Decree 184 of 1939; Government Decree 230 of 1939; and Sections 4 and 23 of the Law No. 46 of 1940 as amended by the Decree No. 56 of 1941; the Decree with the Power of Law No. 130 of 1940; in so far as it applies to Jews, the Decree No. 203 of 1940; the Law No. 213 of 1940 as amended by the Decree No. 52 of 1940; Decree No. 215 of 1940; Decree No. 216 of 1940; Decree No. 234 of 1940; Decree No. 255 of 1940; Decree No. 256 of 1940 as amended by the Decree No. 305 of 1940; Section 7 subsection 3 of the Decree 257 of 1940 as amended by the Decree No. 244 of 1941; Decree No. 291 of 1940; Decree No. 303 of 1940 as amended by the Decree No. 53 of 1941; 129 of 1941; Decree No. 313 of 1940; Decree 314 of 1940; Decree No. 315 of 1940; Decree No. 23 of 1941; Decree No. 57 of 1941; Decree No. 84 of 1941; Decree No. 93 of 1941; Decree 143 of 1941; Decree 153 of 1941; Decree 186 of 1941; Decree 194 of 1941.

(2) For persons who were Jews as defined in Section 1 subsection 1 of the Government Decree 63, 1939 but are not Jews as defined in this decree the corresponding restrictions of the legal provisions in effect up to now which have regulated the legal status and the legal relationship of Jews shall cease on the day on which this decree becomes effective provided they are not based on the decision of an office, court, or an organ of public corporations. To persons who shall become Jewish halfbreeds as defined in this decree (Section 2) those restrictions which apply to Jewish halfbreeds under this decree shall become applicable.

Section 269

(1) Proceedings instigated under legal provisions effective up to now which regulate the legal status and the legal relationship of Jews shall be terminated under the provisions of this decree where the persons concerned are declared to be Jews or Jewish halfbreeds.

(2) Proceedings under the Law No. 113 of 1940 in which, prior to the day on which this decree became effective, decisions have already been rendered concerning aryazation or exemptions under

Section 2 of the above mentioned law in connection with the transfer of an economic enterprise, shall be terminated by the Central Economic Office under the provisions of this decree; court proceedings, however, shall be terminated under the provisions of the Law No. 113 of 1940.

(3) The provisions of Section 179 subsections 2-4 apply also to exemptions concerning the transfer of ~~an~~ economic enterprises and to decisions concerning aryанизation which were rendered under Sections 2 and 4 subsection 2 of the Law 113 of 1940.

(4) Proceedings conducted pursuant to the Law No. 113 of 1940 in which, however, prior to the day on which this decree becomes effective no decision concerning aryанизation has yet been rendered or in which an exemption has not yet been granted under Section 2 of the Law 113 of 1940 concerning a transfer of an economic enterprise are not binding upon the Central Economic Office.

Section 270

This decree becomes effective on the day of its promulgation; it shall be administered by all members of the government.

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