

UNB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE  
OF R. MIDDLETON

MR MIDDLETON'S FILES  
(Switzerland)

Swiss in Hungary: February, March, April,  
May 1944  
F 144-21 May

1341

Hoppe, Oskar - P.O. Swiss Socialist Party - HUNGARIAN SIT  
35676 at Zurich. May 1944

Emil Oskar - Director, Schauspielhaus - Head of Oskar Verlag.

Dr. Bomer IRC rep - Budapest  
return to be replaced by Friedrich BOMER  
former Director, Schulz, Zentrale  
für Handelsförderung, Bernstr. 10 ZÜRICH

A Mr. Bomer, Schweizer, Kreditanstalt  
friend - US. Consulate.

Suspected - Nazi connections. Check thru  
Bomer, Schwarzenberg.

Check on Bomer thru Schwarzenberg &  
Woods.

Ask Harrison to write Bernardini  
to recall re talk about Hungarian  
sit. Papal namis. re of track - Hungary.

Ask Laureth Harrison about re source  
of Hungarian information

Ask Polish minister to supply re  
information on sit. - Polis (you) re Hungary

Quest in communications  
Hungary.

- ① I.R.C.
- ② Neighbors.
- ③ Postage.
- ④ Muzesi (too — if have approached him).
- ⑤ Hungarian Communists.
- ⑥ Protestant churches.

A reliable or reliable reception address  
must be found in Budapest.

May 1944.

THE WHOLE NICE GANG IS TOGETHER

( Report on the Camp of Kistarcsa )  
Extract from the "HARC" (Struggle), Budapest.\*

Anti-Semitic  
Propaganda

May 1944

The buildings of the great internment camps have been filled with Jews after the turning point of March 19th. Jews of different standing are grouped in different courtyards. As we have reported, Jewish bigwigs of finance and barons of industry have been placed in a separate building. Their number is 245. They sleep on couches placed above each other; they sojourn in the living-room and don't mix with the "little Jews", not even in the courtyard, in walking time.

Interned criminal Jewesses have to work too. For the lazy Jewesses, unaccustomed to work, this constitutes probably the brunt of the punishment, although they should be glad that work retains them from being bored. It takes all kinds here they are, from the fur-coated rich women to the burly market saleswomen.

More than 2 million pengő worth of jewels have been taken from these few hundred Jewesses.

There are very few well-known personalities among these "little Jews". We discover one, however, he is Zoltan KLAR one time town councillor, loud-mouthed sham-editor and famous tough.

In contradiction to the valueless works of the Jews, National Socialist fighters who have been interned here earlier have accomplished good work. Since 1938 many of the leading National Socialists have been inmates of this internment camp. In February 1939, Charles NESZ, at present chief district leader in Budapest, was brought here with some of his comrades. 77 Nat. Soc. brethren have been guarded here at the time. Here are the names of some of them: Dr. Eiber Komovasky, lawyer, correspdt. of MAGYARSAG; Paul Vago, Government Councillor; Francis Rothen, collab. of MAGYARSAG; Henry Hajto, George Brinsay, Charles Györffy, Rudolph Kékesi, Barnaby Türk, Joe Körösnegi, Joe Schultz, Joe Roesz; Alex Glasz & Zoltan Füstös, painters (the latter have drawn many pictures of the National Socialist brethren) and of their laboursome life in the camp.

The camp commander told us that during the Jewish clique-rule they have been warned by high places, for they treated the internees with leniency; these internees know how to use their time: self-teaching and road-building have been their main occupations. They could show up results, while the work of the Jews is not worth a red penny.

Most of the so-called "big Jews", the princes of finance and the industrial barons do not work - beside the keeping the room proper, for most of them are too old. The younger ones, those who are fit to work, are obliged to do so. They rise at 6 a.m., just like the others, then: room cleaning, washing, breakfast, an hour of walk. Finally, those who are fit to work, start to do so.

\* Official paper of the "Research Institute for Jewish Affairs" -/.

Let us have a look at the life of the "big Jews", i.e. those of them who have not been dealt with in our recent article. We have already presented two relatives of the "great" Aschner Leopold - who has been put into "security" elsewhere - Samuel and Jakob. They represented a good amount of wealth too. Here we show their photos. Jakob is especially a characteristic representative of his race.

One of the inmates is the wealthy Jewish legal Councillor of the ill-famed one-time "Czechoslovak" legation in Budapest: Ignac Friedmann, lawyer. Miklos Halmi, one-time General Manager of the Hungaro-Italian Bank was also here, but has been transported elsewhere in the meantime: he is said to have had an income of more than 700.000 pengő a year. Five Managers of the Commercial Bank have been interned. Two Managers in retirement, the full-Jew Victor Décsi and the half-cast Otto Konrad ~~and~~ living here too. For a time, the one-time confidence-man of Kallay, Paul Podor, Jewish political correspondent of KIS UJSAG, who was the best-informed journalist was here too. In the meantime, he was taken elsewhere.

There is, inter alia, the Manager of the Central Currency Institute, Eugene Nyari, who had to leave his important position for the internment camp.

The Brachfeld-family is represented in the camp by two of its members: Deseő and Hugh. Ivan Egger who grabbed a fortune out of bresst-pills, is here too. Francis Déri, once vice-mayor of a Free-Masonic Budapest of evil memory, is here too. Pollacsek and Charles Bodon represent rich Jewish physicians. Jewish landed property has three delegates: Samuel Lichtschein and Oscar and John Halapi de Erd.

All these Jewish nobilities had to stand in a row in order that our photographer could take snaps of them. He wanted to make some group-photos, so a police sergeant called out: "General Managers, Managers and factory owners stay here, the others can go inside."

The majority of the excited "big Jews" thronged towards the inside and only a minority stayed in the courtyard. When we wanted to find Eugene Vida-Weisz, Gen. Manager in Retd. of the MAK, powerful millionaire not so long ago, we did not see him anywhere. The sergeant called out aloud: Vida! Vida! He's gone inside, the Jews said. Send him out instantly, said the policeman. He came out and to the question why he went inside he replied: "Because I'am already in retirement." Beside Vida, here is Kornél Salgo, Gen. Manager of an oil-factory, a typical example of the race. He admitted a 200.000 pengő fortune, obviously only real estate property, his other fortune is infinitely more; his yearly income was nearly 200.000 pengő.

Note : This is 2/3rd of the article. The rest deals with the following subjects: Baron Madarassy-Beck, president of the Discount Bank, member of the Admin. council of a sugar factory, the Fetser Lloyd, and so on and so forth, 168 thsd.pengö yearly income, 50.000 pengö fortune does not like to be called Madarassy, and stresses that he is "Baron" and "Excellency".

The reporter (Steve Somody) displays indignation and proposes that the Hungarian names - assumed for business interests- be taken away from these "dirty Jews." Emil Wolf, General Manager of Chincin, chemicals, is there too. He does not wear the Yellow Star, for his wife is "Aryan". Reporter does not like the fact that Samuel Weiner (mills), Charles Somogyi (iron) are here too.

With a most surprising turn, Somody winds up by saying that these men remind him of the Communist leaders of 1919. They are of the same race, they have the same look, and they prepared the same kind of death (shot in the neck) for decent Christians.

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# TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department

Date: May 1, 1944

No.: 2758

Code: En Clair - PRESS

Charged to:



SUBJECT: Jewish Situation in Hungary.

Axis press and agencies report following developments Hungarian Jewish situation:

1. Internment in concentration camps 300,000 Jews residing Subcarpathian Russia and other declared military operations districts including both sexes all ages except doctors, druggists and workers in war industries. Internment commenced late March now completed with largest camps located neighborhood Munkacs and Ungvar.
2. Establishment legal basis for creation Jewish ghettos throughout Hungary by decree providing Jews in communities under 10,000 population may be compelled move other communities and Jews in communities over 10,000 may be forced live specified residential areas closed to non-Jews.
3. Institution effective May 3 of restrictions on consumption meat, fats and sugar by Jews with special rations meat only for Jewish heavy workers in war industries.

HARRISON

LME/nog

Copy to LME

Mal - 2. 1944

8401 JEWI HUNGARY

July 6, 1944

Copy of document sent to Hungarian Foreign Office early in May 1944 from S/land

Translation from the Hungarian

Statement:

Sent by the Hungarian Legation in 1944

- re 1.) Requests of the War Refugee Board in connection with and from Hungary.
- 2.) Roumanian collaboration with abovesaid institution.

The copies and extracts enclosed give a review of the circumstances in which the War Refugee Board was called into being and of the tasks which come within its competences. As is shown by these documents, the leadership and direction of the W.R.B. is placed into the hands of American personalities of renown, a fact from which it may be concluded that in the future the W.R.B. is going to play not only the part of a social institution, but that its rôle will sketch also the political field. Over and above, I feel that attention must be paid to the fact that President Roosevelt is viewing the work of the W.R.B. with keen interest; hence his appeal to all American Legations to give the most far-reaching support to this institution. The measure by which members of the American diplomatic missions have become representatives of the W.R.B. and have, as such, been registered on the list of accredited diplomats in the countries concerned, is in the same line.

President of the W.R.B. is John Phelan, ex-Secretary General of the U.S.A. Department Finance. The representatives in Europe of the W.R.B. are:

- Ira Hirschmann in Ankara
- Ivor C. Olsen in Stockholm and
- Roswell McClelland in Berne.

I consider above mentioned facts as being of the greatest importance, showing as they do that the W.R.B. is not a charitable association society, but an official body to which the U.S.A. and Great Britain grant far reaching support and which thus has considerable influence with the governments of these States.

The W.R.B. would put forward some claims concerning Hungary. These would relate to the situation, resp. support of the Jews in Hungary and can be resumed up as follows:

- 1.) Supplying of Jews in general, but especially of Jews living in camps or in ghettos with food, clothing and other necessary requirements. Parcels would be sent through and by the competent bodies of the Red Cross.
- 2.) Financial support of Jews. In this case negotiations ought be initiated that American authorities facilitate amortization in Pengö of Hungarian debts; the money would stay in the country as it would be distributed among Jews there. Payments would be made to the current account of a Department of the Red Cross; same body would serve as intermediary.
- 3.) The above proposals not only concern Jews, but refer to other political internees or prisoners in case the Hungarian government agrees.
- 4.) Grant of the possibility to transport to Palestine, of Jewish children not older than ten. The necessary Roumanian, Bulgarian and Turkish visa would be acquired by the W.R.B. This point is particularly stressed for a decrease in the number of Jews in Hungary would be brought about in this way which agrees with the intentions of the H.Government.

The facts enumerated should be closely examined, for regardless of the present foreign political line of the country, they deal with questions which are of no political character but nonetheless touch Hungarian interest. May I draw your attention in this connexion to the increased activities of the Roumanians who do all in their power to participate somehow in the work of the W.R.B. Although the Antonescu Government pursues an out right pro-German policy, The Roumanian Legation here has no inhibitions preventing it in offering its services in this makes to the W.R.B. Roumania has done considerable practical work in this field having offered as it did the possibility to evacuate 40,000 Jews from Among these 5,000 have been granted the Turkish transit visa on April 1st. Arrangements have been made to transport away the rest. The transport is accomplished by Roumanian boats leaving Galatz harbour. ("The Times, 30.3.44, NZZ 3.4.44).

I think it is necessary to mention all this as the possibility is left open in this field to do useful work - quite independently from the present foreign political line - the more so as the Roumanians, having grasped the situation, have taken action.

I request you to give a speedy reply whether something can be done by Hungarian ~~Government~~ <sup>Government</sup> in this field.

Berne, 6th. May 1944.

Sent by Hungarian Minister to Special Bekash-Bessenyey.

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I think it is necessary to mention all this as the possibility is left open in this field to do useful work - quite independently from the present foreign political line - the more so as the Roumenians, having grasped the situation, have taken action.

I request you to give a speedy reply whether something can be done by Hungarian ~~authorities~~ in this field.

*Government*

Berne, 6th. May 1944.

Jews in Hungary

# TELEGRAM SENT

True

To: AmEmbassy, Ankara

Date: May 16, 7 a. m., 1944.

No:

Code: Brown



Charged to:

Following from Schwalb, Hechaluz Geneva Office for Barlas Wenia, Perapalas, Istanbul.

"In 10 northern Hungarian districts over 200,000 poorest Carpatho-Russian and Marmaros Jews are concentrated in district towns. Many internments have also taken place. Joel Kastner informed us by courier on April 24 about negotiations with Willy concerning "Stoprezach" and in order to avoid deportation of total concentration also about aliyah and emigration Stephan Wise. Poland and Slovakia inclusively. On account of Elias' illness Oskar and Rabbanim represent her in this affair. The four points accepted by Willy. The first two conditions have been observed till now. The aliyah of 600 owners of certificates from Hungary promised with next ship, the first rate having been paid by Joel. Stadian most interested in emigrating to Tartakower. It is absolutely indispensable that Stephan Wise's government officially declare that it is ready to immediately take up Hungarian refugees. Joel convinced of importance of this action. Important to have papers. Flight to Enzer and Boby continues. Hazalapan talked over with Saly and Joseph and accepted in principle. On May 5 sent detailed answer via courier to Hungary also with Onkel Kaspi and Darkia. Cable your opinion and line of action especially concerning aliyah wait for my detailed messages of May 8 and 9. Acknowledge receipt and answer by the same way."

HARRISON

RDM:mjb:nf

*Copy in + a*

PCB/dh

ack'd by form

~~APP-RM~~

File

App

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
MAY 17 1944  
BERN

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Geneva, Switzerland, May 16, 1944

The Honorable  
Leland Harrison,  
American Minister,  
Bern.

Seques  
Preliminary  
Geneva

840.1  
JEW  
IN  
HUNGARY

Sir:

I have the honor to report the following information concerning the persecution of Jews in Hungary, which has been received through Apple:

Handy file -  
man's file

"At the beginning of April this year a certain number of Israelites were arrested in Hungary, then conducted by the German authorities to Schwechat near Vienna where a concentration camp was created for Hungarians. Subject to the payment of large sums of pengos it was possible to liberate a certain number of Hungarians who were then transferred from Schwechat to Miskolc, where there exists a new ghetto."

Respectfully yours,

*Paul C. Squire*  
Paul C. Squire  
American Consul

Re Deportation of  
Jews from Hungary EA-RDM

MEMORANDUM

May 18, 1944.

For the Minister.

Reak.

BB advised me last evening that from an entirely reliable source, who had just come from Hungary, he learned that negotiations were being concluded for the deportation to Poland, and presumably to their deaths, of approximately 300,000 Jews, who had been put into concentration camps in Hungary since the German occupation of the country. BB said that the discussions between the German and Hungarian railway authorities regarding their transportation had reached an advanced stage.

Note

BB suggested that publicity be given to this fact over the radio in America and England, and that notice be given that all those who had any part in planning or carrying out this deportation would be included among the war criminals.

Copy to Mr. Mayer.

Send memo  
to J. Mayer  
on Kassa-Hung  
angle.

(Allen Dulles)  
Chief OSS  
Room

~~Transmitted by [unclear]~~  
[unclear]

# Memoire PALLAY

6234

Suggestion for making  
available for Jewish Relief  
Hungary for June, July  
May 18/44.

In Ungarn existiert ein staatlich anerkanntes Landesfürsorgeamt der Juden, welches die Aufgabe hat, für die von den Randstaaten (Polen, Tschechoslowakei, Jugoslawien) nach Ungarn geflüchteten Juden, sowie für die ungarischen Juden alle humanitären Hilfeleistungen durchzuführen. Dieses Landesfürsorgeamt arbeitet ungefähr mit 12 Millionen Pengö jährlicher Regie, welche zum grössten Teil durch Sammlungen, respektive Zuteilungen ungarischer, jüdischer Gemeinden gedeckt wird. Die Flüchtlingszahl wird ungefähr auf 30.000 geschätzt. Die Lösung der Unterstützungsfrage stösst mit jedem Tag auf grössere Schwierigkeiten, einerseits weil das Lebensminimum in Ungarn täglich teurer wird, andererseits weil das Fürsorgeamt das nötige Geld immer schwerer aufbringen kann, da der jüdische Mittelstand durch die wirtschaftlichen Einschränkungen materiell ständig geschwächt wird.

Es muss festgestellt werden, dass von den sogenannten Axenländern Ungarn das einzige Land ist, wo die Juden überhaupt noch existieren können. Aus Kroatien sind diese vollkommen verschwunden. Aus Rumänien sind die Juden zum grossen Teil - mit Ausnahme der absolut wohlhabenden Schichten - deportiert worden, und aus der Slowakei zu 80%.

Aus obigen Gründen ist es fraglich geworden in welcher Form das Landesfürsorgeamt seiner Aufgabe von deren Erfüllung 10.000e von Existenzen abhängen weiterhin gerecht werden kann. Es tauchte nun der Gedanke auf, ob nicht die Möglichkeit vorhanden wäre mit Zustimmung der Behörden in Amerika eine Sammlung für das genannte Landesfürsorgeamt durchzuführen. Die zu sammelnde Summe, die im Voraus begrenzt wird, wäre bis Kriegsende auf ein gesperrtes Konto in Amerika zu hinterlegen, mit der Erklärung, dass über das Geld 6 Monate nach Kriegsende - unabhängig von

anderen Bestimmungen - frei verfügt werden kann. Dieser Fonds soll, in kleinere Beträge aufgeteilt, schon jetzt solchen vermögenden Juden verkauft werden, die eventuell nach dem Krieg irgendwohin auswandern wollen und mit diesem Dollarbetrag ihre Auswanderung finanzieren möchten. Die einzelnen Käufer dieser Dollarbeträge werden verpflichtet den Gegenwert in Pengő mit festgesetztem Kurs sofort bei einer ungarischen Bank einzuzahlen. Gleichzeitig bekommen sie mit Genehmigung der Ungarischen Nationalbank eine Bescheinigung, laut welcher der gekaufte Dollarbetrag 6 Monate nach Kriegsende für die Finanzierung ihrer Auswanderung zur freien Verfügung stehen wird. Die inkassierten Pengő-Beträge werden an das Landesfürsorgeamt überwiesen.

*Would the latter ever see them through?*

*Garaf, Vienna N.*

*Anti-American & anti-Semitic propaganda in Hungary*

*rec'd May 19/44*

CHICAGO BOXER BOMBS BUDAPEST FOR EIGHTHUNDRED BUCKS A DAY

( Translation of an Article Published in the Budapest paper "MAGYARORSZAG", issue of 19.4.1944.) *April 19, 1944.*

MADRID, April 19th. (TP).- When the American Air Force recently attacked Budapest, the Budapest Correspondent of the Madrid paper "Arriba" happened to stay on a small estate in the surroundings of the capital. The pilot of a USA bomber which was brought down landed by parachute in the vicinity of the farm. The correspondent had the occasion to had a talk with the pilot whose civilian profession is boxer in the city of Chicago. After having answered a few questions, the Yankee asked, to the great astonishment of everyone present, in which country he was, for, said he, he had no hazy idea about it. The Yankee declared further that he received \$ 800.- for every flight, his task consisting only in throwing his bombs on the target indicated by the squadron leader's craft.

19. MAI 1944  
R

"MAGYARSAG" the daily of the arrow-cross party ) of 13.5.44 publishes an article by Koloman R. RATKAY whose "beem in his bonnet" is what he calls the

*May 13/44 rec'd May 19/44*

"JEWISH WORLD COMPANY".

The article deals with a "sensational offer" made by M. Gusev, Soviet Ambassador in Washington to Chief Rabbi Stephen WISE, according to which the head offices of Jewish world organizations should be transferred from New York to Moscow. Ratkay asserts having the news "from Lisbon." Ratkay calls it's natural that Jewry has its main organizations in the USA as New York is a town "infested" with an enormous proportion of Jews, and Baruch, Frankfurter, Bullitt, Brandstein etc. having high positions in the circles around Roosevelt. According to Ratkay, even the Minister of Labor in the USA is a Jew.

19. MAI 1944  
R

( An original discovery of Ratkay's it seems..(Transal./)

Gusev's offer has two aspects - Ratkay points out - 1.) Stalin - who sympathizes with the Zionist movement (?) - wants to Bolshévize the world. He could not find better agents than the Jews. 2.) Anglo-Saxon Jewry is afraid that the Second Front will be washed out. In this case, American fury will seek an outlet in Anti-Semitism. That's why Jewish organizations have to be rescued in time, i.e. transferred to the U.S.S.R.

Jews in Europe.

File Copy

Bern, May 19, 1944.

Mr. Nathan Schwab,  
Palais Wilson,  
53, Rue des Pâquis,  
Geneva.

Dear Mr. Schwab:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of both your letter of the 11th of May, including the message to be forwarded to Mr. Barlas in Istanbul, and your long report of May 14. The latter is exactly the type of concrete information which is very helpful to me in my work. I will not go into any detailed discussion of it by mail, but would most certainly be interested in discussing the matter with you in the near future. I suggested to Mr. Hamori by telephone this morning, when I believe you were in our office, that we meet about eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

Your message for Mr. Barlas in Istanbul was transmitted Tuesday May 16.

Very truly yours,

Roswell McClelland,  
Special Assistant to  
the American Minister.

RMcC/imp

A true copy  
of the signed  
original

*Background of Anti-Jewish  
measures in Hungary*

*May 20/44*

Excerpt from a letter of Arnold S P I E G E L's of  
May, 20th. 1944 in re "nationality" of certain categories  
of Jews in Hungary.

*See Dept's wire 417 of Feb. 8/44*

"Die auf dem Boden des durch den Wiener  
Schiedspruch an Ungarn zurückgegliederten Gebieten  
wohnhaften und sesshaften J u d e n, haben nicht  
wie die Übrigen ortsässigen Bewohner das ungarische  
Bürgerrecht wiedererlangt, sondern wurden durch  
eine besondere Gesetzgebung in ihren rechtlichen  
Stellung noch mehr geschmälert, als dies bei den  
Übrigen Juden in Alt-Ungarn der Fall war. Ihre  
rechtliche Stellung war auch sehr mangelhaft präzisiert,  
da das ehemalige tschechoslovakische Staatsbürger-  
recht hat dort aufgehört zu existieren."

\*\*\*\*\*

POLES IN HUNGARY.

20/44

I had a conversation to-day with Ervin de VLADAR. He gave me an account from reliable source on the present situation of Poles in Hungary. There would be four categories.

- 1.) Military persons still remained in internment camps as before. The only change in their situation is that they have been put under ~~more~~ severe control. They have to stay always in camp and severe discipline is applied in case of violation of regulations.
- 2.) Civil persons who were entirely free up to 20.3.44 have been concentrated partly in camps, obliged partly to keep their domiciles.
- 3.) Jews and other suspect elements because of political reasons have been deported to Germany or Poland.
- 4.) Many Jews, military and civil persons were able to flee in time and actually hide themselves in the country.

B. B. in Berne must have more details on the same.

20.5.44.

There was a great many more  
Poles in Hungary  
than are officially  
reported  
LH.

11

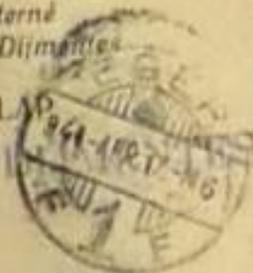
BELLIGNAN  
STEINIG

Svájc  
Belligérant interne  
Franc de port - Dimanche



29

LEVELEZŐ-LAP



Mr. Mr. katonai internáló (ongyoh)  
Páncsovács Eger

labor

Bureau International  
d'Éducation

Liszt Nyomark.

Leugyet - labor

Eger  
Hosszric

Genève.

Svájc.

215

Suisse - Svájc



BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION



Genève

215

17 MAI 1944

Eger le 15-1944.

Messieurs,  
j'ai reçu le 8-IV-1944. les dictionnaires,  
que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer  
et je vous en remercie infiniment.

Je vous adresse l'expression  
de mes sentiments distingués

Vy marokimjs.  
78.412.

IVVA  
NYC 1944



FELBONTY

LE 1944. On ne le dit pas.  
A M. B. SMOLETT ALL

*Just in Hungary*

Telephone 43924

*Hechaluz suggestion a  
program of rescue &  
relief.*

GENF. 20. Mai 1944. זינבה

R 21 MAI 1944

Herrn  
Roswell D. Mc Clelland  
War Refugee Board  
G e n e f

Sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clelland,

nachstehend werden wir uns bemühen, Ihnen die wichtigsten Tatsachen, laut unseren letzten Informationen ueber die Lage der Juden in Ungarn, zu uebergeben:

PER: Mit der Besetzung Ungarns wurden in den zehn noerdlichen Komitaten des Landes ueber 200 000 Juden in bezirkeshoefte konzentriert-es handelt sich um die Kraefte Schichten von PER und Maramarosch- und sie leben unter schrecklichen Bedingungen. In Beregszasz (PER) wurden z.B. alle Juden der Stadt Anfang Mai in eine Ziegelfabrik und Sportplatz konzentriert. Dasselbe auch in Munkacs. Sie wurden in Baracken-je 20 Menschen in einem schmalen Raum-einquartiert. Jeder transferierte Jude konnte nur 50 Kg seiner Sachen mitnehmen. Ein aehnliches Bild ist fast in jeder Stadt und in jedem Staedtchen von PER. Diese Entwicklung ging sehr rasch vor sich, und die Armut und das Unglu ck dieser hier lebenden Menschen haben sich noch mehr vergruessert.

Aehnliche Massnahmen wurden mit der Zeit in ganz Ungarn durchgefuehrt. Es wurden Internierungen in betraechtlicher Zahl vorgenommen. Ausserdem verschiedene Massnahmen von der ungarischen Regierung wegen Enteignung, Entlassungen, usw. usw. getroffen.

Vorsichtsmassnahmen vor der Besetzung:

Unsere Freunde, sowie die Verantwortlichen fuer die Rettungsarbeit, waren einigermassen auf eine Verschlimmerung der Lage in Ungarn vorbereitet. Und so schrieben sie uns noch am 7.2. durch eine besondere Gelegenheit:

"... und jetzt noch ueber eine Angelegenheit; wir schreiben Dir schon, dass wir uns fuer den Selbstschutz und fuer die Rettung der Leute vorbereiten, im Falle, dass der Verzicht auch in unserem Lande mit der juedischen Verlichtung beginnen wird. Ich habe Dir schon die Punkte dieses Planes vorgestellt. Wir haben eine Kommission von Freunden fuer die Realisierung dieses Planes ernannt und sie hat: Versorgung mit christlichen Dokumenten, Kontakt mit christlichen Parteien und allen anderen Kreisen, Festigung der inneren Organisation, Ausbau von Bunkern, Auffindung von Verstecken, Flucht laut Beduerfnis nach Slov., Rum. und zu den Alliierten nach dem Sweden, -durchzufuehren. Diese Arbeit ist schwer und sie hat nicht bei jedem das genuegende Verstaendnis erworben. Besonders grosse Summen sind hierfuer notwendig. Unsere bitte an Dich ist: Du solist der Moeglichkeit nach sorgen, dass wir, die Bewegung der Flucht, gressere Betraege, die nur diesen Zwecke dienen, allermaechtestens erhalten sollen. Mit dem naechsten Freund, werden wir Dir das diesbezugliche Budget senden".  
Essential dazu: "einer unserer Freunde befindet sich in Kolosvar-bei der rum. Grenze- und soll die Verbindung mit unseren rum Freunden herstellen. Nach Erhalt eines Berichtes von ihm, werden wir unsere Kinder dorthin entsenden".

Rettung seit der ung. Besetzung.

Inzwischen sind hunderte junge Leute seit der Besetzung Ungarns nach Slov. und Rum. durchgedrungen. Laut einem gestern erhaltenen Telegramm aus Istanbul, ist wieder ein Schiff mit 300 Fluechtlingen aus Rum. angekommen. Darunter eine Anzahl letzstens Gefluechteter aus Ungarn und Polen (via Ungarn). Diese Rettung ist nicht so von den Wegen abhaengig-diese, wie Sie oben ersehen, wurden schon vorher vorbereitet-sondern von Mitteln!

*Many thanks  
for the info.  
sent to me  
5/24*

Telephon 4 3924

-2-

GENF.

זינבה

Ueber die Rettung der uns. Juden nach der Slowakei bekamen wir aus der Slowakei Berichte (vom 4.4. und 25.4.) U.A. schreibt man uns diesbezüglich Folgendes:  
 "Diese Arbeit ist nunmehr noch wichtiger und verantwortungsvoller geworden (Rettung gemeint), da es nicht mehr nur um unser Schicksal und das unserer Freunde in Polen geht, sondern, da nun dazu noch eine so grosse Gemeinschaft wie die aus Ungarn gekommen ist, fuer welche wir auch nach besten Kraeften und mit unseren Einflussmoeglichkeiten arbeiten wollen... Daher muessen wir jederzeit schlagkraeftig sein, was nur von Mitteln abhaengt". Und:

"Fuer die Beinerseite vorgeschlagenen Praeparate, die wir alle benutzen, wie: Versteck, Dokumente usw. benoetigt Deine Familie Mittel, die leider derzeit nicht zu haben sind. Ebenso benoetigen wir die Zivia (Polen) und Joel (Ungarn), mit denen wir auch weiterhin in sehr regem Kontakt stehen. Wenn es Dir moeglich ist, so bitten wir Dich um eine Sonderleistung".

Abwehrplan (Stopaktion bezuegl. Vernichtung und Deportation):

Ausser dieser von Anfang an ergriffenen Rettungsarbeit in Ungarn, haben sich unsere verantwortlichen Freunde dort waehrend der schrecklichen Tage und Naechte, die Frage gestellt; ob durch irgendeine Aktion das Rad des Schicksals aufgehalten werden kann, und sie gelangen zu dem Schluss, dass, wenn auch nur eine minimale Chance da fuer vorhanden ist, sollte man Einiges versuchen. Da schon in den ersten Tagen der Besetzung die Lage und die inneren Beziehungen zwischen der ungarischen Administration und der Deutschen ungeklaert war, versuchten einige Leute mit den zustaendigen Stellen, bezueglich der Juden, sich in Verbindung zu setzen, und unternahmen diesbezaeuiglich einige Schritte, um den letzten juedischen Ueberrest Europas zu retten. Durch einige Verbindungsleute hat man einige Vorschlaege unterbreitet, unter welchen die Wichtigsten waren:

1. Vermeidung jeder Vernichtung (Erschiessungen, Vergasungen).
2. Vermeidung von Deportationen.
3. Vermeidung von totaler Konzentration (als "Deportationsvorber- itungen).
4. Alijah (Auswanderung nach Palatina).

Dieser Vorschlag wurde, laut Erklaerung der zustaendigen Stellen, prinzipiell angenommen, die vier Punkte akzeptiert. Gleichzeitig wurde dem Komitee mitgeteilt, dass der Vorschlag an hoehere Stellen zur Genehmigung weitergeleitet wird.

Fuer dieses Entgegenkommen verlangt man nach Erfuellung dieser Punkte eine "Belohnung".

Unsere Vertrauensleute in Ungarn ersuchen uns dringen (laut Schreiben vom 25.4.) ihnen in der Verwirklichung dieses Planes behilflich zu sein, und auf diese Weise zu retten, was man nur kann. Besonders weil die zwei ersten Punkte eingehalten worden sind, und man ihnen die Teilnahme an der naechsten Alijah, die mit 500 Teilnehmern per Schiff gehen sollte, in Aussicht stellte:

"... Die Familie ist wohl auf, und wartet fieberhaft auf die in Aussicht gestellte Alijah deren Schicksal heute oder morgen entschieden wird".

Ausserdem erklaeerten die zustaendigen Stellen, dass sie bereit sind, die Auswanderung nach Amerika zu gestatten. In dieser Frage schreiben uns unsere Freunde wuerdlich:

"Wir muessen dazu noch das Gegenstueck haben, d.h. in irgendweiner Form muss Franklin erklaeern, dass er bereit ist, ungarische Fluechtlinge aufzunehmen und zu placieren. Wir muessen dieser Aktion eine ganz besondere Bedeutung bei".

In einer uns zugekommenen Karte aus Ungarn betont man die Wirkung der Erklaerung von Pr. Waldent Roosevelt, bezueglich der Hilfe an die Juden. Andererseits macht man auf die Noetwendigkeit der schnellen, praktischen Hilfe aufmerksam.

Die Lage der Juden in Ungarn, wie wir sie alle ziemlich kennen, resumerend, verlangt folgende dringende Loesungen:

1. Unterstuetzung fuer die Realisierung des grossen Planes (die obengenannten 4 Punkte. In diesem Plan, wurde, waehrend der Verhandlungen, die poln. und slov. Juden einbezogen).
- 2 a. Erteilung von einer grossen "Zertifikatsquote" und Ausnuetzung jeder Alijahmoeglichkeit vom Standpunkt der Ausreise.
  - b. Ein grosses RK-Schiff fuer die jetsigen Zertifikatsinhaber in Ungarn zur Verfuegung stellen.

4 points

180

Telephon 4 39 24

- c. Anregung eines sofortigen Austausches von Ungarn in Palästina und in vorderen Orient gegen ungarische Juden.
- d. Eine Bereitschaftserklärung und Mittel fuer Aufnahme ung. Fluechtlinge nach USA usw.
3. Mittel fuer Selbstschutz (Verunmoeglichung von Transporten usw. usw.)
4. Mittel fuer Ausnutzung aller Rettungswege nach Rum. und Slov. und zu Rito.
5. Dokumente, und Eisierung der Erlangungsmoeglichkeit von Schutzpapieren.
6. Mittel und Nahrung fuer die Verarmten Judenmassen in den Konzentrationslagern und ueberhaupt.
7. Erlangung weiterer Bemerkchen und eines politischen Druckes seitens der Alliierten, als Waerung vor Deportation und Vernichtung der ung. Juden.

Mit der Realisierung dieser Vorschlaege, were den jetzt gepelnigten ung. Juden einiger-  
massen geholfen.

Mit vorzuegllicher Hochachtung

*H. Schwalb*  
H. Schwalb.

May 22, 1944.

*Deportation of the Hungarian Jews*

- ~~It is the duty of the Special Branch to assist to communicate to you the following:~~
- a) Yesterday began the deportation of the Hungarian Jews residing east of the line formed by the river Theise (Tisza); explicitly from Transylvania, Ruthenia and the district of Kacsau (Hungarian Kassa, Slovak Kosice). This is the first deportation of Hungarian Jews, and the intention is to continue until the entire Jewish population has left the country. In this first deportation 320,000 people are included.
  - b) Daily 12,000 people are sent forth. In each freight car 60 people are piled and then in a closed car, the doors and windows of which are solidly bolted, they are forced to stand for days without either food or water, nor sanitary conveniences.
  - c) Four such transports are expedited daily. Each transport is composed of 45 freight cars, so that in a period of between twenty-three or twenty-six days the whole of the abovementioned districts will be emptied of Jews.
  - d) These transports depart from Csep (a railway junction on the lines Budapest - Debrecen - Ungvar - Usok pass - Lemberg; and Transylvania - Kralovo Mads Tisu (Kiralyszasa) - Kosice (Kassa) - Zilina.). From Csep the transports proceed over Kosice - Presov - Orlov - Motina to Auschwitz.
  - e) After a journey of from two to three days, without sufficient air, without food and without water, pressed together body to body, the transport arrives in Auschwitz. In this manner a large number have already died during the trip. Those who are still alive upon arrival, are then led into a large hall and completely undressed. With the impression that they are going to bathe they are then gassed by means of cyanogen (translator's note:  $C_2S_2$  or CN), two thousand people at a time.
  - f) According to an authentic report from several witnesses, who were in Auschwitz the end of February this year, four such "gassing halls" were functioning at the time. Since then several others have been built.
  - g) The bodies are then cremated in ovens which are specially built for this purpose. Each oven burns twelve bodies an hour. At the end of February, this year, thirty-six such ovens were functioning and further crematories have been constructed since.
  - h) Formerly in the woods at Bresinky (Birkenwald) - not far from Auschwitz - the process of gassing and cremating was carried out. Now this is done in Birkenau - according to the enclosed plan. (translator's note: The plan mentioned is contained in a detailed report of twenty-nine pages which has been prepared by the individuals who were in Auschwitz in February. This sketch is not contained in the present document which is being translated).
  - i) Only a small number of strong men and women are left alive, in order to do such work as arranging the clothes of those killed, to construct the buildings used for gassing and cremating and to work in the war-industries located in and around the camp.
  - k) Those who are allowed to live are branded with a number on the arm and a "David star" on the back. However most of these are either killed or die after several weeks or months and others take over their places until they meet the same fate. Those who are destined for slaughter are not marked and one has no evidence as to them. From every transport 95 % are annihilated.

1) Already in December and January, construction had begun on special railway sidings leading directly to the gassing halls in order to prepare for the "reception" of the Hungarian Jews. This fact was stated by the competent people at Auschwitz, who spoke without scruples or suspicion since it was a practical certainty that nobody would hear of the matter outside of the camp. (Translator's note: The above statement is more understandable if read in correlation with the forementioned twenty-nine page report. This explains that these two men are the only ones who succeeded in escaping since the most meticulous precautions were taken so that nobody could leave the "inferno" and make the facts public).

a) Up until several months ago there were two other "death camps" in Poland. The one was Malkini-Treblinka near Bialystok, and the other in Belzec, not far from the river Bug. With certainty one can say that Belzec was destroyed by the Germans, and rumour has it that Malkini was also tracelessly eliminated. During eight days the Germans, by means of dynamite, removed every sign that could give a clue as to the existence of the camps. This same process will probably be used in Auschwitz in order that no evidence remains.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED FOR INFORMATION

From: Department

Date: May 23, 5 p.m., 1944.

No.: 1785

Received: May 24, 9 a.m.

Code: [REDACTED]

(A.I.)

### PARAPHRASE

Please transmit to Tittmann the following message from the War Refugee Board.

This Government takes a grave view of reported measures intending the extermination in mass of Jews in Hungary. Please ask the Vatican authorities to procure from the Nuncio and clergy in Budapest detailed data concerning the treatment of Jews in Hungary, and to apprise you at the earliest possible moment of the results of these inquiries. This information, when obtained, should be immediately reported to the Department.

HULL

In triplicate  
Copy to Mr. Tittmann.  
re

840.1 JEW - IN HUNGARY

To the Minister

MEMORANDUM

May 25, 1944.

According to all reliable information coming in from Hungary (and in some cases information published in Hungarian newspapers, particularly the provincial press) steps are unmistakably <sup>being</sup> taken preparatory to the massive deportation and extermination of the Jewish population, especially in the Carpatho-Russian and Maramaros regions. The number of people immediately involved is about 200,000; and the action shows every sign of being extended to the Jewish population in Hungary proper. In order that every possible channel be employed to at least to some extent forestall and deter such plans, since unfortunately very little physical rescue can be actually carried out, it is essential that the Soviet Government be prevailed upon to associate itself with President Roosevelt's declaration of March 24th concerning the Nazi occupation of Hungary. At that time the President solemnly declared:

"In one of the blackest crimes of all history... the wholesale, systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews, who while living under persecution have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy.

"It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear.....all who share the guilt shall share the punishment."

e(Stress

Sit. of Jews in Hungary  
containing depts. etc.

SA-RVM

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E.A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

JH

(Stress in any propaganda campaign should be laid on the complicity of the satellite Hungarian authorities in carrying out and lending willing hands to this persecution. It was even not entirely correct of the President to refer to the Jews as "having found a haven from death in Hungary". It should not be forgotten that the former Hungarian government had not only pursued a long-standing anti-semitic policy but had shared in the guilt of deporting some 17,000 Jews to Poland and Galicia during 1940 and 1941 (because they could not adequately establish their Hungarian nationality), had been directly responsible for the massacres at U g v i d i k (N o v i S a d) and Z a b l j a of several thousand Jews and Serbs in January 1942, and during the course of the same year had deported some 15,000 to 20,000 Hungarian Jews to the Eastern Front in forced labor battalions, in most cases to death from hunger, disease, exposure and military action.)

*As well as sending some 80,000 young male Jews in forced labor battalions to the Russian front during 1942-43. Only about 5,000 returned to Hungary & some 25,000 were taken prisoner by Soviets.*

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt's declaration on the subject of Hungary was followed on March 31st by a similar statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Eden on behalf of the British Government. On this occasion Mr. Eden declared:

"Evidence continues to reach His Majesty's Government...that the Nazi policy of extermination has not been halted. The persecution of the Jews has in particular been of unexampled horror and intensity. On this His Majesty's Government, in common with their allies, now that the hour of Germany's defeat grows ever nearer and more certain, can only repeat their detestation of Germany's crimes and their determination that all those guilty of them shall be brought to justice. But,

apart

apart from direct guilt, there is still indirect participation in crime. Satellite Governments who expel citizens to destinations named by Berlin must know that such actions are tantamount to assisting in inhuman persecution and slaughter. This will not be forgotten when the inevitable defeat of the arch-enemy of Europe comes about."

In both the President's and Mr. Eden's statements "the Allied Nations" were mentioned. It would therefore seem imperative that the Soviet Government, particularly at this moment, associate itself with these statements by a solemn declaration of its own. This would have all the more weight since the Russian armies stand on Hungary's frontiers and fear of the Russians is mortal in the hearts of a great many "collaborators" in Hungary. According to a reliable report given by a man quite recently returned from Hungary and who had seen Horthy, the old man stated that he deplored the persecution of the Jews but felt strongly on the other hand that everything should be done to placate the Germans who, after all, were defending Hungary from the "bolshevik peril".

Furthermore, such a statement on the part of the Russians is to be logically expected since their Government subscribed to the "War Criminal" clause of the Moscow Agreement and later carried out the "Kharkov Trials".

As far as detailed information is concerned bearing upon the concentration of Jews, particularly in Carpatho-Russia, preparatory to deporting them (and this action has all the namelessly tragic and brutal earmarks of similar actions carried out in Poland by the Nazis and their henchmen), the following has been received and closely checked

by

by a man who knows this region by heart. (It might also be mentioned, as you doubtless have heard from AWD, that discussions between the German and Hungarian railway authorities regarding the transportation of deportees had reached an advanced stage.)

The area where such an action is being savagely taken is that in northeastern Hungary (up along the Slovakian border and in the Carpatho-Ukraine), the principal towns involved being: Kassa, Ungvar, Munkacs, Beregszasz, Maramarossiget, and Nagyszallas. About 200,000 Jews live in this region (i.e. some 20 to 22 per cent of the population), while all the above-mentioned towns have a Jewish population running from 20 to 50 per cent, which, for the most part, is strongly orthodox and generally poor, the standard of living being very low.

During the second half of the month of April, 1944, concentration of the Jewish population began in the districts of Ung, Bereg, Maramaros and Peremvidék. In the outlying towns they were first assembled in the synagogues, and, in the case of the town of Ungvar (district of Ung) concentrated in the Moskovics Tile Factory, in the Kaposerstrasse and Randvanyerstrasse. At first some 8700 Jews from the surrounding townships were brought here; later, when the number grew to 14,000 and there was not room enough in the tile factory, those newly driven in were concentrated, from April 30th on, in a wood yard belonging to Gluck & Co.

The

The mayor of the town of Ungvar, Dr. Megay Iasslo, as a result of the general attempt of the Christian population to bring clothing and food to these Jews, ordered that such concentration "camps" be isolated and that all traffic in the adjoining streets be stopped. He further requested the central authorities to "get the Jews out of the town as quickly as possible because their presence endangered not only the public peace but hygienic conditions".

In the town of Munkacs Jews from surrounding villages were concentrated at first in an area bordered by Kossuth Lajos and Krinyi streets and later transferred to the cattle market in the same town. This brutal action considerably aroused the whole population.

In the town of Beregszasz, Jews from outlying districts were brought to the Vari and Kont tile factories. The Vari tile factory could house a maximum of 4,000 people, but 12,000 to 15,000 persons were crowded into it.

In the town of Maramrossiget Jews were concentrated in an area bordered by the following streets: Thsköly, Bakosi, Pavaros and Theias.

In the town of Eassa Jews were also concentrated in the open cattle market and in the municipal slaughter houses. In this town in particular the action aroused great popular feeling since the Jewish population played an important part in the town's industries and commercial establishments.

From all reliable reports--and this is even reflected in the Hungarian press, especially in the provinces--the

Hungarian population have not sympathized with such brutal, anti-Jewish measures. On the contrary, they have openly sided with the persecuted Jews and have continually attempted to aid these wretched souls by bringing them food and clothing.

On the other hand the Hungarian authorities have taken severe measures to isolate such concentration camps and to cut off all assistance from outside. To quote from one paper: "The mass attempt to get food and clothing to Jews in concentration areas on the part of the population has been an incomprehensible phenomenon. As a result the authorities have been forced to take the necessary police measures to cut off such Jews from all contact with the population."

The lot of these Jews in such improvised "camps" is wretched in the extreme. Such cattle markets, tile factories, and wood yards are almost completely devoid of sanitary facilities, and in many instances thousands of men, women, children, old and sick people are simply being forced to live in the open under conditions of frightful crowding and promiscuity. Add to this the fact that they were permitted to take nothing with them in the way of blankets or covers, and it becomes tragically obvious that a great many will die of exposure, disease and slow starvation, even before they are jammed, 80 to 100 to a wagon, into cattle cars, for deportation.

No propoganda means should be left untried which would second the spontaneous desire of the Hungarian civilian population in these regions to assist these unfortunate

Jews

Jews and which might serve to deter the brutal complicity of certain elements among the Hungarian authorities. This is why a Russian appeal (or rather threat) particularly by means of pamphlets (since most of these people do not own radios) should most certainly be undertaken.

\*\*\*\*\*

It is further strongly to be recommended that the Soviet Government associate itself with the President's declaration on the occasion of the setting-up of the War Refugee Board. If the Russians would identify themselves with this initiative--as the British Government did (see Mr. Eden's statement before the House on February 10th, 1944:

"The object of the WRB, stated in the President's Executive Order, is to take all measures to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war. This is an aid in the pursuit of which, within the same unavoidable limitations, the British Government has for some time past been closely cooperating with the Government of the United States, and I am happy to take this opportunity of reaffirming the Government's earnest desire and practical intention of associating themselves with the United States Government and with the War Refugee Board in particular in endeavouring to carry out the aims which the President has set before it."

certain particularly valuable channels (especially Communist)  
through which rescue and relief operations could be carried  
on in the Balkans from Switzerland would be opened up. Without such a declaration on the part of the Soviet Government a number of well-organized, underground channels will either remain completely closed or only partially open to WRB activity from Switzerland. (Switzerland, of course, should

not

not be mentioned in particular in any such declaration, as the reaction here would be unfavorable and might hamper work.)

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Finally, based on a number of appeals which have come from very reliable organizations working in Hungary, it is recommended that the WRB, or better still, the President, on behalf of the WRB's work, reaffirms the intention of the United States Government to set up temporary havens of refuge (probably in North Africa, particularly former Italian Cyrenaica - Bengasi and Tripoli, as has been suggested) where all Jewish and other persecuted refugees from Hungary and the Balkans will be granted asylum and shelter until they can return to their homes. This might influence the Intercross to take more action, as well.

*Roswell*

Roswell D. McClelland.

Copies to Minister  
Mr. Huddle  
Mr. Mayer.

# MASSACRES OF JEWS

Jan. 1942

## An Address by Minister Milan Grol.

Minister Grol spoke as follows over the London Radio, on July 30, 1942, in connection with the Hungarian Prime Minister Kalay's statement concerning Hungarian massacres of Serbs in Backa.

(Cable Jugoslav Information Center)

Today, six months after the terrible pogrom in Novi Sad and Zabalj, the Government is in possession of facts and figures so terrible that Prime Minister Kalay in his speech had to blind himself to the realism of his statement. It is evident that the Parliament in Hungary is merely a puppet model controlled by Hitler. Minister Kalay was not so concerned with these dastardly acts as he was with the traditional "bluff" of the representatives of the Hungarian people themselves. These feudal lords of the twentieth century, full of cynicism and hatred, play the part of gentlemen without the real conception of the word. We have made a grave mistake in judging Hungary by its restaurants, Gypsy tunes, Tokay wine and royal feasts. We should have realized the true quality of the Hungarian nation. It is cynical to explain the massacre of innocent people in Novi Sad; to say that a band of alleged communists were the perpetrators of these deeds. The resistance of the peaceful peasants in Zabalj incurred many brutal atrocities. The raping of their womenfolk in the Gendarmerie barracks was more than they could bear. The hypocritical soldiery in Novi Sad did not see that the honor and integrity of the maltreated and humiliated peasants in Zabalj was abused but saw them only as victims of some criminals with the badge of St. Steven's Crown on their uniforms. Orders were issued to kill 6,000 innocent people (Serbs and Jews) in order to satisfy the lust of these "criminals". Minister Kalay quite

*Backa and  
fore names of  
Serbs present in  
after our  
to Germany  
March 19/1942*

*H-ga*

*under -  
BARBOSY*

*According  
to KOPER: 2000*

*65%*

calmly admitted that out of this figure 2,550 were Serbs. This unfortunate event happened for no other reason, as Minister Kalay stated in his own words, "than over-stepping of limits in a situation of tension, encouraged by the authorities because of the general attitude of the population." Minister Kalay states at the end of his speech that he has the courage to reckon with these deeds but not the courage to tell how they were executed. Many innocent people of high positions in cultural and economical spheres, elderly people and young children were dragged out of their homes and taken to the shores of the frozen Danube. There they were stripped and thrown into holes made in the ice. The people who executed this crime wanted to obliterate all traces just as Minister Kalay wanted to expel forever the importance of it and wash his hands clean. These sadistical deeds could not have been carried out in Novi Sad unless the men themselves were born criminals. This is an order where human beings are never considered as such. Everything has been taken from the Hungarian peasant by the gentry, their costumes and their sad melodies, and used to deceive the entire world. The horrible and unforgettable atrocities will long be remembered by those who executed them and by the Serbian people.

Press References.

July 4 New York Times. Berne. By telephone. Fighting in Yugoslavia between patriots and the occupying forces in cooperation with Croat troops has reached such a pitch that Ante Pavelitch, Croat leader, has gone to "the northern Slesian front." From there he is issuing triumphant communiques, although the extent of the resistance is to be discerned in the admission that "Croat newspapers express the hope that it will soon be possible to cleanse Croatia of the "Communist" revolt."

The Times, June 10.1942.

P.5.

Hungarian Atrocities.

...

To the editor of the Times.

Sir, - In the name of the organizations which we represent we wish to make the following statement:- After the Yugoslav Government had published a memorandum, more news reaches us of atrocities committed by Hungarian military and police authorities who occupy certain areas of Yugoslavia. We deem it our duty to express how deeply we condemn the cruel and barbarian behaviour of those Hungarian authorities. While we believe that the majority of the Hungarian people admire in their heart the gallant Yugoslav people, who stand up with unprecedented heroism against Fascist aggression, we are thoroughly aggrieved ~~by~~ at the adoption of Nazi barbarism by those of our countrymen who, by accepting the Fascist creed, also exercise all the criminal brutality so characteristic of Nazi hordes.

For all crimes committed we hold responsible not merely the substitute soldiers who carry out these atrocities but also the present régime in Hungary, which has already brought shame on our nation by their servility to the Nazi dictators and also enticed Hungarian soldiers to kill and torture indiscriminately the civilian population of Yugoslavia. This brutal cruelty inflicted on innocent people must reaffirm every true Hungarian in this conviction that the present régime, which is fully responsible for the participation in the criminal aggression against Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, is in fact a <sup>then</sup> traitor to the true ideals of humanity and to the Hungarian people ~~and~~ <sup>themselves</sup>. Therefore we declare it to be the duty of every true Hungarian, whether in Hungary or in free countries, to

help in destroying the régime which committed these crimes. At the same time we wish to voice our deepest grief and abhorrence, to the Yugoslav nation and those nations who fight for freedom and humanity, that compatriots of ours could degrade themselves to the shameful level of Fascist murderers.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Karolyi, President of the "New Democratic Hungary" movement.  
Anthony Zsilinszky, President of "The Association of Hungarians in Great Britain".

London.

The Times

June 15. p.5.

Tyranny in Yugoslavia

To the editor of the Times.

Sir, - I wish to thank Count Michael Karolyi and Monsieur Zsilinszky for their letter to the editor of The Times, published on June 10. This letter reflects great credit on them personally and on all their countrymen who may share their view. The atrocities committed by organs of the present Hungarian administration in the Backa clearly disclose their intention to extirpate the Serbian people in that region. I must frankly admit that I have been surprised by their action. I did not expect such a thing, even from the present Hungarian administration.

My people are living, in this war, through terrible times. It is not only in Backa, that the Serbian people are being exterminated. The cold-blooded cruelty of the German army's punitive expeditions in Serbia; the massacres, unknown in history, of Serbs in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia, where Pavelich's regime is proceeding according to plan, in connivance with the German armed forces, to wipe out 2,000,000 Serbs who were living on the territory of the so-called "Independent Croatian State", with the slaughter there, for the same purpose, of Serbian children in masses, as coldly and as ruthlessly as grown men and women; as well as the atrocities committed by other officers - all this clearly confirms that there is a plan for a systematic extermination of the Serbian people. A similar plan is being carried out by the German administration in Slovenia, towards our Sloven brethren.

Despite all this, General Draza Mihailovic with his comrades continues to struggle. We shall once more be a free nation. But after our

common victory, which is beginning to mould into a more and more definite shape, we shall have to demand that the punishment of the bloodthirsty offenders shall spare nobody, because only if it is severe will it be just and serve as a reminder to future generations. From these trials the Serbian people will emerge numerically weakened but morally strong. They will always work on for Yugoslavia, which offers to them, in community with the Croats and Slovenes, a solid guarantee for a better future.

Yours faithfully,

M. Nintchitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister:

Royal Yugoslav Legation, 195, Queen's Gate. S.W.7. June 12.

March 20, 1942

*M. T. Arch. Zeit 20.3.42*  
**Regierungserklärung Kallay**

**Budapest, 19. März. (Tel. unterm. wg. Rott.)**  
Ministerpräsident Nikolaus v. Kallay hat sich heute im Abgeordnetenhaus mit einer Erklärung vorgestellt, in der die Außenpolitik, die Fortsetzung des alten Programms und die Teilnahme am Krieg im Osten den ersten Platz einnahmen. Die höchste Garantie im Leben eines Staates und einer Nation, so erklärte der Ministerpräsident, bilde die Vergangenheit. In die Außenpolitik Ungarns ausschließlich durch nationale Ziele bestimmt werde, die sich den äußeren und inneren Voraussetzungen anpassen. Verfolge Budapest einen unveränderten in agrarischen Kultur, dessen Richtlinien sich aus der Ablehnung jeder Konjunkturpolitik, aus der geographischen Lage und einer tausendjährigen Zivilisation ergäben, die zum großen westlichen Nachbar gravitiere. Der Platz Ungarns sei heute im Krieg und morgen bei den Friedensverhandlungen an der Seite Deutschlands und Italiens. Neben der Treue zu den Verbündeten werde Ungarn den Kampf für ein neues Europa an der Seite der Achsenmächte betreiben und im Sinne seiner eigenen Heberhebungen als Beschützer des Christentums gegen die bolschewistische Gefahr kämpfen. Wörtlich sagte Kallay:

„Das Kabinett ist ein Kriegskabinett. Ungarn ist zweieinhalb Jahre nach den anderen Staaten in den Krieg eingetreten, so daß es im Innern auch alle mit dem Krieg verbundenen wirtschaftlichen, politischen und sozialen Aufgaben hat. Die Arbeit der Regierung muß daher auf den Krieg konzentriert sein. Alle Kräfte müssen in den Dienst des Krieges gestellt werden. Ungarn führt den Krieg nicht für fremde Interessen, sondern in erster Linie für die eigenen Interessen, indem es ersteres nur die eigenen Interessen und zum Schluß der eigenen Kräfte, wenn sich auch die Kriegshandlungen in einer Entfernung von tausend Kilometern abspielen.“

Da der Krieg das höchste nationale Ziel geworden sei, müsse jede Art von Diskussion über den Krieg unterbleiben. Wenn dieser Wunsch nach Einheitlichkeit, der durch eine Forderung nach Arbeitsdisziplin an der „inneren Front“ ergänzt werde, bei einzelnen Personen keine Erfüllung finden sollte, würden alle Mittel zur Ausschaltung der Gegner und Exekution angewendet. Ungarn, das im Ideale kämpfe, werde die gesamte Kapazität des Landes in den Dienst der Kriegsvorbereitungen stellen. Nichts sei wichtiger als die Schlagfertigkeit der Gassen.

Der Ministerpräsident erklärte weiter, nachdem sich die Bevölkerung durch Ausreise vieler Teile des Arbeitskräfte um eine große Zahl von fremdsprachigen Staatsbürgern vermehrt habe, bilde eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben die Lösung des Nationalitätenproblems. Ungarn wolle das Selbstbestehen seiner Nationalitäten nicht beeinträchtigen, aber es erwarte eine Anpassung der Nationalitäten an die ungarische Staatsidee. Die Nationalitätenfrage bleibe in erster Linie eine Verwaltungsfrage. Der Ministerpräsident habe daher mit dem Innenminister und dem Unterrichtsminister bereits Verhandlungen über einheitliche Direktiven der öffentlichen Organe geführt. Das Verhältnis Ungarns zur deutschen Volksgemeinschaft sei durch einen Vertrag geregelt, den Ungarn genau einhalten müsse, während es von der deutschen Volksgemeinschaft erwarte, daß sie die ungarischen Regeln eines jahrhundertelangen Zusammenlebens nicht verletze.

In der inneren Verwaltung sei eine Zentralisation dringend geboten. Obwohl die Finanzlage günstig sei, habe Ungarn erst jetzt vor seiner Kraftprobe. Die Kosten der Mobilisierung, die Bereitstellung des erforderlichen Rohmaterials und die Steigerung der Arbeitsleistung stellen neue Finanzprobleme. Der Ministerpräsident sprach über die Kriegsauslastungssteuer, eine Reform der Erbschaftsteuer und das Gebot höchster Sparsamkeit im öffentlichen und privaten Haushalt. In der Versorgung könne Ungarn mit den vorhandenen Vor-

räten sein Auskommen bis zum Jahresende finden; die Brotversorgung sei bis zur Ernte gesichert. Die Kriegswirtschaft fördere den Ausbau neuer Produktionszweige. Ungarn werde sich auch auf die Nachkriegszeit vorbereiten und in einem gewissen Sinne eine Übergangswirtschaft treiben.

Ministerpräsident v. Kallay erklärte schließlich, daß die Ausschaltung des Judentums eine der wichtigsten Aufgaben seines Kabinetts bilde. Die soziale Gliederung Ungarns sei nicht gesund, da sich nach der Ausschaltung der Verbeigenschaft das Judentum zwischen die unteren und oberen Schichten des Magyarentums eingeschoben habe. Der in jüdischen Eigentum befindliche Grund- und Forstbesitz werde vom Staat unverzüglich und im gesamten Umfang enteignet, wobei für die Beurteilung der Frage, wer rechtlich als Jude zu betrachten sei, nicht das zweite Judentum, sondern das Rassencharakter vom letzten Jahr zugrunde gelegt werden soll. Die Entschädigung erfolge nicht durch Bargeld, sondern durch Obligationen. Es handle sich um 500 000 Joch.

Copie

GENEVA OFFICE

(eines Briefes, von einem aus Ungarn geflüchteten  
Freund aus Rumänien)

...Jetzt, da ich da bin, kann ich Dir einen kurzen Bericht abgeben, besonders ueber die  
Tätigkeit unserer Jugendbewegung in Ungarn.

Ende Dezember 1943 haben wir die Legalisation zur Reorganisation unserer Ortsgruppen im  
ganzem Lande bekommen. 7 Freunde sind auf Inspektion im Land gereist. Wir hatten viele Grup-  
pen und eine starke Organisatorische und erzieherische Arbeit angefangen. Es kam aber der  
19. März und unsere Arbeit musste in der bisherigen Form aufhoeren.

Von diesem Tag an, haben wir nur Hagana-Arbeit (Selbstschutz) gemacht. Ich war waehrend der  
ganzem Zeit in Bdp. Wir haben dort schon in den ersten Tagen einen Bunker fuer 30-35 Men-  
schen gehabt, und wir suchten weitere Bunkermoeglichkeiten auszunutzen. Ausserdem haben wir  
wichtige und andere Dokumente verschafft.

Unsere Umschichtungstätigkeit (speziell die Industrielle) war bis zum 1. Mai intakt. Wir  
wollten auch eine landwirtschaftliche Umschulung einordnen, aber alles musste in dieser Hin-  
sicht aufhoeren. Am ersten Mai bin ich aus Bdp. weggefahren und am 10. Mai habe ich die rum-  
Grenze zusammen mit zwei polnischen Freunden, die bei uns in Ungarn weilten, ueberschritten.  
Wir sind hergekommen, einen Weg fuer unsere und aus Polen geflüchtete Leute zu bahnen. Wir  
sandten sofort einen Brief und Instruktionen nach Bdp., dass man weiter kommen soll. Die  
zwei pol. Freunde werden allermaechstens nach Erez Israel fahren, ich bleibe in Buk. um zu  
helfen, weil ich rumänisch verstehe und sprechen kann. Es ist auch moeglich, dass ich nach  
Bdp. zurueckgehen werde, um weitere Freunde hierher zu bringen. Moeglich, dass viele unserer  
Freunde zu Hause versteckt sind und ich den Kontakt wiederherstellen werde mussen.  
Entnommen, bitte, diesen kurzen Bericht ueber unsere Hagana-Arbeit. Naechstens folgt ein aus-  
fuehrlicher Brief.

Chasak weenax (sei stark und  
mutig)  
Jakov Roth

Buk. 23.5.44.

Bucharest May 23/44.

Re: Report of Hungarian Jews to Rumania  
(various letters from Hechling members  
describing their work).

Copie.

Eigentlich haette ich nichts zuzugeben, zum beiliegenden Bericht. bin beunruhigt, von Euch auf meinen vorigen Bericht, den ich Euch vor zwei Wochen geschickt habe, keine Antwort erhalten zu haben. Ich hat Euch, mir diesen telegrafisch zu bestaetigen. Die letzten Ereignisse haben auf uns sich tief ausgewirkt, aber nichts kann uns aufhalten, den Kampf um unsere Existenz weiter zufuehren. Ihr kennt uns nicht, und deshalb koennt Ihr Euch auch keine Meinung ueber uns bilden. Wir erfuehlen unsere Pflicht, nach so vielen Leiden und Unterjochung.

Ich selbst bin von der letzten Krankheit (Gefangenis) wie durch ein Wunder entronnen, bin aber deportiert worden und von Gerusch "unter Schutz der sowjetischen und deutschen Kanonen" aus Transnistrien zurueckgekehrt. Den Weg habe ich in ca. 9 Tagen und Naechten gemacht. Heute zurueckkommend, habe ich die Zuegel unserer Bewegung uebernommen. Die aktiven Freunde sind sich ihrer Aufgabe bewusst, auch gegenueber dem Volk (Allgemeinheit). Wir haben allerhand Schwierigkeiten, wir wollen die bisher begangenen Fehler vermeiden. Die Jugend ist von der Lage beeinflusst und sie zieht in gewissen Masse die noetigen Konsequenzen der vorhandenen Situation. - Was uns fehlt, ist Kasse (Geld). Unsere Beziehungen mit den Aelteren sind nicht besonders. Sie haben, trotz dieser Zeit, eine besondere Mentalitaet. Trotz aller Schwierigkeiten, setzen wir die Bricha-Aktion (Flucht und Massal-Taetigkeit (Rettung) fort, besonders aus der "anderen Welt" (Transnistrien). Was ich verlange, dass Ihr uns die noetigen Mittel rasch senden sollt. Sendet was was Ihr habt. Ihr koennt mit diesem Schallach Tartakowers (Doll.) oder Wetens sofort schicken. -

Warum sendet Ihr uns nicht die noetigen Dokumente. Es sind hier viele Personen mit solchen. Verbindet Euch mit den zustaeendigen Stellen, diesbezaeuglich. Sie koennten uns vielleicht mehr helfen. - Vergesst nicht an die Mittel. Was werden wir machen, wenn die Beziehungen zwischen uns und Istanbul unterbrochen oder so schlecht werden, wie sie letzstens eben sind. Es waere noetig, dass Ihr uns eine Reservesumme zur Verfuegung stellen sollt.

Aus Zeitmangel sehe ich mich genoetigt, diesen Brief zu schliessen, und hoffe, dass Ihr mir dringendst antworten werdet.

Mit Gruss

Zvi Bassel

Buk. 31.5.44.

Bucharast May 31/44.

1) Die allg. Situation der rum. Juden: die Ereignisse hier und die Spontanität kamen ganz unerwartet. Die Tatsachen brachten mit sich eine Verkleinerung der hiesigen jued. Gemeinschaft. Eine bedeutende Anzahl Juden, die die noerdliche Region des Landes bewohnte, ist jetzt unter dem russ. Regime. Dort sind viele jued. Gemeinden und ein Teil unserer Jugend. Ein anderer Teil der Juden wurde ins Innere des Landes geschickt. Die Situation dieser jued. Gemeinden ist von allen Gesichtspunkten eine sehr schwere. Die Juden von Jassi, Roman, Vaslui, Husi leben weiter in staendiger Angst. Wir bemuehen uns, alle womoeglichst von dort herzubringen, besonders fuer die Auswanderung nach Palaestina. Der einzige Platz hier, wo das Leben dynamisch ist, trotz staendiger Bombadements, ist Bukarest. Die "Vermoegenden" wollen fluechten, die Moeglichkeiten aber sind sehr gering, ein Teil geht seiner taeglichen Beschaeftigung nach, besorgt um die Zukunft. Die chaluzische Bewegung erfuellt ihre Pflicht auch gegenueber d. jued. Allgemeinheit und versucht ihre Kadren zu staerken.

2) Die Lage unserer hiesigen Bewegung: in den letzten Wochen hat sich unsere Aktivitaet sehr viel vergroesert und vertieft. Die jued. Jugend ist erwacht und wendet ihren Blick zum Horizont der chaluzischen Bewegung. Sie kommen von allen Schichten der jued. Gemeinschaft. Ein Teil kommt erst heute, von den Umstaenden getrieben, aber unsere Pflicht ist, unsere Tore breit zu oeffnen. Wir gehen einer neuen Epoche entgegen, in welcher wir den jued. Jugendlichen staerken und fuer das zukuenftige schwere Leben vorbereiten muessen.

Man lernt tagtaeglich hebraeisch, es wird eine intensive kulturelle Taetigkeit entfaltet. Ausserdem eine ernste secutische Erziehung unter dem Titel einer Sektion von physischer Edukation im Kreis der rum. Judenzentrale. Dieser Tage findet in der Hauptstadt ein Seminar von erzieherischer Vertiefung statt. Es werden verschiedene Zirkulare usw. herausgegeben.

3) Alijah-Palaestinaauswanderung: diese ist eine unserer wichtigsten Arbeiten. Fuer uns ist es klar, es gibt nichts Wertvolleres als das Leben einiger hunderte von Freunde zu retten. Leider gehen die Sachen vor sich sehr schwer. Es sind Wochen vergangen seit Abfahrt des letzten Schiffes. Wir bereiten jetzt die Abfahrt des "Kasbeck" vor. Wir bemuehen uns allererst die Gefluechteten aus Ungarn und die Leute von den hiesigen Arbeitslagern in den bevorstehenden Transport einzureihen. Wir erwarten von unserer Seite eine Aktion fuer die Beschleunigung der Alijah, noch bevor die hiesigen Bedingungen sich zu unseren Ungunsten aendern.

4) Prozess: er wird gegen unsere besten Freunde gefuehrt, die alles daran setzten, Menschenleben aus Transnistrien usw. zu retten. Ein guenstiges Urteil zu erzielen ist sehr schwer, denn die Angelegenheit ist den hoeheren Persoenlichkeiten bekannt. Die Richter wollen kein guenstiges Urteil jetzt faellen, bis sie nicht ihre eigenen Interessen gesichert haben. Deshalb leidet die Freilassung, welche wir als sehr wichtig betrachten, fortwaehrenden Aufschub. Bis jetzt waren 4 Termine, alle wurden verhoert, sich von den fruheren Aussagen bei der

der Polizei (unter Druck) distanzierend. Die Richter benehmen sich schön. Wir haben versucht, dass das Urteil guenstig ausfallen soll. Es ist ueberfluessig zu betonen, dass dieser Prozess mit vielen Schwierigkeiten und vielen Unkosten verbunden ist und wir bitten Euch um sofortige Hilfe. Andere Einzelheiten werden wir Euch spaeter mitteilen.

5) Rettungsarbeit: die Aktion zwecks Herbringen der ung. Freunde wird fortgesetzt und wir haben diese Woche einen Freund von uns nach Arad entsendet, der Vielen den Weg bahnte. Die Lage dort (Ungarn) und die Art wie es dort zugeht, sind sehr schlimm und beunruhigend. Obwohl es dort keine formelle Verpflichtung besteht, zu fahren, werden Leute doch weiterkommen. Von Joel Brand haben wir Nachrichten, dass er Geld noetig hat, denn die Situation verschlimmert sich von Tag zu Tag. Wir sind mit ihm durch spezielle Boten in Verbindung, die uns diese Nachrichten bringen. Es gibt auch Faelle, dass Einige auf dem Wege gefangen werden. Es wird alles unternommen, um sie zu befreien. Wir muessen alles daran setzen, dass die hierher Angelangten von hier aus so rasch als moeglich zur Auswanderung gehen sollen. Zwi Goldfarb (aktiver Freund in Bdp) will nicht kommen, bis nicht alle Freunde bei uns sind. Heute ist H. Fischer und Hofka, die Letzten, die in Sandeburg versteckt geblieben sind, gekommen. Sie haben uns Nachrichten von Mizia (unserer Zentrale Warschau) gebracht, die heldenhaft an der Spitze des dortigen Selbstschutzes steht.

Unsere Taetigkeit bemuechtert (unterirdisch), wie das Herbringen von Freunden aus der Provinz und Arbeitslagern, verlangen grosse Summen, denn wir koennen nichts tun ohne diese. Verschiedene Arrangements, die Bekleidung der Freunde, die allgemeine heikle materielle Situation, sind dessen Grund. Ausserdem muessen wir mit einer Reserve fuer diese wichtige Taetigkeit ausgestattet sein, besonders wenn wir an die Zeit denken, wo wir mit Euch und mit der Tuerkel keinen Kontakt haben werden koennen. Die Schwierigkeiten der Alijah (Auswanderungen) auferlegt uns grosse Sorgen, denn die Leute, die von den Arbeitslagern weg sind, koennen verhaftet werden, und bedenket was es heisst, dann sie zu retten.

Wir schliessen diese Zeilen mit festem Glauben in die Zukunft, trotz aller Schwierigkeiten, Eure Hilfe und Antwort erwartend,

Zvi Bassal.

May 28<sup>th</sup>.

Dear Mr. Johnson

As regards this issue I think we should most certainly try to secure through Swiss diplomatic channels any information possible on the treatment of the Jews in Hungary. I receive a certain amount through relief & underground channels but it takes a fair time to reach me and is often fragmentary. Notably the mere receiving of information does not constitute helping these people but it will undoubtedly assist us to at least try.

G. McClelland.

AI-RT

Action  
discussed  
Monday  
11 Aug 1977

Intention

writing  
with notes

Would Dr. King's  
you handle this?  
Please let me  
know as you get this.  
Thanks

L. H

Geneva, May 24th, 1944.

SITUATION OF JEWS IN HUNGARY

Note.

From: LH.

To: RMC.

I have seen last night Mr. Gustave de KOEVER (Geneva, IO, quasi G. Ador, the Delegate of the Hungarian Red Cross. I knew him since some time, but we never made specially good friends. I understodd that K. had excellent contacts among the Hungarian Nazi leaders in the past, and I also heard (from Everett Melby) that he is desperately trying for some time to find approach to U.S. diplomatic circles. It should be added - and this is a rather important circumstance - that K. is Transylvanian, Hungarian expert in Geneva for questions of minorities, ( Director of a 'Central Bureau of Minorities' having its sieges in London and in Geneva; editor and proprietor of a political review in Geneva: 'La Voix des Peuples'.), and 15 years back member of the Bucaresti Parliament representing a Southern-Transylvanian district. He led several campaigns on behalf of "persecuted" minorities (Hungarians) in Transylvania and published a couple of books on this subject. After the annexation of Transylvania by Hungary (Autumn 1940) K. became member of the Hungarian Parliament and is still a Deputy. Appointed Delegate of the Hungarian Red Cross, K. fulfilled missions in Lisbon several times, and tried also to get to England, but did not get the necessary papers from British side. He is still very much worried about the future of Hungarians living in Transylvania, Slovakia and Backa. Knowing of his former Nazi sympathies, I approached him carefully, and it was he who began to complain about the situation of Jews in H. He said he would like to do anything he can, but nobody submitted him any plans. He has been in touch with Burckhardt of the International Red Cross Committee and tried to persuade him for any action, but B. refused to talk on the subject. Being in contact since 2 years with the Joint Commission in the problems of sending Hungarian food to Belgian and Dutch children, he also tried to act through the J.C., but there was no definite idea what to do. Arriving at this point in our conversation, I turned to the creation of the WRB. He did not know apparently anything about it, he did not read ~~at~~ the declaration of the President on Hungary either. He showed much interest and after quite a long time, we agreed that he could contribute t

o the efforts of the WRB by the following means: 1./ Could negotiate with the Joint Commission on behalf of the Hungarian Red Cross to initiate material help for Jews in camps and ghettos; 2./ Could use the channels of the Hungarian Red Cross to protect Jews; 3./ Could write very serious warning letters to MM. Bardossy and Iaredi, both prominent Nazis, but according to K. intelligent men to draw their attention to the danger the persecutions of Jews mean for the future of H. Could RMC get some reliable information on K.'s contacts to the US Legation /Mr. Meyer ~~at~~ Everett - Mr. Dulles/ and discuss the way to intimidate him enough that he should act.

It seems to be advisable that K. could be received in Geneva as quickly as possible by the Delegate of the WRB. I have the impression that one could operate through him.

The whole Roumanian business and the future of Hungarian minorities could be played with. Mr. Dulles' opinion would be rather important ~~as far as the technique of the whole~~ friends are the Lithuanian and Lettonian Ministers in Berne.

CASE FILE

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*extra copy sent to Mr. Tait  
Mr. Velt  
1443-226*

From: Department

Date: May 23, 6 p.m., 1944

No: 1786

Code: [REDACTED]

Received: May 24, 9 a.m.

(E)

*This is about  
this*

*JH  
AJH  
LH*

### PARAPHRASE

WRB No. 24. For McClelland.

This Government takes a grave view of reported measures intending the extermination in mass of Jews in Hungary. Please ask the Swiss authorities to procure from their Legation at Budapest detailed data concerning the treatment of Jews in Hungary, and to apprise you at the earliest possible moment of the results of Swiss Legation's inquiries. This information, when obtained, should be immediately reported to the Department.

HULL

In duplicate

re

*Copy - 7a*  
Notice A.I.No. 4511 May 26, 1944, DFI  
Memorandum to Mr. Hadraba, May 26, 1944  
Tel. No. 3467 to Dept. May 31, 1944

846.1 JEFF IN HUNGARY

ENCLOSURE  
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72  
By B. H. Potts Date SEP 25 1972

Myra

~~Handwritten scribble~~  
A-33m 200

Handwritten scribble

Handwritten scribble

Mr. McElhenny?

His initials refer

to #1786 May 23

from the Dept, on

lines in Thompson.

2nd Nov 44

JKS

CASE FILE

Memo for Mr. Bisang A.I.No.

June 13, 1944

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

~~493-27~~

From: Department

Date: May 25, 1944, 1 p. m.

No: 1805

Code: [REDACTED]

Received: May 26, 1944, 11 p. m.

Paraphrase

(C.L.)

Cable No. 26 of the War Refugee Board.

According to seemingly authentic and persistent reports, the systematic mass extermination of Jews has begun in Hungary. The presence of the largest possible number of foreign observers in Hungary may cause restraint which will directly affect the lives of 800,000 human beings in that country. With this end in view, please urge the appropriate authorities to take steps immediately in the interest of humanity to enlarge the numbers of Swiss diplomatic and consular personnel in Hungary to the greatest extent possible and to distribute them as widely as possible throughout the country.

It is hoped that all such diplomatic and consular representatives will use all available means to urge upon officials and private individuals desisting from further barbarism. Please keep the Department informed of the extent of the Swiss Government's cooperation.

For Minister Harrison and McClelland.

HULL

Fmf  
In duplicate

840.1 JEWIS IN HUNGARY

DO NOT WRITE  
HERE  
By H. H. Pardo (Info) SEP 20 1972

SA-PROB-RYM

---

You will discuss  
the problem with AJ-  
GT and advise  
Gordon about this after  
business today.  
Then see me about  
it.

JL

May 30-44

CASE FILE

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*Mr. V. ...*  
*WRB - 1023*  
*There is no dot*  
*There*

From: Department

OL

Date: May 25, 1944, 1 p. m.

No: 1806

Code: [REDACTED]

Received: May 26, 1944, midnight.

### Paraphrase

Reference is made to our 1023 of March 27 and your 2312 of April 13.

According to reports, both persistent and seemingly authentic, the systematic mass extermination of Jews in Hungary has started. The presence there of the largest number possible of foreign observers may cause restraint which will affect in a direct way the lives of 800,000 human beings in Hungary. WRB finds it hard to believe that the International Red Cross can, within the meaning of the Legation's cable no. 2312, consider as intrusions into domestic policy measures designed to check such slaughter directly or indirectly. Should the measure suggested be unprecedented, the emergency is without precedent also.

This Government's urgent hope that the special delegation requested in the Department's 1023 be sent to Hungary at once should be conveyed to the IRC. If this should fail, it is felt that, in the face of this man-made disaster, the immediate and considerable enlargement of the delegation of the IRC in Budapest and throughout Hungary, in localities particularly where Jews are being concentrated, is a humanitarian obligation of the International Red Cross.

It is confidentially believed that this emergency will be met by IRC. Department would appreciate greatly prompt information regarding the distribution and number of IRC delegates in Hungary and the extent to which they are able to observe treatment of the Jews there.

WRB cable No. 27 for the Minister and McClelland.

HULL

/nf  
In duplicate

*Copy in FA*

DECLASSIFIED  
Date: 08-11-72  
By: M. J. Parks  
SEP 23 1972

840.1  
JPRS 111  
BIBLIOPHY

*Just were on  
sit of Jews in  
Hungary*

*Were composed by KDM  
sent off through OWI - Kern  
(based on Spiegel's information)*

*\$12.00*

*3346  
May 25, 1941  
1941*

*reference to?*

DRAFT TELEGRAM

Secstate  
Washington

Brown & [REDACTED]

BROWN

For Elmer Davis, Wenner, Carroll, OWI, BSWAB 24493  
Further reference our 19.12.30

According all reliable information (including some published in Hungarian newspapers, particularly provincial press) steps are unmistakably being taken preparatory to the massive deportation and extermination of the Jewish population, especially in the Carpatho-Russian and Marmaros regions. The number of people immediately involved is about 200,000, and the action shows every sign of being extended to the Jewish population in Hungary proper.

This action has all the namelessly tragic and brutal earmarks of similar actions carried out in Poland by the Nazis and their henchmen. It is being most savagely taken in north-eastern Hungary (along the Slovakian border and in the Carpatho-Ukraine), the principal towns involved being: Kassa, Ungvar, Munkacs, Beregszass, Maramarossziget and Nagyszallas. About 200,000 Jews live in this region (namely some 20 to 22 per cent of the population).

During the second half of April, concentration of the Jewish population began in the districts of Ung, Bereg, Maramoros and Bereavidak. In the outlying towns they were first assembled in the synagogues, and, in the case of the town of Ungvar (district of Ung) concentrated in the Koskovics Tile Factory, in the Kaposerstrasse and Randvanyerstrasse. At first some 8,700 Jews from the surrounding townships were brought here; later, when the number grew to 14,000 and there was not room enough in the tile factory, those newly driven in were concentrated, from April 30 on, in a wood yard belonging to Gluck & Co. The mayor of the town of Ungvar, Dr. Megay Lazzlo, as a result of the general attempt of the Christian population to bring clothing and food to these Jews, ordered that such concentration "camps" be

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

be isolated and that all traffic in the adjoining streets be stopped. He further requested the central authorities to "get the Jews out of the town as quickly as possible because their presence endangered not only the public peace but hygienic conditions".

In the town of Munkacs Jews from surrounding villages were concentrated at first in an area bordered by Kossuth Lajos and Zrinyi streets and later transferred to the cattle market in the same town. This brutal action considerably aroused the whole population.

In the town of Beregasass, Jews from outlying districts were brought to the Vari and Kont tile factories. The Vari tile factory could house a maximum of 4,000 people, but 12,000 to 15,000 persons were crowded into it.

In the town of Kassa Jews were also concentrated in the open cattle market and in the municipal slaughter houses. In this town in particular the action aroused great popular feeling since the Jewish population played an important part in the town's industries and commercial establishments.

From all reliable reports - and this is even reflected in the Hungarian press, especially in the provinces - the Hungarian population have not sympathized with such brutal anti-Jewish measures. On the contrary, they have openly aided with the persecuted Jews and have continually attempted to aid these wretched souls by bringing them food and clothing.

On the other hand the Hungarian authorities have taken severe measures to isolate such concentration camps and to cut off all assistance from outside. To quote from one paper: "The mass attempt to get food and clothing to Jews in concentration areas on the part of the population has been incomprehensible phenomenon. As a result the authorities have been forced to take the necessary police measures to cut off such Jews from all contact with the population".

The lot of these Jews in such improvised "camps" is wretched. Such cattle markets, tile factories, and wood yards are almost completely devoid of sanitary facilities, and in many instances thousands of men, women, children, old and sick people are forced to live in the open under conditions of frightful crowding and promiscuity. They were permitted to take nothing with them in the way of blankets or covers, and it becomes tragically obvious that a great many will die of exposure, disease and slow starvation, even before they are jammed, 80 to 100 to a wagon, into cattle cars, for deportation.

~~Confidential~~

In close collaboration with the representative ~~IA~~ of the War Refugee Board here I urgently suggest that the Soviet Government be prevailed upon to associate itself with President Roosevelt's declaration of March 24 (Eden March 31) concerning the Nazi occupation of Hungary. A Soviet declaration would have all the more weight since the Russian armies stand on Hungary's frontiers and fear of the Russians is mortal in the hearts of a great many "collaborators" in Hungary. According to a reliable report given by a man quite recently returned from Hungary and who had seen Horthy, the old man stated that he deplored the persecution of the Jews but felt strongly on the other hand that everything should be done to placate the Germans who, after all, were defending Hungary from the "bolshevik peril".

Furthermore, such a statement on the part of the

Russians is to be logically expected since their Government subscribed to the "War Criminal" clause of the Moscow Agreement and later carried out the "Kharkov Trials".

The Russian appeal (or rather threat) should be publicized particularly by pamphlets, as most of the Hungarians in the regions concerned do not possess radios.

Stress in any propaganda campaign should be laid on the complicity of the satellite Hungarian authorities in carrying out and lending willing hands to this persecution. It should not be forgotten that the former Hungarian government had not only pursued a long-standing anti-semitic policy but had shared in the guilt of deporting some 17,000 Jews to Poland and Galicia during 1940 and 1941 (because they could not adequately establish their Hungarian nationality), had been directly responsible for the massacres at Ughidik (Novi Sad) and Zablja of several thousand Jews and Serbs in

January 1942, and during the course of the same year had deported some 15,000 to 20,000 Hungarian Jews to the Eastern Front in forced labor battalions, in most cases to death from hunger, disease, exposure and military action.

It is further strongly suggested that the Soviet Government associate itself with the President's declaration on the occasion of the setting-up of the War Refugee Board. If the Russians would identify themselves with this initiative, as the British Government did, certain particularly valuable channels (especially Communist), through which rescue and relief operations could be carried on in the Balkans from Switzerland, would be opened up. Without such a declaration on the part of the Soviet Government a number of well-organized, underground channels will either remain completely closed or only partially open to WRB activity from Switzerland. (Switzerland, of course, should not be mentioned in particular in any such declaration, as the reaction here would be

unfavorable and might hamper work.)

Finally, based on a number of appeals which have come from very reliable organizations working in Hungary, it is suggested that the WRB, or better still, the President, on behalf of the WRB's work, reaffirm the intention of the United States Government to set up temporary havens of refuge (probably in North Africa, particularly former Italian Cyrenaica - Bengasi and Tripoli, as has been suggested) where all Jewish and other persecuted refugees from Hungary and the Balkans will be granted asylum and shelter until they can return to their homes. This might influence the Interoross to take more action as well.

Please transmit copy of above cable to WRB.

HARRISON

Jews in Carpatho-Ruthenian Area - (Czech-Hung. territory)

Arnold S p i e s e l

One of first  
detailed reports on the concentration  
& deportation of Hung. Jews from  
Carpatho-Russia & Ruthenia

Genève, den 21. Mai 1944  
1, Place Isaac Mercier

Acknowledge

R 21. MAI 1944

Herrn  
Roswell W. Ullmann  
Genève

Base for OWS-WRIS wire  
of May 25<sup>th</sup>.

Sehr geehrter Herr,

Im Verfolge meines Gesuches, sowie des seitens Ihres Bü-  
ros ausgesprochenen Wunsche gestatte ich mir Ihnen einen kurzen  
Überblick über die Lage der Juden in Ostungarn in der Beilage  
zu übermitteln.-

Ich erhoffe, dass Ihnen diese Mitteilungen bestens dienen  
werden und dazu beitragen werden, um Ihnen in der grossen und  
schweren Arbeit die Sie jetzt unternehmen, eine Erleichterung  
zu schaffen.- Da ich selbst diese Gegend persönlich gut kenne,  
so stehe ich Ihnen über Wunsch stets gerne mit weiteren Aufklä-  
rungen zur Verfügung.-

In der bestimmten Erwartung, dass Ihre Bemühungen zum  
guten Erfolge führen werden, verbleibe ich

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung:

A. Spiegel

UngarnKurzer Situationsbericht über die anti-jüdischen Massnahmen und deren Folgen im Gebiete der Nord-Ostkarpaten.

Im Rahmen der anti-jüdischen Gesetzgebung, die nach der militärischen Besetzung Ungarns durch die Deutschen erfolgte, haben die Sondermassnahmen im Gebiete der Ostkarpaten die Aufmerksamkeit der Welt wieder einmal auf dieses Gebiet gelenkt.-

Zum besseren Verständnis der heutigen Lage und der Massnahmen, die noch in der Folge besprochen werden sollen, müssen wir vorerst eine kurze geographische Beschreibung und einiges über die dortige Bevölkerung sagen.-

Das in Frage kommende Gebiet umfasst

- 1./ das ehemalige Karpathenland der Tschechoslowakei
- 2./ den östlichen und südöstlichen Teil der von der Slowakei an Ungarn gegliedert wurde
- 3./ den östlichen und nördlichen Teil des von Rumänien an Ungarn zurückgegliederten Transylvaniens.

Dieses Gebiet wird in der ungarischen Verwaltung wie folgt bezeichnet:

- ad. 1./ die Komitate Ung mit der Komitatehauptstadt Ungvar  
(cca. 40-45.000 Einwohner, hiervon cca. 15-20.000 Juden)  
(in ganzen Komitat Bezirke Nykaps, Szecodnye, Berezna Szobranos mit Ungvar zusammen . . . . cca. 40.000 Juden

Komitat-Bereg - Hauptstadt Munkacs und Bezirke Beregsasz, Mezokaszony, Eissaujak, Solyva cca. 45.000 Juden

Komitat Maramaros k.K. Bezirke Hust, Okörmezö, Velecs, Raho, Jasina, Récsö, . . . . . cca. 30.000 Juden

Komitat Ugocsa Hauptstadt Sagyesüllös cca. 15.000 Juden  
zusammen cca. 130.000 Juden

ad. 2./ das sogenannte Ferensvidék mit Kassa cca. 40.000 "

ad. 3./ Maramaros Komitat Hauptstadt Maramarosziget  
und 3 Bezirke . . . . . cca. 30.000 "

Insgesamt dürfte auf diesem Gebiete ungefähr 200.000 Juden gewohnt haben: was ungefähr 20% - 25% der Gesamtbevölkerung ausmacht.

Geographisch zerfällt das Gebiet in den gebirgigen Teil der Karpaten (cca. 35 %) mit einer vornehmlich rumänischen Bevölkerung während in den Niederungen und dem der grossen ungarischen Ebene zugehörten Tälern bereits das ungarische Element stärker hervortritt. Die Städte Ungvar, Munkacs, Beregsasz, Maramarosziget, Kassa hatten eine starke jüdische Bevölkerung von 20-30% .

Wirtschaftlich gesehen, waren die Juden in fast allen Berufen vertreten, im Gegensatz zu anderen Landesteilen, wo sie sich mehr auf einige Wirtschaftszweige beschränkten. Auch der Kontakt und die Beziehungen zu ihren Mitbürgern waren die denkbar engen und besten. So lag ein grosser Teil des Handels und Industrie in ihren Händen, aber auch in der Landwirtschaft und in der Forstwirtschaft, ja selbst in den Salzbergwerken, und bei den Holzfällern, waren sie zahlenmässig stark vertreten. Statistisch erfasst ergibt sich folgendes Bild:

30% waren in der Land- und Forstwirtschaft (Holzabbau, Bergwerke, Holzzufuhr) und Salzbergwerken in Anna Salatina, tätig,

30% im Handel, vornehmlich Kleinhandel.

15% im Kleinhandwerk (in sämtlichen Handwerksberufen wie, Schneider, Schuhmacher, Tischler, Schlosser, Schmiede, Installateure, Elektriker, Tapezierer, Handwerker, Glaser, usw. und bilden fast die Gesamtheit der dortigen Handwerksberufe

10-15% in den freien Berufen wie Aerzte, Anwälte, Ingenieure, Presse, Literatur und spielten hier sowie im gesamten Kulturleben eine bes. wichtige Rolle.

Die restlichen 10% bestehen aus ganz armen Leuten, die schon nach dem ersten Weltkriege durch die Amerikanische Hilfsaktionen des Amer. Joint Distribution Committee betreut wurden.

Nicht unerwähnt darf bleiben, dass das ganze Gebiet wirtschaftlich nicht erschlossen und daher sehr arm ist. Ebenso gehört die dortansässige Bevölkerung, die Juden mit inbegriffen, zu den Ärmsten des Donaugebietes.-

Von innerpolitischen Standpunkte aus gesehen, befanden sich die Juden dieser Gebiete, seit der Annektierung durch Ungarn in einer völkerrechtlich sehr schwierigen Lage, denn die ungarische Gesetzgebung, hat den durch den ersten und zweiten Wiener Schiedspruch erworbenen Gebieten zugestandenes Optionsrecht für die ungarische Staatsbürgerschaft, den Juden, im Gegensatz zu der anderen ortansässigen Bevölkerung nur in sehr beschränktem Masse zugestanden.- Die Bedingungen, die den Juden gestellt wurden, waren so strengt, dass es nur ganz wenigen, gelang das ungarische Staatsbürgerrecht zu erlangen.- So wurde u.A. verlangt, dass die Juden den Nachweis erbringen, dass ihre Vorfahren schon im Jahre 1848 dort ansässig waren, was mit Rücksicht, auf die in diesem Zeitpunkt noch nicht existierende oder "nur sehr mangelhaft vorhandene Matriken, kaum praktisch möglich war. Ausserdem verlangten sie Beweise, dass sich die Juden in den Jahren 1918 - 1938 mit der ungarischen irredentistischen Opposition und gegen die tschechoslovakische Regierung gearbeitet haben sollten, was natürlich nicht der Fall war, zumal die Juden ganz im Gegenteil in der Tschechoslovakie in vollem Genuss des Minderheitsrechtes und als vollgültige Staatsbürger lebten,- sodass auch in diesen Falle keine Zuteilungen erfolgten. Weiters konnte sich ein ganz kleiner Teil, der über die nötigen Mittel verfügte, mit Hilfe dieser, die Staatsbürgerschaft erkaufen. Aber die grosse Masse der dortigen Juden, war nach der Annektierung in einem in der Völkergeschichte einzidastehenden rechtlosen Zustande, da sie die tschechoslovakische Staatsbürgerschaft verloren, die ungarische nicht erworben und andererseits, die Juden in Ungarn auch nicht als Minderheitsvolk anerkannt sind.-

Im Zusammenhange mit dieser Rechtsgebung, gingen die Ungarn sofort daran, die Juden aus dem Wirtschaftsleben auszuschalten, was mit dem massenhaften Entzuge von Gewerbebescheinungen und Handelszertifikaten, erfolgte.-

Da sie rechtslos waren, wurden sie noch während des Krieges zu Tausenden in sogenannte

Arbeitskompagnien zusammengefasst und entgegen allen völkerrechtlichen Grundsätzen an die russische Front geschickt, wo ein Gross-  
teil von ihnen an Kälte, Hunger und sonstigen Strapazen zugrunde  
ging. Erst als die ungarischen Truppenteile von der Ostfront zurück-  
gezogen wurden, wurden die Reste dieser Arbeitskompagnien heimges-  
chafft und daher die Berichte über deren Verluste.-

Zusammenfassend kann daher gesagt werden, dass die Lage der Juden  
in den Karpathengebieten eine mehr als prekäre war, aber sie wa-  
ren bis dahin, bis auf die in den Arbeitskompagnien, noch ihres  
Lebens sicher.-

Hinzuzufügen wäre noch, dass sich in diesem Gebiete auch einige  
Hunderte oder Tausend, Flüchtlinge aus Polen befinden, denen es  
unter den schwierigsten Bedingungen gelungen ist, aus den pol-  
nischen Konzentrationslagern zu entkommen.-

-.-

Soweit wir aus der in Ungarn erscheinenden Presse entnehmen können,  
und worüber ja auch in der übrigen Weltpresse schon Nachrichten er-  
schienen sind, haben seit der Besetzung ganz scharfe antijüdische  
Verfügungen stattgefunden.- Die meisten dürften ja im allgemeinen  
bekannt sein. Hier sollen nur die dieses Gebiet betreffenden er-  
wähnt werden.-

1. wurden bereits in der 2. Hälfte April in den Komitaten Ung, Be-  
reg, Maramaros und Peremvidék, die Juden in Sammellager überführt,  
u. zw.

Ung Komitat - in den Bezirken wurden sie vorerst in die Synagogen  
gebracht und von dort nach Ungvar in die Ziegelfabrik, Moskovics  
in der Kaposerstrasse und Kadvanyerstrasse, da waren vorerst 8700  
Juden aus der Umgebung. Deren Zahl wuchs dann auf 14.000 und da der  
Platz nicht genüge wurde auf dem Holzdepot der Firma Glück ein wei-  
teres Lager errichtet, wohin die Leute ab 30. April gebracht wurden.  
Der Bürgermeister Dr. Megaj Laszlo, hat infolge der massenhaften  
Beteiligung der christlichen Bevölkerung, den Juden Lebensmittel-  
und sonstige nötige Kleidungsstücke, zukommen zu lassen, verordnet,  
dass die Lager isoliert werden und der Verkehr dort abgesperrt wird.  
Weiters hat er die Zentralbehörden ersucht, die Juden raschestens  
wegzuschaffen, wegen der Gefahr " die Ruhe bei der Bevölkerung zu  
stören und auch aus Hygienischen Gründen".

Bereg Komitat. Aus den Bezirken, wurden die Juden ebenfalls  
in die Ziegelfabrik und als diese nicht genüge auf dem Viehmarkt  
gebracht. In der Stadt Munkacs selbst, wurden vorerst die Kossuth  
Lajos und Zrinyi-gassen abgesperrt und alle Juden von dort auf den  
Viehmarkt gebracht.- Auch hier hat sich der Bevölkerung eine gros-  
se Aufregung bemächtigt. In Beregass wurden die Juden aus mehre-  
ren Bezirken in die Ziegelei Vari und Kant unterbracht. Die Ziegelei  
Vari kann maximum 4000 Leuten fassen, aber es sollen an die 12-13  
Tausend dorthin geschafft worden sein.-

Maramaros- in der Hauptstadt Maramorosziget, wurden sie vorerst  
in einen Stadtteil der von folgenden Strasse begrenzt wird: Thököly,  
Rakoczi, Fuvaros bis zur Theiss, konzentriert. In den Bezirken wur-  
den sie wie in anderen Städten in Fabriken oder Holzdepots gebracht

Peremvidék- vor allem in der Stadt Kassa, wurden alle Juden auf den  
ebenfalls offenen Viehmarkt und

das städtische Schlachthaus gebracht, was in dieser Stadt bes.  
Grosse Aufregung hervorrief, da die Juden hier auch in der In-  
dustrie und im Grosshandel eine bedeutende Rolle gespielt haben.

-.  
Aus den ungarischen Pressestimmen geht es allzudeutlich hervor,  
dass die Bevölkerung mit diesen anti-jüdischen Massnahmen nicht  
sympathisiert und im Gegenteil, es machen sich allorts Bestrebun-  
gen bemerkbar, den Juden die unter den elendsten hygienischen Be-  
dingungen unterbracht sind und an Hunger, Kälte und ungenügender  
Kleidung leiden, zu helfen indem sie ihnen Lebensmittel und Klei-  
dungsstücke in die Lager bringen wollen.-

Die ungarischen Behörden haben aber ganz strenge Massnahmen ergrif-  
fen um die Lager zu isolieren und jedwede Möglichkeit ~~zugriff~~  
zu helfen, unterbunden.

In den Zeitungen heisst es wörtlich:

"Es ist eine unverständliche Massenerscheinung, dass die  
Leute den Juden Lebensmittel und Kleidungsstücke in die  
Sammelstellen bringen wollen. Die Behörden haben sich  
demnach bemüssigt gesehen, sofort die nötigen polizeili-  
chen Massnahmen zu ergreifen umä den Kontakt der Bevölke-  
rung mit den Juden zu unterbinden".-

Was die Lager selbst betrifft, so handelt es sich um Objekte die  
nicht einmal über die primitivsten hygienischen Vorrichtungen ver-  
fügen (Ziegeleien, offene Viehmärkte, offene Holzdepots usw.) und  
ist es zu befürchten, dass die Leute sogar oft unter freiem Himmel  
belassen wurden. Wenn man sich hinzufügt, dass sie sich nichts mit-  
nehmen durften, also auch keine Decken, so ist das Schlimmste zu  
befürchten.

Der Umstand, dass die Bevölkerung spontan Lebensmittel  
bringt, bestätigt nur die wie erhalten, schon in's Ausland ge-  
langten Hilferufe der so Internierten, dass sie dort Hungers ver-  
kommen.-

Es handelt sich im wahren Sinne des Wortes um Menschen,  
darunter viele Frauen, Kinder, Greise und Kranke, die vollkommen  
rechtlos dem brutalsten Zugriff ausgesetzt sind.-Es müssten sofort  
Schritte unternommen werden, um diese Unglückseligen vor einem  
elendem Tode zu retten.-

CABLE

*OWI message*

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Department **(01)**

Date: May 25, 3 p.m., 1944

No: 1807

Code: **SECRET**

Received: May 26, 9 p.m.

### PARAPHRASE

WABNE 23417 from Carroll.

With reference to your cable on Hungarian Jews, we are in touch with the War Refugee Board and hope to obtain releases for propaganda. We greatly appreciate cables of this kind.

HULL

In triplicate

Copy to Mr. Wayer

re

*GM has already informed  
you that we have considerable  
Hungarian material on hand &  
can send more if cleared.  
Will keep you informed on  
Soviet angle.*

840.1 SECRET IN HUNGARY

CASE FILE

*Ther Veleit*  
*144820K*

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*Jia*  
*Hat*

From: Department

23

Date: May 26, 4 p. m., 1944.

No: 1819

Code: [REDACTED]

Received: May 27, 9 a. m.

### Paraphrase

For Tittmann. To be delivered to the Cardinal Secretary of State. From the War Refugee Board.

"The wave of hate that has engulfed Europe and the consequent mass enslavement, persecution, deportation and slaughter of helpless men, women and children has, we know, sorely grieved His Holiness. We also know that His Holiness, activated by great compassion for the sufferings of a large portion of mankind, has labored unceasingly to reindulcate a decent regard for the dignity of man. We also know the tireless efforts of His Holiness to alleviate the lot of the persecuted, the hunted and the outcast. His Holiness is, we are certain, aware of the deep feeling of abhorrence which the mass deportation, persecutions, enslavements and slaughters in the Balkans, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Norway, Germany and elsewhere have aroused in the American people. We are confident that His Holiness is aware also of the deep concern of the Government of the United States relative to these reversion to usages of ancient barbarism, and of the constant efforts that Government has made to prevent their recurrence.

Because of the common concern of the Holy See and the Government and people of the United States with such matters, we believe it is appropriate, to call the attention of the Holy See to the reports, apparently authentic, to the effect that the present authorities in Hungary have undertaken to persecute the 800,000 Jews in that country and that they are planning their mass slaughter both in Hungary and after their deportation to Poland, merely because they are Jews. The Government of the United States has warned the authorities and the Hungarian people of the material consequences that the perpetration of such inhuman acts of barbarism will entail.

We

840.1 JEWIS IN HUNGARY

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Ltr. 121-71  
By R. B. Davis Date SEP 25 1972

CASE FILE

*Ther Velez*  
*144820K*

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By R. H. Davis Date SEP 25 1972

We believe it is both timely and fitting that the moral values involved and the spiritual consequences that must flow from indulgence in the persecution and mass murder of helpless men, women and children be brought to the attention of the authorities and people of Hungary. Therefore, it is our earnest hope that His Holiness may find it appropriate to express himself on this subject to the Hungarian authorities and people, great numbers of whom profess spiritual adherence to the Holy See, personally by radio, through the Papal Nuncio and clergy in Hungary, as well as through a representative of the Holy See who might be specially despatched to Hungary for that purpose.

HULL

/nf

Copy to Tittmann

By send post

Copy - 7A

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Hadraba  
From: Mr. Tait

May 26, 1944.

(C.I.)

With reference to the Department's telegram No. 1786 of May 23 and McClelland's memorandum of May 25, I called this afternoon on Bisang, accompanied by Mr. Godley. I handed Mr. Bisang A.I. notice No. 8533 of today. He then called in M. Maurice. It was explained to us that of all the Latin-American countries, Switzerland represented but two, i.e. Chili and Uruguay in Hungary. The Swiss, they said, would accordingly not be in a position to take any action on behalf of a national of San Salvador or any other country of Latin-America other than the two named, should they appeal to the Swiss representative in Hungary for protection.

  
G. T.

GT/dmh

640.1  
JUNE 15 1944

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

(CL)

A.I. File

SEE 840.1 JEWS - EUROPE FOR A.I. Note No. 8533 (CONFIDENTIAL)

FROM American Interests Section ) DATED May 26, 1944.

TO

NAME

... 1-1000

REGARDING:

JEWS - EUROPE

840.1  
JEWS - IN HINDUSTAN

CASE FILE

Copy to WBB - Mr. Mc. Clelland

C.I.

27  
May 26, 1944., Ham

Department

BROWN

3395

840.1 JMS IN HUNGARY

SUBJECT: Hungary; Imredy in Satojay Cabinet.

Reliable source states appointment of Imredy as Economic Minister without Portfolio in Satojay Government at Budapest constitutes an important concession to the Renovation Party which now is in a position practically to control the cabinet. The appointment was made prior to the meeting of the Parliament primarily to avoid all possibility of any open criticism by Imredy of the government program particularly with respect to the Jews. Imredy's first assignment is to carry out quickly the complete elimination of Jews from Hungarian business and financial enterprises. This is not only personally pleasing to him but it places in his hands immense power and patronage for use in furthering his political future. Nazi methods and principles will be used not only in eliminating the Jews but also in effecting the reorganization of Hungarian economic life necessarily accompanying such action. Thus Imredy's second task will be the introduction into Hungary of the Nazi economic and social system.

HARRISON

LMH/jag

Copy to WBB - Mr. Mc. Clelland

CASE FILE

# TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department

Date: May 27, 1944, 3/07

(C.I.)

No: 5405

Code: Brown

Charged to:

SUBJECT: Jewish Situation in Hungary.

Reliable source states Hungarian authorities are considering a memorandum allegedly prepared and submitted by Jewish leaders that Jews in Hungary be exchanged against Hungarian prisoners of war in Russian hands and Hungarians residing in overseas countries. This proposal statedly involves the creation of a mixed commission including representatives of the Hungarian Government, the Jewish agency in Hungary and the International Red Cross which would be requested to aid in the exchange. The Commission likewise would be charged with carrying out deportations of Hungarian Jews to non-Hungarian areas.

HARRISON

LME/nog

Copies to LME and WEB - Mr. McLelland.

840.1  
JEWEL IN HUNGARY

234c.

from my assistant,  
Zasylko Hamocci

J. J. Balkans

Geneva, May 30, 1944.

Dear Ross, I gave your message to Dr. Weill. He asked me whether he should see A. before you will be back again. I could not tell him that, you may let me know to-morrow evening when I intend to call you up. There are a few things I wish to tell you briefly.-

I have seen to-day the Zagreb man. He would be glad to talk to you, and I fixed an appointment for next Monday, 2:30 p.m. He gave me some interesting details on the Slovakian situation, which he also knew fairly well. He did not feel that Tiso was so much attached to the Vatican, as Popper believed. He thought it was rather important to contact Dr. SIDOR, the Slovakian Minister to the Vatican, who belongs to moderate circles. He could but influence whole Government policy from there.

As far as the subject of Vatican, I definitely feel that as soon as Rome will be liberated there will be a number of things which might become more easy or perhaps more difficult. Could you perhaps some sort of recommendation on this line. Rome should be approached directly by a special representative of WRB, and supplied with a number of desiderata.

We also talked of Koever. He knew him for 10 years and he thought of him the same way as I did when I wrote you the little note. He definitely felt that K. should be carefully approached and used as intermediary with the Government. The best thing would be - Z man said - if K. gave his appui to the Note sent to the H. Government. But you cannot talk of it to him, only if you talk first it over with BB. You may do that, Ross, and BB would find the formula of communication.

As far as Carpatho-Ukraine, Spiegel brought to-day some more documents. I shall make a little summary with the help of B. and put it into our next report. Z man gave me two names, two deputies of the abovementioned region, who were good men, who have still freedom of movement and who could be used some way for centralizing efforts of saving and helping people there: Aladar VOZARY and Michael DEMKO.

About Roumania I shall find out as much as I could not to make any noise with my enquiry, and shall prepare a little report by the end of the week. I shall see Salm. Thursday ~~xxx~~ - if you agree on the phone - ~~xxx~~

I have written you last-week that I would like to have copies of the Pr's Decree and of other important documents in order to be able to prepare a little text which could be put on different languages at the disposal of those who wish to get precise information of the WRB. If it makes to much ~~xxx~~ trouble - to let copy the texts - could you perhaps leave your WRB file once a week or so with me.

Popper phoned me to-day and would have liked to know who the Legal Counselor of the USA Legation was. As I could not tell him, he informed me that "he will take the liberty to telephone you in Berne to get the name". I told him that we very much appreciated his ideas on the Sephards and the Roum's and he seemed to be very pleased with my compliment.

The man of the PRESSEINDEX called me up to-day and asked for your address, because he read all about you in the papers and would like to have your recommendation. He also told me something again of the Wilson Co. So may -get a letter from him one of these days. You can recommend him perhaps to Mr.M. again etc.

SITUATION OF JEWS IN HUNGARY

Memo.

From: LH.  
To: RMC

May 31, 1944.

I have seen to-day Mr. Salm. We discussed the possibilities of Roumanian help to aid the persecuted Jews of Hungary. Mr. S. felt that the Roumanian Minister in Berne, Mr. Vespasianu Pella showed a great deal of willingness. He told me as concrete, that according to a communication he received ~~1/6/44~~ last Monday /29.5.44/ from P., the Roumanian Government has already issued instructions to its representatives abroad that Roumanian passports/ supposedly also citizenship/ could be granted to those Hungarian Jews who 1./ after the last war chose Hungarian citizenship instead of Roumanian one; 2./ according to the so-called 2nd Vienna award of August 30, 1940 became Hungarian citizens or chose the Hungarian nationality, while they could have kept the Roumanian one. These both categories make altogether about 100,000 souls, if not more. It is possible that the instructions sent to Roumanian consular officials could be executed in a large way, i.e. the officials in question - if there is any pressure on them, or money is offered - would give Roumanian passports to all people, or to a great number of all those who would claim these documents. It is even probable that the presentation of documents would not be required. This last part ~~of~~ should ~~natural~~ be seriously examined, and an overestimated optimism would not be accurate. As far as contacts with official Roumanian circles, Mr. S. suggested that Mr. Pella should be approached. Mr. Gafenco could be used as intermediary /Dr. Kopecky knows him very well, Mr. Dulles undoubtedly just the same/, but he Mr. S. would be happy to transmit all requests himself to Mr. P. having excellent and intimate contacts with him. ~~neither~~ Mr. S. did not know the Roumanian Delegate to the Red Cross, /Mr. Köver. <sup>er</sup> Mr. S. suggested that RMC should see him during the weekend <sup>nor</sup> and discuss the details of immediate action.

I may suggest to ask Mr. D. about the following matters: 1./ Who should contact Mr. P.: Gaf. or Mr. S. 2./ What are the ways, if there are any way to bring pressure upon P. if it is necessary, to ~~add~~ his government for even larger instruction as far as passes. <sup>advice</sup> /Cf. suggestion of Popper/. As far as Hirschman, could he be asked in what way he already contacted the Roumanians, so that the actions could be coordinated. There are of course a number of questions, which should be carefully examined as the problem of information of Hungarian Jews, distribution of passes etc. All these should be dealt with urgently. Please take this whole matter into urgent consideration. It seems to me more valuable than the SS business.

# TELEGRAM SENT

To: Department

Date: May 31, midnight, 1944.

No: 3467

Code: 

(C.I.)

Charged to:

### Paraphrase

Reference is made to the Department's 1786 of May 23.

At the same time he made a written request for the data desired, Secretary Tait made a personal request on May 26.

Oral assurances were obtained that immediate action would be taken and the results reported promptly.

HARRISON

GT/dmh/nf

In duplicate

840.1  
JENNIFER M. HARRISON



Cléquin postale I. 5387  
Téléphone 1 83 00  
Télex "INTERCROIXROUGE"

*Persecution of Jews in Hungary*  
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

AGENCE CENTRALE DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE

*Intitulé économique réservoir vs H. G.*

Rappeler dans la réponse:

G. 59/8  
PK/GB

GENÈVE, le 31 mai 1944.

*IRC has chance of action  
Jews in Romania - report to  
have chance for them.*

Monsieur Mac CLELLAND  
Légation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique  
29, Alpenstrasse  
B e r n e

*Problem is: Un homme en  
groupe de confiance en  
Hongrie, très atomisé  
en bel sent.*

Concerne : situation des Israélites en Hongrie.

Monsieur,

Selon des informations qui nous ont été envoyées par le représentant de la "Communauté juive de Budapest", la situation des Israélites en Hongrie se présentait au début du mois de mai, de la façon suivante :

Les Autorités ont pris des mesures pour restreindre les possibilités d'achat de produits alimentaires par les Israélites. A titre d'exemple, ils ne reçoivent que 10 grammes de sucre et 10 grammes d'huile de sésame par jour.

La police a fait réquisitionner environ 3500 logements de familles juives et a obligé la plupart des propriétaires à y laisser leurs meubles.

Dans presque toutes les provinces hongroises, les Juifs ont été contraints de quitter leurs domiciles et transférés dans des camps d'internement et des ghettos où sont rassemblés 10 à 15.000 personnes. Les Israélites habitant des villes de moins de 10.000 habitants ont été rassemblés à proximité des grands centres où ils sont installés de façon très précaire dans des moulins, des fermes, ou même simplement dans les champs. La plupart d'entre eux n'ont pas eu la possibilité d'emporter avec eux leur argent et leurs vêtements en quittant leur domicile.

Des milliers d'Israélites ont été internés dans des camps de concentration où ils vivent dans des conditions très précaires car l'installation de ces ghettos, qui ont été constitués dans un délai excessivement court, est encore insuffisante. Les logements laissent à désirer et les internés n'y sont ravitaillés ni en aliments ni en médicaments. En effet, les Autorités ont chargé les institutions juives d'assurer l'approvisionnement de ces camps et d'y assurer des conditions d'hygiène normales, mais ces institutions n'ont pas la possibilité d'intervenir car elles ne disposent pas des moyens nécessaires. Elles ne peuvent se procurer ni

*SM has sent  
2 500 000 5 frs  
2 sent 2 months  
which have realized  
2 22 frs.*

./.

argent, ni vivres, ni vêtements à expédier dans les ghettos car les Autorités ont ordonné le blocage immédiat de toute fortune juive dépassant 3.000 pengoes par personne.

Il semble également que des Israélites hongrois aient été déportés dans d'autres pays sans que leurs familles en aient été avisées et aient conservé des possibilités de communiquer avec eux. Il y a lieu d'ajouter que les institutions juives ont été dissoutes par les Autorités et leurs biens confisqués. En revanche, une organisation officielle chargée de la représentation des intérêts des Juifs a été constituée sous le nom d'"Union des Juifs en Hongrie". Cette organisation ne semble toutefois pas encore avoir pris des mesures pratiques pour venir en aide aux Israélites.

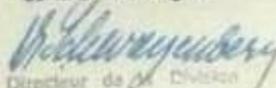
La "Communauté juive de Budapest" déplore tout particulièrement le sort des enfants qui sont traités exactement comme les adultes et doivent, comme eux, supporter le manque de nourriture et d'hygiène des camps de concentration.

Comme les Autorités refusent d'accorder un nouveau permis de séjour à des personnes considérées comme juives et ne prolongent pas les permis accordés, même s'il s'agit de tout petits enfants, il est à craindre que les enfants, qui sont actuellement en liberté, au bénéfice d'un permis de séjour, ne soient à nouveau internés ultérieurement.

Nous avons prié notre délégation à Budapest de nous tenir au courant du développement de cette situation et de nous faire savoir si elle entrevoit une possibilité de faire parvenir des secours aux internés par notre intermédiaire ou par toute autre voie. Si une possibilité d'apporter une aide aux Israélites de Hongrie vient à se présenter, nous ne manquerons pas de vous en informer immédiatement.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre considération la plus distinguée.

Pour le Comité International  
de la Croix Rouge:

  
Directeur de la Division  
d'Assistance Spéciale

P.S. Nous vous prions de considérer ces communications comme confidentielles et de ne pas mentionner votre source d'information.

RECAPITULATION AND SECOND REPORT  
ON THE SITUATION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS

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Geneva. 19th May 1944

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WRB  
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1 A. German Encouragement p.1 et 2  
2 B. Official Statements p.2  
3 C. Central Council of Jews p.2  
4 D. Possibilities to Earn a Living p.3  
4 Da. Lawyers p.3  
4 Db. Doctors p.3  
4 Dc. Press p.3  
4 Dd. Actors and Producers p.3 et 4  
4 Df. Other professions p.4 et 5  
4 Dg. Pharmacy Concessions p.5 et 6  
5 E. Further Economic Measures p.6  
5 Ea. Fortune p.6  
5 Eb. Shops p.6  
5 Ec. Various Economic Measures p.6 et 7  
6 F. Transport and Communications p.8,9 et 10  
7 G. Food p.10  
8 H. Recreation p.10 et 11  
9 J. Servants p.11  
10 K. Apartments p.11 et 12  
11 L. Chettos etc.. p.12 et 13  
11 La Other Jew-baiting p.13 et 14  
12 M. Marks of Discrimination p.14 et 15  
13 N. Exceptions p. 15  
14 O. Reactions in the U.S.A. and elsewhere p.16  
Appendix I-IX.

From the very day of its coming into power the SZTOJAY Government embarked upon a full-fledged Nazi policy. Government spokesmen are using sham-socialistic, demagogic phraseology but the "far-reaching reforms" they are so keen on announcing in strident tones are limited, it seems, to all-out persecution of the Jews.

The aim of the present survey, being as it is, to give an as concise account as possible on the situation of the Jews, we shall refrain from quoting all the utterances of official or semi-official spokesmen and shall restrict ourselves to the facts and statements which are of immediate (and very grave) concern to persons of Jewish origin.

The staff participating in executing the anti-Semitic policy, are old hands at the job. In Report No. 1 we commented on most of them. We might add the name of BELLA MARTON, friend of GOEMBOES' leader of the Central National Workers' Organisation (NEMZETI MUNKAKOZPONT) who beside his anti-Jewish activities, wants to win over the working people to sham-socialistic Yellow Unions. All of the men have played a more or less important rôle in political life of the past 25 years. The Sztoja y Government is but a logical outcome of the reactionary though somewhat more moderate governing teams which kept Hungary in their stranglehold for the past decades.

#### 1 A. German Encouragement.

Although these men did not need any spur to carry out a full-blown anti-Jewish policy, German encouragement was lavishly given to them. "The Times" of 24.3.44. writes e.g. that "Berlin commentators explained to-day that the Quisling premier Sztojay

will.....render the Hungarian Jews harmless" "Tribune de Genève" of 26.3.44., "Journal de Genève" of 28.3.44. ("les Allemands accusent les Juifs hongrois d'avoir gêné considérablement la collaboration germano-hongroise") and "Peeter Lloyd" of 4.4.44. carry articles to the same effect. See also "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of 23.4.44. ("ungarns Weg in der Judenpolitik").

- 2 B. Official Statements. have been pouring forth from authoritative H. Quarters. (Read Appendix I to this Report). The hardly veiled purpose of the present rule of Hungary is the "liquidation" of the Jews. They have set about it in a manner modelled on the German pattern : a
- 3 C. Central Council of Jews has been set up. (Appendix II) At first, the news has been put through in the Hungarian Jews' Journal, in order to convey the impression that the "Council" is an institution of Jewish democratic "self-government". The Official Gazette" of 22.4.44. writes about an "Association of Hungarian Jews" (Ministerial Decree 1520/1944.ME) which corresponds, it seems, to the Central Council- The Decree is at pains to explain that the "Association" represents the interests of the Jews".... It is obvious that the named body has been set up as a suicidal organisation : the Government can have its way easier if all Jews are centrally encompassed into one and the same association. It will be easy game to deal with them; but it is a feeble face-saving attempt to try and make believe that the Jews have created their organisation out of free will on the 9th April, and that the Government only followed them up some time later...

All other Jewish associations, clubs etc. have been dissolved by the Ministerial Decree 172.207/1944.VII.b. (Official Gazette, 24.4.44).

4.D. The Government do its best, to be sure, to deprive Jews, step by step, of all the Possibilities to Earn a Living.

4 Da.. Following hot foot upon a resolution (30.3.44) of the Chamber of Lawyers approving a memorandum of the National Association of Hungarian Lawyers, the Min. Decree 1210/1944 : Me ("Official Gazette", 30.3.44) sees to it that the Chamber of Lawyers should be purged of Jews. This men to all intents and purposes that the lawyers excluded cannot continue in their jobs (1900 lawyers have been expelled).

4 Db. Although the Chamber of Doctors claimed in a resolution ("Uj Magyarasag", 4.4.44) the Numerus Nullus, the Government have so far refrained from a "legal" ruling a s shortage of phsicians (doctors) makes itself ba dly felt in Hungary ("MAGYARSAG" of 15.5.44 complains about this fact), this in spite of a lecture delivered by Dr. Stephen MOLNAR in the Society for Hygiene "Pester Ilyod", 27.4.44) in which he asserted that "Christian doctors can do the job a ll by themselves ... out of 30,000 hungarians doctors, 4,000 are J;d. of Jewish origin ("Isra elitisches Wochenblatt", 28.4.44). --

4 Dc. In the Chamber of the Press (3,500 members), the proportion of Jews has so far been 2.87 %. The number of the professional journalists amounted to 812,3.43 % of whom were Jews or of Jewish descent. ("Pester Ilyod", 1.4.44). All the Jewish journalists have been purged by the Ministerial Decrees 1220/1944 : ME and 10575/1944 : ME (31.3.44. & 2 7.4.44, "Official Gazette" BUDAPESTI KOZLONY).

4 Dd. Actors & Producers of renown have been banned from the Chamber of Actors & the Film Chamber (Decree 1220/1944 : ME

"UJ MAGYARSAG" of 2.4.44. talks about 160 members having been expelled from the Chamber of Actors (total membership 3529) and 15 members being crossed from the list of the Film Chamber (total 1053). Further 109 resp. 30 producers had to go.

Among the expelled actors you find names like that of Daniel JOB, Martin WATKAI, Koloman ROZSAHEGYI, Alexander GOTH, Oscar DENES, Arthur BARDOS, Paul KOMAROMI, Michael SZEKELY, for decades outstanding personalities of the Hungarian stage or Opera.

4 De. The 27.4.44. issue of the "Official Gazette" brings a decree (10740/1944 : ME) which binds book publishing to a special concession). It is obvious that Art. 1., par. 3 of the Decree prohibits that Jews enter on or continue the publishing profession

Another decree (10800/1944 : ME) published in the 29.4.44 number of the "Official Gazette" and carrying the high sounding title "Protection of Hungarian Intellectual Life from the Works of Jewish Authors" puts a ban on publication, spreading or lending in any form of such works. Works so far published have to be delivered to the authorities whether these works be in shops, public libraries or other public places. The Decree contains a First List of Banned Authors. 119 Hungarian and 34 foreign authors are enumerated. (See also Appendix III to the present Report.) "Uj Magyarasag" of 4.5.44. triumphantly announces that 30 wagons of paper will be gained from "Jewish trash".....

4 Df. Jews are gradually eliminated from all jobs whether private or public. Offices, factories, commercial enterprises etc. have to dismiss Jews from intellectual employment not later than 30.9.44 ("NEMZETI UJSAG" 12.4.44), but a speedy liquidation is warmly recommended by authoritative circles. (Decree 1540/1944 : ME "Official Gazette", 25.4.44. This decree contained at first a

passage saying that the employing of Jews can be exceptionally granted by special permission of the Ministerial Comissar for Intellectual Unemployment Affairs (I KULTSAR), if no other person of Hungarian citizenship can handle the job in question which job must be of national importance. The next day, the Decree has been published again in the "Official Gazette" under the heading "Rectification of 1540/1944 : ME" : Article 3 holding the concession just described has been left out !} KULTSAR was a topkey-man in carrying out anti-Jewish measures in the field of jobs.

"Uj Magyarsag" of 6.5.44 mentions that Koloman BOGSARY (one of the leading anti-Semites of the hour) has asked for statistical data in the Municipal Administrative Committee of Budapest Town, showing the number of employees of "Jewish race" holding a job with the Municipal services, administrative or economic. The statistics display following figures :

Administration : 145 employees + 12 office boys etc.

Education : 60 "

Enterprises : 74 "

Trams etc. : 118 "

All these have been sacked immediatly.

4 Dg. In other ways too, Jews get to feel the cruel grip of out-and-out Naziam. Concessions for Pharmacies (Apothecary, Chemists' Shops) have been withdrawn from them by Decree 1370/1944 : ME. The 5.5.44. issues of all Hungarian papers carry a list of pharmacies (45 in Budapest, 145 in the country) which have been given away to "Aryans". And the 6.5.44 number of "Uj Magyarsag" refers to the "Official Gazette" of the same day containing a Decree that

all "Profitable Concessions" (i.e. to exercise a trade, a craft etc..) will be taken away from persons of J. origin within 60 days.

5 E. A whole series of Further Economic Measures impairs, to put it mildly, the situation of Jews. Let them be enumerated briefly : "Pester Llyod" 16.4.44 (reference to the "Official Gazette" of the same day : (Decree 1600/1944 : ME))

5.Ea. Jews have to register their fortune ;  
" " " deposit in bonds their cash surpassing  
Pengö 3000;  
stocks, savings, accounts of Jews are to be "frozen"  
and blocked; a maximum of Pengö 1000 per month can be  
paid out to them from these holdings.

Same measures go for Ltd. Companies whose one administrator at least is to be regarded as a Jew.

"Official Gazette"; 21.4.44. (Decree 50500/1944 : KKM).

5 Eb. Shops owned by Jews to be closed down, their stocks to be registered. (See also "Pester Llyod" of 22.4.44 and "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" of 22.4.44).

Statement of KUNDER, Minister of Commerce about "Jewish hoarding and black market activities" ("Pester Llyod", 23.4.44) and possibility of Applying to the Minister to keep open Jewish shops of national importance "Pester Lyod", 23.4.44) fall under the same heading.

"Pester Llyod" 25.4.44, "Magyarország" 28.4.44 "Aryans" hiding Jewish fortune or property will be severely punished and fined. Papers already have given news of arrests in such matters.

5 Ec. "Magyarország", 28 4.44 :

The National Association of Wholesale Merchants resolved that - except the branches of food and hygienic outfit - there is no need for Jewish wholesale firms. The few exceptions (thirty or so) will work on under "Aryan" direct leadership.

The "Official Gazette" of 29.4.44 contains two anti-Jewish Decrees :

20.500/1944 : Ip. M. refers to the obligation of Jewish industries, artisans and craftsmen to register immediately with the authorities (see also "Pester Llyod", 30.4.44. and 5.5.44; 1077/1944 : PM contains detailed instructions concerning the enforcement of Decree 1300/1944 : ME (See also "Pester Llyod" 29.4.44).

"Magyarország" of 28.4.44. brings an announcement of the Central Council of Jews (on orders of the Ministry of Commerce) saying that the closing down of shops does not dispense Jews of paying their employees. The full April wages of "Aryan" employees must be paid, until 30 of April. Unless this is done, the non-paying employer will be interned.

"Magyarország" 2.5.44.

Registration of stocks piled up in Jewish shops has been accomplished successfully.

"Pester Llyod" 5-5-44-

In order to maintain the output of leather factories owned by Jews, ministerial commissars have been appointed to lead these enterprises. "Arrangements of adaptation are running smoothly". Jews, leather merchants, are to announce their stocks ("Pester Llyod", 13.5.44).

"Pester Llyod", 7.5.44

The Minister of Commerce communicates that Jewish merchants must hand over the stocks found in their shops against compensation to be transferred to the blocked account.

"Pester Llyod", 7.5.44. (Decree 1680/1944 : ME) Jews must fulfill their obligations and debts deriving from discount operations.

"Uj Nemzedek", 12.4.44.

" " " 26.4.44.

" " " 2.5.44.

"Pesti Hirlap" 4.5.44.

Number of Jewish shops closed down :

Town	Number
Kaposvar	172
Eger	116
Szeged	260
Kolozsvar	358
Pecs	320

representing, according to "Uj Magyarasag" of 9.5.44. a fortune of 2 milliards Pengöb.

Same issue writes about 1000 "Jewish" houses registered in Pecs.

The Government do everything in their power to isolate Jews from the outside world and take no end of trouble to render their life as unbearable as is possible.

#### 6 F. Transport and Communication.

Measures taken in the field of Transport and Communication go a long way to illustrate this point.

Travel restrictions for Jews aim at the confiscation of their vehicles for "national purposes". This is at least one of the possible explanations of the decree by which Jews are ordered to register automobiles, motor cycles etc.. in their possession. ("Pester Llyod", 31.3.44.)

Their possibilities of escape and their movability is limited to almost nil by the ban on the use trains etc.. (see Appendix IV). Special permits are given in exceptional cases. Application for such a permit costs Pengö 20.- ; in case the permit is granted, further P.10.- must be paid. (Decree 123000/1944 : PM. "Official Gazette" 29.4.44).

Jewish' phone subscribers have to register with the authorities, probably in view of ulterior measures. ("Pester Llyod", 29.4.44).

"Magyarország" of 8.4.44. announces, on ground of an MTI message that Jewish wireless owners have to register with the authorities. "Uj Magyarorsag" of 9.4.44. carries a headline saying that from the 10th April 44, Jews cannot listen in to broadcasts.

"Official Gazette" of 21.4.44. publishes two decrees (1490/1944 : ME and 217300/1944 : KKM) about confiscation of wirelesses on the possession of Jews and registration of "Aryans" who have taken over wireless from Jews. "Uj Magyarorsag" of 23.4.44. communicates a number of detailed instructions on the compulsory delivery of radios (plan, time, etc.)

The official Nazi paper "Magyarsag" of 2.5.44. gives a long account on the delivery of radios. The procedure is organized by Mr. RIMOCZY, Post Office high official ("Director") in a way "Which called forth the admiration and warm congratulations of German experts" on the racket. 20 delivery offices have been set

up in Budapest with 86 employees, 11 trucks (lorries) and 7 horsedrawn carts transport the confiscated apparatus. The dirty work involved was done by Jews doing Labour Service. So far, compulsory Labor Service extended to male Jews only. "Peater Llyod" of 7.5.44. wishes that children Jewish girls and women between 18 and 30 must enlist for Labour Service (exceptions : pregnancy, indispensable household work, absolutely necessary business, charitable activities of public interest.) Only radios in good conditions have been assisted and Jews have to pay for necessary reparations if any. 30 % of the wireless have been brought to the delivery offices by "Aryans" and although the decree did not prescribe to Jews that they must put in a personal appearance, the "Aryans" in question have been apprehended. The Government hope to confiscate in this way about 130.000 wirelasses "which, in the future shall not roar for the Anglo-Saxon-Judeo-Marxist (sic !) propaganda, but shall proclaim the victorious policy (sic !) of the Axis" (sic !)

7 G. Food. Jews will be exposed to slow starvation by the recent food decrees.

Read Appendix V to the present Recapitulation and also "Magyarország" of 3.5.44. publishing a decree that no dishes containing fat will be served to Jews in restaurants, that a special "Menu for Jews" will be composed and that restaurants and cafés are not to deliver dishes to the flats, apartments or houses of Jews.

#### 8 H. Recreation

Possibilities of recreation have undergone far-reaching-restrictions. "Uj Nemzedek" of 25.4.44. writes that in Kassa Jews are prohibited to go to cafés and to cinema. In Budapest they cannot have 1st Places on the race courses ("Uj Nemzedek" of 1.5.44.)

Swimming Pools, Turkish Baths and other public baths are not to be visited by Jews ("Pester Llyod", 2.5.44.) (Decree 444/1944 :BM) "Uj Magyarasag" of 10.5.44. writes about a decree of the Minister of Education banning Jews from visiting the Sport Palace.

9 J. servants

"Aryan" servants cannot stay in the service of Jews (Decree 1200/1944 : ME). Only servants who do nothing but cleaning and cannot find another place for the time being can stay in Jewish households for a while ("Pester Llyod", 31.3.44 and 30.4.44.).

"Israelitisches Wochenblatt" of 19.5.44. refers to "Deutsche Zeitung in Budapest" which writes that 20.000 servants in Budapest and 40.000 in the country will be thus freed for war work.

The peril of pogroms forecast their sinister shadow when one reads the Decree about

10 K. Apartments.

Decree 1610/1944 : ME rules the transfer of "Ausgebombt" persons to apartments of Jews and writes that Jews can be assigned special quarters (the gentlemen refrained from calling a spade a spade, i.e. a ghetto a ghetto) in towns and special towns outside which they must not live. ("Official Gazette" 28.4.44.) In Budapest. they will not be constrained to ghettos but will have to move to places in the immediate neighbourhood of military objectives. (No Jew must be evacuated from Budapest). ("Pester Llyod" 4.5.44. and "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" of 29.4.44. as well as "Israelitisches Wochenblatt", Zürich, of 28.4.44. and 12.5.44. write about this and also the fact that Aryan persons can be forced to move from quarters allocated to Jews. (cf. the Negro

zone in the U.S.A. with the difference that there the Whites move without being compelled to do so...) Laszlo ENDRE, Member of the Order of Heroes, is entrusted with the organisation of this new movement of population. (Some Jews and even quite a number - "Gazette de Lausanne" of 18.4.44. speaks about 300.000 - are put not into "designed areas" but concentration camps and some are inflicted with deportation ("Basler Nachrichten" of ----- ).

11 L. Ghettoes, etc.

"Pester Llyod" of 28.4.44. : Separation of Jews in Kassa came to a successful close.

"Uj Magyarorszag" of 28.4.44. : In Mako, Jews are not allowed to leave their residence from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

"Pester Llyod" 2.5.44. : L. Endre (voyage of inspection to supervise Ghetto measures). (A list of the towns is given in Appendix VIII where statements of ENDRE are translated or summarised).

"Magyarorszag" of 3.5.44 : Ghetto measures have begun in Nagyvarad.

"Magyarorszag" of 3.5.44 : In Kolotsvar, Jews are not allowed to leave their residences between 6 p.m. and 11 a.m.

"Uj Nemzedek" of 2.5.44 : Ghetto in Ujpest.

"Nemzeti Ujsag" of 2.5.44. " " Szeged

"Magyarorszag" of 3.5.44 : L. Endre in Szeged

"Magyarorszag" of 3.5.44 : Jews will be grouped into a ghetto at Szabadka (the paper writes now downright about "ghetto") Jews in Zenta will be transferred to Zzeged.

"Pester Llyod" of 7.5.44 : Jews in Pecs not to buy but on open markets.

"Pester Llyod" of 7.5.44 : In Szombatbely, Jews are not allowed to leave their residence between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

For further Details on Ghettoes see Appendix IX.

M. Laszlo Endre has visited 34 towns. On May 12th he gave an interview to "Uj Magyarasag" (12.5.44) about his experiences. ("Europapress" communicated this interview with the "Basler" "Nachrichten" of 13.5.44/203). (See also Appendix VIII to this report).

He said that the Government are keen on enforcing the measures in a humanitarian way and in full consideration to "moral factors" - which all civilised States have to respect. Jews from the country are brought to and settled in the outskirts of towns. The authorities apply special attention to sanitary, supply and administrative questions and were actively helped by the population all over the country. Executive bodies have been instructed to take care of the personal security of the Jews. There was no large-scale resistance, but in some places, Jews tried to put obstacles in the way of the authorities (cash burnt, jewels hidden etc..) In other places, machine guns, munition dumps and clandestine radio-senders were found in the possession of Jews. (As if to forestall that kind of obstacles, all kinds of arms in the possession of Jews were to be delivered to the authorities without delay ("Pester Llyod" of 23.4.44.) In such cases competent authorities stepped in iron-handed - stated M. Endre.

11 La. All these words bear character of an evil foreboding coming from the mouth of this Jew-baiter-in-chief who in 1942 published a booklet "About the Jews" ("A Zsidokrol"). It "unveils" Free-Masonry and Communism as being one vast Jewish

plot in order to grab-world domination; Endre asserts that the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is a document of great value and makes other statements deliberately false or proving gross ignorance of elementary facts. He makes propaganda for "elimination of Jewish tyranny".

He has some enthusiastic followers in Jew-baiting of various sort. (See also Appendix VIII to this report.)

Louis MARSCHALKO accuses the Jews in a book of his ("Tiszaeszlár") with ritual murder (read "Uj Magyaraság") of 5.4.44). "Jud Süß" a German propaganda film is shown again in Budapest cinemas and the whole Government headed by M. Sztojay has attended "la première de la reprise" sided by "high ministerial officials, representatives of Budapest town and members of the German embassy in great numbers". ("Uj Magyaraság" of 7.5.44) The "Ungarisches Institut für Judenforschung" has moved into bigger and better" premises. ("Pester Llyod", 5.5.44). All this and the accusation that "Jews are allied with our enemies as the Anglo-Saxons do not bomb zones of the town packed with Jews" ("Uj Magyaraság" making this campaign does not explain, of course, that often no military objectives are in the neighbourhood of such quarters) constitute incitement for pogroms which the Hungarian authorities hope to bring about and facilitate by the setting up of ghettos and the compulsion of

12 M. Marks of Discrimination.

That Jews are not to wear military uniform ("Pester Llyod" 5.4.44) or that Jewish students are forbidden to wear school uniforms or caps ("Pester Llyod" 7.5.44), that the view of numerus nullus is held out as a prospect at the Universities

("Israelitisches Wochenblatt" Zurich, 19.5.44) are minor matters. That Jews have been expelled - by the Ministerial Decree 28698/1944 HM - from the War Veteran's Association is not so important as the

Yellow Star (see Appendix VI to the present Report) sold, also characteristically, at the monopoly price of Pengö 5.- (Swiss Fr. 4.50) by a Nazi organisation (the "Baross Association") a fact which once again throws a queer light on Fascist "Socialism".

Hungarian papers of 6.4.44 to 2.5.44 contain many condemnations to prison or fines (2 months, resp. Pengö 150 to 5.000) of Jews who have been discovered without the Star. A doctor was fined for not having worn the Yellow Star in his waiting room !

All indications point towards a trend of increasing radicalisation. The number of

- 13 N. Exceptions is showing an ever diminishing tendency. Woe to the "war-widow" whose husband forgot to care for an official document proving that he was massacred in the last war or in this one !... (Read all about it in "Pester Llyod" of 21.4.44 and "Volksrecht" Zurich of 3.5.44)

Decree No. 1530/1944 : ME (30.4.44) orders a "Reconsideration and Supervision of all Documents Granting Dispensations to Jews" while "Pester Llyod" of 5.4.44 tries to clarify the issue "Who Among the Half-Caste is to be Regarded as a non-Jew ?" The distinctions are about to lose their significance for the Nazi papers had a campaign to that effect as the Home Secretary whose decision is the last instance of appeal in these matters, is a notorious Nazi (M. JAROSS of the Imrédy Party). "MAGYARISAG" of 29.4.44 attacks "Aryans" who have married Jewesses and demands that they lose public employments.

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All in all, 800.000 to 1.000.000 people are threatened with extinction and annihilation, in one way or another. A Decree of the Home Secretary (23.4.44) prohibits the giving of Public Assistance of any kind. Some Jews have tried to escape to Slovakia (God only knows why...) ("Gazette de Lausanne", 24.3.44), some went over to Tito ("Der Aufbau", 5.5.44), others enjoy Catholic protection "Uj Magyarorsag" - attack, 1.4.44), others again try to acquire false papers (many of these have been trapped. "Magyarorszag" 28.4.44). The population which sees in the anti-Jewish measures but a further sign of German tyranny it so hates, displays in many instances touching solidarity with the Jews ("Der Aufbau", Zurich, 5.5.44). "Israelitisches Wochenblatt" of 19.5.44 writes also about "Aryans" wearing the Jewish Star and walking demonstratively with Jews.

President Roosevelt's noble declaration, received with indignation by the Hungarian Press (Appendix VII) must be followed up with deeds and action and at the earliest possible date. The "too little and too late" policy must be done away with, this in view of the well-known generosity and humanitarian outlook of leading US Statesmen and of the American people.

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TRANSLATED EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND  
DECLARATIONS.

Ladislav ENDRE, M.H. ("Magyarorszag", 29.3.44.) :

"For the time being I cannot say anything about my competences. The important thing is that I do my work without any declaration or hullabaloo, as urgently as possible. The time will come when the public will know why I was appointed Under-secretary of State in the Home Office."

Ladislav BAKY, Undersecretary of State in the Home Office ("Magyarorszag", 29.3.33) :

"I make my job dependent on the final and entire liquidation of Leftwing and Jewish mischief in this country. I am sure that the Government will be able to accomplish this overwhelming task which is of an enormous historical importance."

"Uj Magyarorszag" (one of the Government newspapers),  
31.3.44 :

"...There is (further) the solution of the Jewish question which in many a way falls within the competences of the Home Office. Therefore, it is with joy that public opinion received the appointment to the Home Office of Laszlo ENDRE, Sub-Prefect of the Department of Pest. He has often showed that he is a most excellent expert on national-minded administration (sic!), an energetic organizer and that he can put into practice his unflinching nationalist conceptions and Weltanschauung - and no mistake. We have seen that under very difficult cir-

18.  
cumstances, often against pressure from above he has put  
into operation those administrative and racial reforms  
which have made the Department of Pest a model-department.."

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"Uj Magyarasag" of 7.4.44. publishes a memorandum trans-  
mitted in February 1944 by right-wing deputies of the  
Government Party to Kallay. After complaining about the  
forward strides made by "Marxist" and "Agrarian-Bolche-  
vist" elements in Hungary as well as about the Kallay  
government's "too tolerant" attitude towards peace pro-  
paganda, the memorandum goes on :

"The solution of the Jewish question is an acute  
problem for in a country defending itself - perhaps with  
German assistance - new and efficient measures bearing on  
the situation of the 8 to 900,000 Jews whose vital inte-  
rests run counter to the Hungarian war aims, are inevi-  
table. The Jewish masses who undermine the home front  
with their subversive activities and black market traf-  
fic, must be enrolled for public work, immediately and  
under close supervision. It is a scandal that organs  
of the press, political parties and other factors in so-  
cial life are allowed to work on the rehabilitation of  
Jews while the censorship wellnigh completely prevents  
the publication of articles dealing with the Jewish ques-  
tion on the lines of Hungarian interest."

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Newspaper Communiqué of 15th April 1944.:

The duty of every Hungarian is to denounce Jews try-  
ing to dodge the decrees. Cases without number have been  
discovered by the police showing that some Jews wish to  
dodge the rules established in order to solve the Jewish.

question. It lies in the interest of the nation that the new decrees shall be enforced to the letter and 100%. Therefore Ladislav Baky, Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office asks the Hungarian people that every honest Hungarian should collaborate in the enforcement of the decrees. Anybody who knows about someone breaking, dodging or otherwise avoiding the anti-Jewish decrees, ought to regard it as his or her patriotic duty to communicate without delay with the nearest authority of public security (police, gendarmerie).

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Anthony KUNDER, Minister of Commerce ("Poster Lloyd", 21.4.44) :

...."He made sharp utterances against the Jewish business spirit. In regard to the enforcement of the anti-Jewish laws he stated that his Ministry has no intention to substitute the Jewish commercial enterprises with the same number of Aryanized firms"....

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George OLAH, Deputy of the Inredy-Party ("Uj Magyar-sag", 23.4.44 ) :

".... It is fantastic that in a Europe led by the Axis powers, in the fifth year of the war, Jewry should establish an El Dorado in this country, with the tacit consent of our leaders...

After the two first anti-Jewish laws the third must profit the entire nation. Every Jewish fortune entrusted to us by the authorities must be regarded as part of the national income."

---

Andrew JAROSS, M.C.H., Home Secretary, ("Pester Lloyd", 26.4.44):

"....we are keen on a speedy, systematic and thorough settlement of the Jewish problem. From the outset Jews took a stand against National Socialism which put the separation of Jews from the national organism on its programme as it wanted to put an end to the parasitical rôle and comfortable mode of living of Jewry.

We have made efficacious arrangements in this matter which touch the competences of most of the Ministries. In this field, the Home Office deals with the questions of public order, of pharmacies and hygiene. Jewry must renounce to impair the Hungarian war effort by either conscious propaganda or its attitude. As, however, we have no guarantee for that, we must bring about conditions that further the un-Jewish way of thought way of living of the Hungarian people so that it can fulfill its national duties."

Ladislav MAGY, Town Deputy, ("Pester Lloyd", 4.5.44.):

"....The new Mayor of Budapest....will have to break the hold of Jews and Free-Masons on the city...."

Dr. LAJOS SZASZ, Minister of Industry stated, inter alia, when greeting Dr. TIBOR VER, new Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Industry :

"Cleaning of industrial life from Jewish elements is making forward strides. Action to purge industries from people who do not belong there is also well under way."

("Magyarsag" of 14.5.44.)

"MAGYARSAG", of 13.5.44. reports a speech delivered by M. Ladislas BAKY, Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office. The speech was made at a meeting held at SZEKESFEHERVAR (Stuhlweissenburg) when Dr. Arpad TOLDI, new Nazi Prefect of the town and of the Province FEJER took office. The presence at the meeting of MM. Bela JURJEBK, Minister of Agriculture, Valentin HOLIAN, ex-Minister of Education (in the times of GOEMBOES, DARANYI, IMREDE) and a notorious "Swabian", and Koloman HUBAY, leading Nazi journalist and politician was noted.

Referring to the unity of the home front, M. BAKY printed out that it is from this point of view that "the Jewish question must be solved, thoroughly and finally. For centuries, the Jewish infection prevented the Hungarian people from being united". Traditional "disunity" is but Jewish propaganda. Without this infection we shall be united and strong and shall win final victory".

Another statement, not as absurd and high faluting, but, alas, much more concrete and to the point was made by BAKY, at ZAGYVAREKAS (District of ABONY, Province of PEST) of which he was elected honorary citizen. The paper "MAGYARSAG" of 16.5.44. reports about the speech under the headline : "On the territory East of the River TISZA 320,000 Jews have been shut into ghettos so far". But BAKY, in his statement talked about "concentration camps". This is what he said about the Jewish problem : "First and foremost, we must rid the Hungarian people of Jewey. Segregation of the Jews has, partly, taken place. As a final result of all these operations, we shall remove

every Jew from the country, not a single one is going to stay here. On the territory east of the River TISZA so far 320,000 Jews have been transported into concentration camps". And again a sweeping statement which shows that the Fascist gang regards the "solution of the Jewish problem" as the patent panacea for all the ills of half-starved Hungarian peasants, workers and intellectuals :

"I dare assert, said Baky, that from the point of view of the Hungarian people's life, no such significant event as the present liquidation of the Jewish problem has taken place for centuries.

versal confidence of the Jews has put on the story of religious institutions as far back as possible.

The Central Council is the only organization of Hungarian Jews which is recognized by the authorities. Its competence stretches to every person appertaining to the Jewish faith or to be regarded as a Jew according to recent decrees.

The Hungarian authorities negotiate exclusively with the Central Council; it is with this Council that they communicate their instructions concerning the Jews of the country. Not only each and every member of the Central Council is responsible with his life for the exact enforcement of these instructions, but everybody who does not follow conscientiously the instructions of the Central Council is responsible with his life.

Hungarian Jews must enforce execution of the instructions of the authorities through its own bodies. The Central Council is no authority, but only the ex-

TRANSLATION FROM "NEHIZETI UJSAG", BUDAPEST, 9.4.44.

Each and Every Member of the Central Council of Jews answers with his life for the Enforcement of Government Instructions.

The new issue of the Hungarian Jews' Journal communicates that, following the instructions and appointment of Hungarian authorities, a Central Council of Hungarian Jews has been set up. Its members are the men whom universal confidence of the Jews has put on the top of religious institutions as far back as peacetime.

The Central Council is the only organisation of Hungarian Jewry which is recognised by the authorities. Its competences stretch to every person appertaining to the Jewish faith or to be regarded as a Jew according to recent decrees.

The Hungarian authorities negotiate exclusively with the Central Council; it is with this Council that they communicate their instructions concerning the Jews of the country. Not only each and every member of the Central Council is responsible with his life for the exact enforcement of these instructions, but everybody who does not follow conscientiously the instructions of the Central Council is answerable with his life.

Hungarian Jewry must enforce execution of the instructions of the authorities through its own bodies. So the Central Council is no authority, but only the exe-

cutive body of the authorities.

24.

Everybody summoned by the Central Council is obliged to appear at the place indicated. The Central Council has been granted unlimited right, resp. duty of disposal over material and intellectual goods as well as labour forces of all Jews.

"You all are the executives of the Central Council: women, girls, men and boys - writes the Hungarian Jews' Journal. Let it be known that even the most far-reaching measures of the Central Council are taken according to the instructions of the authorities and that the life of each individual as well as that of the whole community depends on the exact enforcement of these instructions."

And the communiqué of the Central Council of Hungarian Jews winds up: "May God be with us and grant us force and ability to fulfill our duty faithfully."

On the first page of the Hungarian Jews' Journal, the Central Council publishes an appeal to all men born in 1924, permanently domiciled in Budapest, who are to be regarded as Jews according to recent decrees and who have not done complementary service or war work so far.

According to this appeal these men will have to appear before and register with the Central Council of Hungarian Jews (Wesselényi-u.6) within two days from the publication of the appeal. Not complying with this order will entail punishment and sanctions.

Translation from "Poster Lloyd", Budapest, 23.4.44

"An Association of Jews in Hungary" is called  
into being by the Government.

A "Hungarian Telegraph Agency" message says :

One of the ideas of the Government which aim at a purposeful solution of the Jewish question, is the intention to encompass the Jews in one body set up by the government; this body is greatly to facilitate a successful solution of the task undertaken.

The corresponding measures are outlined in Decree No. 1520/1944 : ME, published in the Official Gazette of 22.4.44.; the Decree carries the title "Association of Jews in Hungary" and calls into existence a self-governing body of the Jews which is going to represent their interests.

According to the decree all Jews are obliged, by Decree No 1540/1944 : ME to wear the yellow mark of discrimination, belong to this Association. Jews not compelled to wear the yellow mark can join the association on a voluntary basis.

Duties of the Association are inter alia : control of attitude and behaviour of the Jews belonging to the Association which prescribe compulsory measures for its members ; representation of the interests of the members; satisfaction of their social, hygienic, economic and cultural requirements; fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to the Association by legal prescriptions of the authorities.

The Association's activities move within the framework of the statutes approved by the Home Secretary. The statutes outline the structure of the Association as well as the duties and rights of the Jews belonging to it, and contain the disciplinary measures applicable towards the members.

The Home Secretary appoints a provisional executive committee of 9 members called to prepare the foundation of the Association. This Committee deals with all urgent matters until the Association regularly constituted.

According to the Decree, the Home Secretary dissolves, with immediate effect, all societies and other organisations having the characteristics of a society the administrative body of which contains Jews in at least 50% and the fortune (revenue) of which contributes to support institutions which are Jewish or of a Jewish character. Pending a final settlement, the fortune of the dissolved societies goes to the administration of the Association for the time being.

Prescriptions of the Decree relating to societies and organisations of a Jewish character naturally do not refer to organisations and institutions of the Jewish religious community.

Supervision over the Association is exerted by the Home Secretary. If public interest requires, the Home Secretary may suspend the self-governing (autonomous) administration of the Association and appoint a Ministerial Commissar to head the Association and to administer its

affairs.

Members of the Provisional Committee of the "Association"  
have been appointed : (Uj Magyarsag)

Samuel STERN , President of the Jewish Community of Budapest,

Ernest PETÖ, Vice " " " " , Lawyer

Charles WEISZEL, Director " " " " " "

Béla BEREND, Chief Rabbi of SZIGETVAR.

Samuel KAHAN-FRANKL, Rabbi, President of the Orthodox Cen-  
-tral Office.

Philipp FREUDIGER, Industrialist, " " Autonomous Or-  
-thodox Community.

Alexander TÖRÖK, Journalist.

Joseph KAGY, Chief Medicine of the Jewish Hospital.

John GABOR, Prosecutor of the Jewish Community of Budapest.

AUTHORS OF REMOTE WORKS ARE BANNED.

(For full list see 30.4.44. issue of the Official Gazette  
"Budapesti Közlöny.")

Hungarian.

Békési, Laszlo.  
Biro Lajos.  
Brody Sandor.  
Bus-Fekete, Laszlo.  
Erdős, Renée.  
Fodor, Laszlo.  
Forró, Pal.  
Földes, Jolan.  
Földi, Mihaly.  
Füst, Milan.  
Gellert, Oszkar.  
Göndör, Ferenc.  
Hatvány, Lajos.  
Hatvány, Lily.  
Ignotus.  
Ignotus, Pal.  
Jaszi, Oszkar.  
Job, Daniel.  
Kaczér, Illes.  
Kiss, Jozsef.  
Kobor, Tamás.  
Kunfi, Zsignond.

Lakatos, Laszlo.  
Longyel, Menyhert.  
Lukacs, Gyorgy.  
Markovits, Rodion.  
Molnar, Ferenc.  
Monus, Illes.  
Nadas, Sandor.  
Nagy, Imre.  
Osvath, Erno.  
Pasztor, Arpad.  
Révész, Béla.  
Szabo, Ervin.  
Szép, Ernő.  
Szomahazy, Istvan.  
Szomorv, Dezső.  
Vadnai, Laszlo.  
Varnai, Zseni.  
Zsolt, Béla.

<u>Asch</u> , Schalom.	<u>Lassalle</u> , Ferdinand.
<u>Baum</u> , Vicki.	<u>Ludwig</u> , Emil.
<u>Bernhard</u> , Tristan.	<u>Maurois</u> , André.
<u>Bernstein</u> , Édouard.	<u>Marx</u> , Karl.
<u>Bernstein</u> , Henri.	<u>Mirsa</u> , Robbich.
<u>Bottauer</u> , Hugo.	<u>Mordau</u> , Max.
<u>Block</u> , Jean.	<u>Opatosuk</u> , Josef.
<u>Boval</u> , Max.	<u>Salten</u> , Felix.
<u>Buber</u> , Martin.	<u>Schnitzler</u> , Arthur.
<u>Dekobra</u> , Maurice.	<u>Szfurin</u> , H.I.
<u>Dymov</u> , Osip.	<u>Werfel</u> , Franz.
<u>Ehrenburg</u> , Ilya.	<u>Wassermann</u> , Jakob.
<u>Feuchtwanger</u> , Léon.	<u>Zarek</u> , Otto.
<u>Freud</u> , Sigmund.	<u>Zweig</u> , Otto.
<u>Kellermann</u> , Bernhard.	<u>Zweig</u> , Stephan.
<u>Kerr</u> , Alfred.	<u>Zargwill</u> , Israel.
<u>Kisch</u> , Egon Erwin.	
<u>Körber</u> , Lili.	

TRANSLATION FROM "PESTER LLOYD", BUD. PEST, 6.4.44.

Travel restrictions for Jews.

An MTI (Hungarian Telegraph Agency) Message says :

The 6th April-issue of the Official Gazette brings a Government decree on travel Restrictions for Jews.

According to the Decree, Jews who are obliged, by Decree 1240/1944; MB to wear the mark of discrimination must not use personal vehicles (privat motogars, motocy-clos, taxis) neither for transport of persons nor for transport of goods. These Jews are further prohibited to use railways, boats and buses. On the other hand, this res- triction does not refer to the Budapest town tramway, to the electric train for outskirt (suburb) trafic and to such buses as circulate within the territory of Budapest city.

Travel permits can be granted for a journey or for a certain period by the police, resp. the gendarmery. Such permits, however can only be granted, if the journey is absolutely necessary in order to reach the place of work or to get back from the place of work, or if there is some other good reason making the journey necessary. Travel permits must be granted to persons who can justify their journey by the summon of a military or civil authority. The travel permit must contain name, profession, exact address, destination and duration. Corresponding authori- ties must keep a register of the permits granted.

Practisant doctors if empowered in writing by the

Chamber of Doctors to that effect, are allowed to use taxis.

Travel permits do not, however, entitle to use express trains, direct trains, sleeping-cars or buffet-cars.

The Decree (No. 144) issued by the Official Government brings a decree of the Minister of Supplies, dealing with the food ration for Jews. In the Decree, the sugar ration for Jews is put at 300 grams per head per month, which is the same as for the whole territory of the country. The ration for the Jews will consist in 300 grams sugar oil per month in all towns and spas where the ration is allocated on ground of the coupon system. The Decree also gives a ruling on the meat ration of Jews and allows for the allocation of a weekly ration of 100 grams beef or mutton or lamb. Jews are not allowed to buy pork and among the

The Decree contains important measures relating to the restriction of milk supplies for Jews. In the territory of Greater Budapest, only mothers-to-be (pregnant women) and children under 3 years of age obtain milk. In other towns, Jews can receive milk but against cards A and B, but no milk against cards C and D shall be sold to them.

If milk supplies of the country are short, the ration of Jews will be reduced in the first place. In the territory of Greater Budapest, Jews are not allowed to buy at all butter, eggs, paprika, rice and sugar. All regulations in this effect are laid down in the

## APPENDIX V.

TRANSLATION FROM "PESTER LLOYD", BUDAPEST, 23.4.44.

Decree about the New Settlement of food Supplies for Jews.

(108500/1944 : KI)

The Sunday (23.4.44.) issue of the Official Gazette brings a decree of the Minister of Supplies, dealing with the food rations for Jews. In the Decree, the sugar ration for Jews is put at 300 gramm per head per month, this from 1st May and for the whole territory of the country. Fat ration for the Jews will consist in 300 gramm sesam oil per month in all towns and communes where fat is allocated on ground of the coupon system. The Decree also gives a ruling on the meat ration of Jews and allows for the allocation of a weekly ration of 100 gramm beef or horse meat. Jews are not allowed to buy pork and among tinned meats given for coupons they cannot acquire but beef.

The Decree contains important measures aiming at the restriction of milk supplies for Jews. On the territory of Greater Budapest, only mothers-to-be (pregnant women) and children under 3 years of age obtain milk; in other words, Jews can receive milk but against cards A and B, but no milk against cards C and D must be sold to them.

If milk supplies of the country diminished milk ration of Jews will be reduced in the first place. On the territory of Greater Budapest, Jews are not allowed to buy at all butter, eggs, paprika, rice and poppy.

All restrictions to take effect on 1st May 1944.

TRANSLATION FROM "PESTER LLOYD", 27.4.44.

33.

No Additional Ration Cards for Jewish Manual Labourers.

The Mayor of Budapest communicates that according to the Home Secretary's Decree concerning Food Supplies for Jews, Jewish manual labourers are not entitled to receive supplementary oil or fat coupons. Hence the Mayor demands the entrepreneurs to establish separate lists of their Christian and Jewish manual labourers. The word "Jew" must be added to the names of the latter. Should an enterprise not employ Jewish manual labourers, the fact must be expressly stated.

TRANSLATION FROM "PESTER LLOYD", Budapest, 4.5.44.

Ruling of food Supplies for Jews in War Industries.

An MTI Message :

The Royal Minister of Supplies communicated with the War Industries embodied in the central supply system of the capital that his Decree concerning food Supplies for Jews refers to all Jewish employees of War Industries. Beforehand, the Minister established a system of War Industries outside Budapest and surroundings.

The Minister wishes to maintain War Industries' meat coupons for Jewish employees ; these and their families are, however, not entitled to receive special War Industries' fat coupons.

Jewish employees of War Industries living outside the Budapest area as well as their families are entitled

to meet their requirements in fat resp. sesam-oil coupons with the competent authorities at their residence. Employees living in the Budapest area who received their May fat rations from the War Industry concerned, are obliged to regard that quantity as their ration for May and June. These Jewish employees will not receive their sesam-oil coupons from the Central Ration Card Office of Budapest until the end of June.....

In case the War Industry entertains a restaurant, Jews are not entitled to use it from May 1st.

Law, the Royal Hungarian Government hereby declares:

1. From the day of the entering into force of the present Decree, all Jews without difference of sex and above 6 full years of age are compelled to wear, outside their apartments, on the left breast of their upper piece of clothing a clearly visible six-pointed star of saffron yellow color, of 10x10 centimeters size, made of cloth, silk or velvet. This star must be sewed to the coat, vest or blouse.

2. (The notion "Jew" is based on Law 1941: IV. When Jews are also the persons who satisfy the requirements of Art. 3 of that Law, provided they do not intend to enter marriage with a Jew or a non-Jew whose one or two grand-parents were born as members of the Jewish faith.)

3. The measures contained in 1. of the present Decree do not concern Jews who:

1. in the world of 1914-18 have received, for distinction before the enemy, the badge of an honor

TRANSLATED EXTRACTS FROM DECREES CONCERNING MARKS OF  
DISCRIMINATION FOR JEWS.

'Pastor Lloyd', 31.3.33 :

The Yellow Star must be worn from April 5th.

An HTI Message :

The Friday issue of the Official Gazette brings a Ministerial Decree (No.1240/1944 :ME) concerning the external Discrimination Mark for Jews. It runs as follows :

On ground of the full powers granted by the Law 1939 : II, article 141, paragraph 2 and article 212 of the same Law, the Royal Hungarian Ministry hereby decrees :

§ 1. From the day of the entering into force of the present Decree, all Jews without difference of sex and above 6 full years of age are compelled to wear, outside their apartments, on the left chest of their upper clothing a clearly visible six-cornered star of canari yellow colour, of 10x10 centimetre size, made of cloth, silk or velvet. This star must be sewed to the coat, vest or blouse.

§ 2. (The notion "Jew" is based on Law 1941: XV. "Non Jews" are also the persons who satisfy the requirements of Art. 9 of that Law, provided they do not intend to enter marriage with a Jew or a non-Jew whose one or two grand-parents were born as members of the Jewish faith.)

§ 3. The measures contained in § 1. of the present Decree do not concern Jews who :

1. in the World War of 1914-18 have received, for distinction before the enemy, the Golden or at least

twice the Silver Bravery Medal (1st Class) or who :

2. as Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant or Captain have obtained the 3rd Class Crown decorated with the Swords or a higher distinction but decorated with the Swords as well, or who :

3. as Majors, Colonels or Lieutenant-Generals have obtained a higher distinction - decorated with the Swords - than the 3rd Class Iron Crown decorated with the Swords, or who :

4. are at least 75 % war invalids, or who :

5. are dispensed by the following exceptions:

a) 1939 : IV, section 2, par.1, point 6.

b) Decree 7720/1939 : ME, par.66.

c) " 2220/1941 : ME, par. 3.

d) " 3550/1941 : ME, par. 2.

§ 4. Deals with punishments ( prison not more than 2 months, in war time not more than 6 months) and fines.

§ 5. The Decree enters into force the 5th April 1944.

"Pester Lloyd", 5.4.44.

Supplement to the Decree about the Yellow Star.

Following persons of Jewish origin are not compelled to wear the Yellow Star :

1. preachers of the Gospel of Christian fold, members of Christian religion orders entitled to act as preachers, members of religious orders whose profession consist in social work for the poor, the abandoned, orphans and the sick ;

2. wives, children, widows of Jews designed in § 3 of

3. war widows and war orphans of the present war;
4. husbands or wives of non-Jews and widows of non-Jews if members of a Christian fold, in case their children are non-Jews;
5. foreigners who can prove their citizenship by a certificate issued by the Central Police for Aliens on ground of a proof given by the competent consular representative.

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Authoritative Interpretation of the Decree Concerning the Jewish Sign.

"Outside their apartments" means :in every place where the Jew has his or her apartment, the displaying of the sign is not compulsory unless the Jew pays a visit to a public place (theatre, restaurant, etc. ) in the same house.

"Magyarorszag", 11.4.44: Persons not wearing a Star of the prescribed canari yellow colour will be prosecuted.

## ALLEBDIA VII.

TRANSLATED FROM "UJ MAGYARSAG", Budapest 31.3.44.

Wilhelmstrasse regards Hungarian situation as stabilized.  
Roosevelt feeling uneasy about Jews, but not interested in  
fate of millions of Hungarians.

From our Berlin correspondent, March 30th.

.....The place of Mr. Kallay and Jewish string-pulling in the background has been taken by a Government made up of frank and active men resolved to carry on the common struggle at any price.....

The Wilhelmstrasse hinted to an appeal issued lately by President Roosevelt in connection with events in Hungary. In this appeal the President of the U.S.A. expresses deep concern for the 700,000 Jews in Hungary but the question what is to happen with 12 millions Hungarians in case of a Bolshevist occupation seems to leave him entirely cold. Roosevelt repeatedly has spoken about the creation of a world where there will be no hate, no injustice and no racial antagonism. It is interesting in this context to read an article published on 25.3.44. in the London Daily Mail, pointing out that the Negro problem is getting increasingly acute in the U.S.A. and that the many millions of American Negroes are leading a miserable life unworthy of human beings. Roosevelt seems to proclaim principles to the world the realisation of which he does not appear to have at heart for the time being.

Rome, March 30th.

.....Prime Minister (Sztojaj) is a soldier whom the Regent

(Horthy) has entrusted to lead the country in the anti-Bolshevist struggle which he himself (the Regent) has so successfully begun 25 years ago....."

("Uj Magyarasag"), 4.4.44.

"Every Jewish force staked to achieve a victory of Moscow."

A Stockholm Message : According to a broadcast of Radio Moscow, the Jewish mass-meeting announced several times, was held in Moscow on Sunday afternoon. Speeches were delivered throughout three hours, in Russian and Yiddish. In a speech held in Yiddish, Schlipper, Chief Rabbi of Moscow, asked God's blessings and help for the Red Army. To wind up the meeting, a message to Stalin was read promising the staking of all the forces of Jewry to bring about a "Red Victory".

"Uj Magyarasag", 11.5.44.

"Anti-Semitism has become one of the major issues of the day, in America too".

(After quoting Victor Vinde who complained, in the Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts Tidningen, about imperialist claims of the U.S.A. concerning petrol in the Near East and naval bases let by Britain, and after painting the effects of strikes on the U.S. war effort in sombre colours - "Uj Magyarasag" writes :)

"It is reported from New York that the American National Committee against the persecution of the Jews held meeting on Tuesday in N.Y. City. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Murphy, President of the Supreme



APPENDIX VIII.

L. Endre's interview to a correspond (Baron Leo JSAVOSSY) of the "Uj Magyarorsag", 12.5.44.

Main points (not mentioned in the version given by "Basler Nachrichten") :

The journey was splendid, it went through lovely countryside. I visited 34 towns :

Kassa	Szatmarnemeti	Gyergyovaslab
Satoraljaughely	Mateszalka	Marosheviz
Ungvar	Kisvarca	Beszterce
Munkacs	Nyiregyhaza	Des
Beregszasz	Szilagysomlyo	Szamosujvar
Nagyszöllös	Marosvasarhely	Nagyvarad
Huszt	Sepsiszenigyorgy	Kolozsvar
Tecsö	Csiksomlyo	Nagyszalonta
Aknaszlatina	Gyergyoszentmiklos	Gyula
Maramarossziget	Gyergyoszarhegy	Mako
Nagybanya	Csikszereäa.	Szeged and Szabadka.

The new decrees will not stay pure written letter. They will be carried out in practice, relentlessly. What has been neglected for decades, we must make good now in a few days at full speed.

Jewish poison must be eradicated from the nation's organism but this must be done by humanitarian means.

In all the 34 towns I visited, Jews will be segregated from the rest of the population. The part of the town turned into a ghetto shall be the one where Jews have lived in great number already before the decrees. Segregation may cause some nervousity among Jews, for a while; but those of them who think objectively, know already that no offense is meant. Ghettoes will afford them to be between themselves, and in the Ghettoes they can live according to their racial laws. Having eliminated the possibility of cooking with fat we have facili-

tated for them to comply with their religious laws. (Note the cynicism.)(Reporter.)

Everything accomplished so far has been done with the help of experts.- The measures meet with the approval of the Hungarian population all over the country. "Aryans" are putting means of transport at our disposal free of charge, only to get rid of Jews as soon as possible.

It is without hatred that we carry out this task of self-defence. Jews, too, should facilitate our work.

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Another statement of L. Endre's given at the inaugurating festival of the "Hungarian Institute for Inquiry on the Jewish Problem." (Ungarisches Institut für Judenforschung, ZSIDOKERDELST KUTATO MAGYAR INTÉZET ) :

Subversive activities of Jews behind the frontline could not be tolerated any longer. Jews deliberately tried to weaken and undermine resistance of the nation. The speedy liquidation of the question is of European interest.

The measures taken can be classified as follows :

1. Administrative, police and social measures;
2. Cleaning the spiritual life of the nation.

Jews are transported away from municipalities less than 10,000 inhabitants and all Jews are settled in segregated quarters of the towns.

Jewish man-power will be fully employed. Preparation for post-war removal of Jews from the country are well under way.

We ask the support and aid of public opinion, so

that elimination of the Jews from national life can run smoothly.

("PesterLloyd", "Magvarsag", "Uj Magyarorsag", of 14.5.44).

The same issues of the same papers publish speeches delivered at the same occasion by Dr. ZOLTAN BOSNYAK, Director of the Institute and Obersturmbannführer Dr. Bal-lensiefer, representative delegate of the 'Deutsches Institut für Judenforschung'. M. BOSNYAK outlined the goals of the Institute:

1. collection of data,
2. leading the struggle for freedom of the Hungarian people against Jewry.

Hungary has been wellnigh conquered by the Jews in the epoch of Liberalism. This was furthered by the fact that Hungarians saw in the Jew citizen and not the "ras-senfremd" conqueror. A quarter of the Jews settled in the North-Eastern provinces of Hungary. From here (a vast reservoir), the Jewish town population whose birth-rate was low, was sent regular supply. A second group occupied Budapest, a third one settled in the villages and the Great Plain.

The monopolistic wealth of Jewish plutocracy attained an alarming level. It was the basis of Jewish influence on political and intellectual life.

M. Bosnyak thanked the Home Office for its hearty support given to the Institute which will carry out its work as "an independant body". He held out the hope that its official paper "HARJ" (Struggle) will soon start.

Dr. Ballensiefen pointed out that, against all outward appearances, World Jewry stands united behind the Anglo-Saxon world powers and the Soviet. Jews want to annihilate Germany and the New Europe - obstacles on their way to world domination. The war of G.B., U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. against the New Europe is an outcome of Jewish war-mongering. In the U.S.A., the main centre of Jewish power a recently called Jewish Parliament resolved to regulate the future policy of Europe - in case of a "United Nations" victory - on lines of Jewish interests and claims. Morgenthau's plans represent Jewish financial policy.

As to the Jewish intentions in regard to Europe, the UNRRA (whose Director is Herbert H. Lehmann) and its activities in Southern Italy, are shining proof. The War Refugee Board was set up in order to prepare the return of Jewry to Europe.

The Jewish war aim is to impede the realization of a "rassisch-völkisch" Europe. But Europe shall win the fight.

L. Endre rose again to thank Dr. Ballensiefen for his speech. No compromise is possible, added M. Endre; in the Jewish question as well as in war we must do our utmost to win. In regard to the Jewish problem - we, Hungarians, do not act on command, but out of our own free will. L. Endre is sure that "Europe" will come out on top in the present struggle for life.

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"MAGYARSAG" of 16.5.44. calls the reactionary system of the Kallay government "a Jewish Eldorado" and writes

that the Hungarian people must get a full picture about the ruinous effects of "Jewish infection". That's why the Hungarian Institute for Inquiry into the Jewish Problem will soon start an "artistically illustrated" paper, on "scientific level", dealing with the international and national rôle of Jewry. The management of the paper, entitled "HARU" (Struggle) will be done by Dr. BOSNYAK, while M. Laszlo LEVATICH de NAGYKALJA will take the post of responsible Editor.

territory of Kassa (the camp of the brick factory not included), from 1944. A plan. Internment in the execution for the individual of this order. have conditions for persons living here or their possessions. "Kassa Jews" 1944-45.

LEVATICH de NAGYKALJA, economic adviser to the town of Budapest, carried out measures of ghetto-resettlement, in collaboration with the Jewish Community. Existence of Jews in Kassa is put under restrictions.

Jews will live here now in the so-called ghetto zone bounded by the following streets: 1. 1911-19, 2. 1911-19, 3. 1911-19, 4. 1911-19, and by the river Danube. "Kassa Jews", 1944-45.

The ghetto (environment of the brick factory, the 1911-19, the 1911-19, the 1911-19, the 1911-19) is surrounded by a wall 2 meters high. There will be no windows looking towards the town, the 1911-19, the 1911-19, the 1911-19, and 19 1911-19.

DETAILS ON GHETTOS.

Ghettos were erected in 34 towns of Hungary. (see Appendix VIII, L. Endre's interviews to "Ujlagvarsag").

KASSA : Except persons who have been, for the time being, left in their apartments and have received a special police permit to have effect - all Jews are banned from the territory of Kassa town (the dump of the brick factory not included), from 27.4.44. 6 p.m. Interment is the sanction for the infringement of this order. Same sanctions go for persons hiding Jews or their possessions. ("Pester Lloyd" 28.4.44.).

UJPEST : M. Oscar B. KO, economic advisor to the town of Ujpest, carries out measures of ghetto-resettlement, in collaboration with the Jewish Community. Enlistment of Jews into factories is put under restrictions.

Jews will live from now on in the so-called factory-zone bordered by the following streets : POPI-UT, ATTILA-UTCA, KAROLYI-UTCA, DUNA-SOR, VAGI-UT, and by the River Danube. ("Henzeti Ujsag", 2.5.44.)

NAGYVARAD : The Ghetto (environment of the Orthodox Synagogue, the Big Market, the Fire Brigade Baracks, the KOMANDI's Meadow) is surrounded by a wall 2 metres high. Houses will have no windows looking towards the town, the Ghetto can't be left except between 9 and 10 a.m.

Jayor GY. PÁY formed a Committee of five settling the affairs of about 30.000 Jews. ("Új Magyar-ság", 4.5.44.)

SZABADKA : The Ghetto stretches to the gasworks (ZENTAI-UT) and to the KUPECZKY-UCCA in the KERTVAROS. ("Magyar-or-szag", 3.5.44).

SZOLIBATHELY : Jews can't leave the town. On the market, their period of purchase is strictly limited from 10 to 11 a.m., on Sundays and holidays from 9 to 10 a.m.

Time Limits in shops : 11 to 12 a.m.

" " on annual fairs : 4 to 5 p.m. ("Pester Lloyd" 7.5.44.)

PÉCS : Raids on certain quarters have resulted in the internment of 7 persons (for trying to leave town or hide goods).

("Magyarsag" of 14.5.44. says that 4500 Pécs Jews have accumulated a fortune of 2 milliards Pengö ).

According to information from reliable sources, it is in Ruthenia and North-Eastern Hungary, the situation of Hungarian Jews is the worst, not only on account of their high proportion there, but also because of the strategical importance of these areas. Hence, points from the paper "KARPATI HIRADO", published in UNGVAR (UZHOROD) will be of some value:

28.4.44 : A ghetto has been established in MARAMAROS-SZIGET. It is bordered by the THOKOLY-UT, the RAKOCZI-UT, the FUVAROS-UCCA and the River TISZA. Ghetto measures have been carried out in two days' time. Persons hiding valuable objects have been interned.

In Ruthenia, says the paper, twice as many Jews have been hunted up, as indicated by the statistics. The district has to be cleaned of Jews who might do spying for the enemy.

Ghettos have been established in UNGVÁR, MUNKÁCS (MUKACHEVO) BERECSZASZ, HUSZT.

M. Ladislas MEGAY, Mayor of UNGVAR has ordered all-round confiscation, resp. delivery within 8 days of writings of "Jewish and anti-Axis authors who are likely to infest Hungarian minds."

In UNGVÁR, Jews have been deprived of about Pengő 400,000 all in all. All cattle has been taken away from Jews. The Turkish Bath has come into "Aryan" possession.

Buildings and vinegardens of Jews in SZEREDNYE, LEHO'G, OSERTESZ, HORLYO' and elsewhere have been taken over by the "Chamber of Agriculture of Ruthenia" and will be let or sold to "Aryans".

Shops selling food will be "Aryanised."

29.4.44. Andrew VINCZE, Vice-Marshal in retreat, was appointed Government Commissar for Strategic Area Ruthenia.

In MUNKÁCS, 60 to 70 cows have been taken away from Jews. An engineer, Francis STRAUSZ, baptised Jew, who had not the sufficient force to follow the other Jews into segregation, shot himself." 35 farms have been taken away from Jews. Their defortunization" - literary translation of the new-fangled "Hungarian" (?) word "VAGYOPTALANITA'S" - is going on rapidly (furs, coats, etc...)

On the other hand, a lack of watch-makers and glass-

manufacturers made itself felt in the town where, up to now, there were hardly any Christian engaging in these trades.

30.4.44. In UNGVAR, many hidden objects of value have been discovered. The paper is indignant about the fact that "people from all classes of the population try to thwart internment (!! Reporter) of Jews. These "Jew-savers" ("ZSIDOMENTOK") are arrested and interned or imprisoned. (Names of a few people - students, servants and others - are published).

2.5.44. In KASSA, some 50 Jews, who have tried to escape to Slovakia, were arrested.

The UNGVAR Trade Council appointed a Committee of 5 to deal with the allocation to "Aryans" of Jewish shops and businesses.

4.5.44 At SZINE' RVA' RAJJA, near DEBRECEN, Prefect Dr. Sigismund KOZANYI placarded the names of "Aryans" who have tried to help Jews.

In MUNKACS, 240 Christian families having to leave what has now become ghetto territory, have been settled to flats abandoned by Jews.

In the course of "de-fortunization", 72 cattle, 43 horses, 24 horse-carts, 9 fiacres, 40 goats and 250 angora rabbits have gone over into "Aryan" possession".

5.5.44 A Jewish Council was elected in the ghetto of MARALROSSZIGET "where Jews are beginning to feel homely".

"Jewish property has come into honest, clean Christian

UNGVAR, while the former one, George THURZO is going to full the same post in HAGYVARAD (ORADIA MARE, GROSSWARDEIN).

"Jew savers" have been interned in comparatively great number.

In PEREGSZASZ Jews have been interned on the territory of the brick factory VARI-KONT.

"MAGYARSAG" of 16.5.44. writes that "Habitations of the Jews in the Province Pest (PESTMEGYE) have been assigned."

The resettlement is going to take place between May 22nd and 30th. Jews are to live in specially assigned streets of the towns enumerated below, but not in camps. If insurmountable obstacles are in the way of erecting ghettos, the Home Office gives instructions in the last resort. On principal, Jews cannot get into better circumstances than the "bombed". Christian are to move from the ghettos. If really unable to do so, for some valid reason, they must not entertain relations with the Jewish inmates. Expenses involved are paid by the Jews who can take "objects of their fortune" with them.

Jews of PESTMEGYE (County of Pest) are to move from all villages and are to live from now in the following small towns only : ABONY, LAJOSMIZSE, RAKOSCSABA, BUDAFOK, KALOCSA, GODOLLO, RAKOSKERESZTUR, NAGYKATA, KISKOROS, KECEL, KISKUNMAJSA, PESTUJHELY, PESTSZENTLÖRING, RAKOSSZENTMIHÁLY, SÁSHALOM, SOROKSAR, MONOR, VECSES, VÁC, BEKASMEGYER, CSEPEL.

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