

The impact of laws against Jews in Monor

Reports of Pestvidéki News

11th June 1939. page 4

Extract from the laws: Brief list of laws against Jews.

- 1/ The nationalisation and name-naturalisation of Jews, who has been nationalised since 1914, cannot be invalidated.
- 2/ Jews cannot gain Hungarian citizenship via marriage and legitimation.
- 3/ Jews mustn't be employed as civil servants.
- 4/ Jewish judges and prosecutors have to be sent off in six months.
- 5/ Jewish teachers must be dismissed in a short time as well.
- 6/ Jews mustn' be notaries nor interpreters.
- 7/ Chamber of Advocates, Chamber of Doctors and Chamber of Engineers permit Jews to become a member only up to 6%.
- 8/ In the workers' association, leading member must not be Jewish.
- 9/ Jews mustn't be editors, publishers and journalists.
- 10/ The permission of selling beverages must be withdrawn from Jews in two years.
- 11/ The rights for using social services (tobacco shop, cinema, etc.) have to be withdrawn from Jews.
- 12/ Jews need to be excluded from pharmaceutical uses.
- 13/ It is not allowed to enter Jews to universities in more than 6%.
- 14/ It is banned to employ Jews at private firms in more than 12%.
- 15/ It is permitted to give industrial pass to Jews neither for industry nor for trading until their number decreases to 6%.
- 16/ Jewish impartment in public transportation or acquisitions made by the municipal etc.budget may not exceed 6%.
- 17/ Jews mustn't be members of the communal and civic representative corporation in care of paying the most tax.
- 18/ Jews have the righth to vote only if they can prove by documents that they and their ancestors have been living in Hungary since 1867, without any interruption.

2nd July 1939 page 3

The guild makes a demonstration about the Jewish tradesmen

As we were informed, the Ministry of Industry asked the guilds to represent the division of membership due to the new law against Jews.

The guilds are working hard on the task and the reports, that reveal straightly the percentages of distribution in handicraft and arts and craft, will be ready soon.

Following the instructions guilds are going to make out the distribution in leaderships also.

30th June 1939 page 3

The rough plans of enforcing the **laws against Jews** have just been composed in the Ministry of Justice. Whereas these plans are only the bases of discussions for the other ministeries' job, the enforcement should not occur till the middle of August, only if every ministeries post their remarks about the laws. Then the final text gets to the cabinet.

13th August 1939 page 4

Collection of licences

Data recording of 250,000 independent tradesmen and merchantmen

After the release of laws against Jews, the personal and other data of tradesmen and merchantmen, who worked with a licence, will be collected.

They have to annex the adequate documents and it is not enough to authenticate the licence and its reference but the owner must name their religion, their consort's, their parents' and grandparents' religion, the date of marriage and the contingent date of modification in religion as well.

The number of children born in the marriage will be written down, too.

Every person who has trade licence must attach documents so that it is ascertained: Jewish or not - considering the law.

The law declares that in the future trade license can be given only up to 6% to Jews, therefore until the number of trade licences owned by Jews decreases below 6%, new licences should not be given to Jews or people thought Jewish.

In the country there are 59,000 independent merchantmen and 187,621 tradesmen. Consequently almost 250,000 licence-owning people have to face this procedure.

20th August 1939 page 2

The announcement of the labour force of intelligentsia has been delayed

In accordance with the first laws against Jews, the enterprises made general reports about their employees for the first time, on the 31st of July last year. The conditions of January the 31st were denoted in February.

This general announcement was the last.

Knowing the laws, the situations of July the 31st should have been reported to the government of intelligentsia until the middle of August. However, this commitment became suspended because the second law against Jews came into force and they must wait for its executive command.

Because of the enterprises' constant interest the government tells that until such time as the second law's enforcement is not revealed, they are not obliged to make announcements to them. Whereas after the disclosure of the II. law against Jews, the reports should be sent again, in an appropriate form for the second law, of course.

In the executive command of the law there will be a blank on which the reports can be made properly. So the enterprises do not owe any notice to the government till the 15th of August.

Ibid, page 3.

The government makes small leases from Jewish lands

András Nagy Tasnády, Minister of Justice declared the execution order of the law against Jewish. According to the declaration the execution order will be published in these days. It consists of 62 sections and contains normative orders for authorities and public offices, indicating who must be considered as Jewish and who is not. One section states that **the sub-prefect will decide** – upon the documents, needed for judging of the question – who is a full-right Christian, who is a limited-right Christian and who is a Jewish. In parallel with the law against Jewish a new plan of the **press law** is to be issued, which contains a lot of new criminal orders and get the system of the collective responsibility to come into force.

In these days also the order of execution of sections of lands of the law against Jewish will be published. It will consist of 12 sections and contain important orders, regarding utilization of Jewish lands and leases.

The plan of the government is to make small leases for common people, first of all from the lands of the Jewish and from the latifundiums.

On the same page
The list of voters is made public
Chapter II.

According to the 1939. IV. paragraph 4. §. a person considered to be Jewish has the right to vote only if themselves and their parents were born in Hungary and they had been living here since 31st of Dec. 1867 or if the person born after 31st of Dec. 1867, their ancestors should have been living in the country from that time.

They should prove these data by documents. They should turn to the communal authority with an application for elective eligibility, the deadline of which is 31st of January 1940. The application is free of charges. They must enclose every evidence to the application - in original and in non-attested copy – which is necessary to prove the above mentioned terms. At the same time the authority calls attention of the community to follow notices, which can be read in the village.

27th August 1939. page 2
Till 15th intellectual employees should be registered

Till 15th October 1939. every employer who has got white-collar employees in his shop, factory or other earning activity must report of their data of origin and their salaries. The order regulates in details who and how should be reported and what the term „salary” means. Besides this the employers should make and keep a personal sheet of every employee, including data of origin. The employer should present reports to the government commissioner of Unemployment matters of the Intelligentsia (10/C, Klotild str. 5th district, Budapest). After data processing the commissioner gives instruction, needed for execution of the law. The employer even without getting the instruction should do the steps towards execution without delay. Besides the base report the employer should still report further two times a year (till 31st January and 31st July) those changes of his employees which occurred in the previous half year and are important concerning the law.

Ibid. page 3
Here is the instruction of execution of the law against Jewish
Till 15th October personal data of members of chambers should be reported.

Present issue of Budapesti Közlöny (gazette) publishes the order, issued to execute the law against Jewish. These orders include:

1. proving of circumstances of the persons not to be considered as Jewish as well as privileged Jewish
2. public service,
3. certified accountant, nominees for certified accountants,
4. chambers of lawyers, doctors, engineers, press and theatrical and cinematic art,
5. questions of temporary and not temporary newspapers,
6. theatres and cinematic companies,
7. profit-making licences,
8. trade licences and cards,
9. public transports,
10. employees of intellectual works,
11. legal personalities and commercial associations, concerning by limitations of the law,
12. official statement of circumstances, which are important regarding the law
13. special questions regarding territories, reannexed to the country.

So, the following orders can especially be stressed:

As per the examples, enclosed to the order, till 15th October 1939. every certified accountant,, every member of the listed chambers, every person, having got profit-making licence or approval (for sale of

tobacco, medicines, drink, lottery tickets, for establishment and operation of cinemas and theatres), and every man, having got trading permit should report of his data of origin and other information to the relevant authorities. Upon the reports the authorities will execute orders of the law.

17th September 1939. page 1

Certification of origin costs 3,40 pengő, the communal authority issues it

In connection with the execution order of the II Law against Jewish - as known – every tradesman, having got trade licence, every person, having got licence for shops or for profit-making activity, should prove his origin till 15th October. The order concerns both the Christian and the Jewish. The appearing persons get a certificate of origin after they presented their documents. The cost of certificate is 3,40 pengő.

24th September 1939. page 1

Jewish and not Jewish tradesmen should certify their origin

The execution instruction of the law against Jewish states, that every tradesman, who has got trade licence, should report to the communal authority till 15th October 1939. if he must be considered as Jewish or not. In order he won't be considered as Jewish he has to prove that he was born before 1st October 1895. as a member of a Christian religious community, or if he was born after that date, he should prove that he as well as his parents were born as members of a Christian religious community, and at the same time he should declare – with responsibility – that according to the law he is not considered as Jewish. No any certificate is requested from a person who declares that he is a member of Israelite denomination or according to the law he should be considered as Jewish.

Forms, necessary for report can be bought from the chief recorder for 10 filler price.

Upon the reports will be stated how many percents of tradesmen of the village come from the Jewish. Till 15th October also intellectual employees should be reported.

Right of Jewish to sell alcohol will be cancelled

The order of the Minister of Finance in connection with execution instruction of the law against Jewish declares that a Jewish mustn't get licence to sell alcohol. Licences for sell alcohol, given to Jewish before 5th May 1939. – except licences for wine producers – should be cancelled within 5 years in Budapest and in towns, having got municipal law, within 2 years in county towns and in villages. Licences for selling own wine of the producers for guests in small volumes should be cancelled within 2 years everywhere.

12th November 1939. page 1

Jewish voters should certify their right till 31st January 1941.

According to the orders of the law against Jewish in the future only those Jewish persons will have got right of voting who will prove that they and their parents were born in Hungary and have lived here since 1867. Deadline of verification is 31st January 1941. This is an important date for Jewish, but in surprising way they are not very interested in it. The authorities call attention of the concerned persons now that Jewish should certify their right of voting in time.

17th December 1939. page 2

Jewish lands will be passed to Hungarian owners after harvesting.

On Wednesday meeting of the parliament Béla Lukács, under-secretary of agricultural matters pronounced that the ministry thinks its obligation to give Jewish lands to the common people and will insist on it. Reports and demands of Jewish lands had to be presented till 30th November of this year. Economical advisory board was instructed to hear these matters without delay, if necessary they should take local

procedures without delay. Execution is done in the way, that by 1st October 1940. claimants for land will already be registered on the Jewish lands. The parliament accepted the response.

14th January 1940. page 2

According to the law against Jewish employees should be reported now

According to the order regarding execution of the law against Jewish, till 31st December, changes, occurred in salaries, jobs, persons of intellectual employees between 1st July to 31st December 1939. should be reported to the Intellectual Governmental Commissioner.

If an employer has got a lot of employees he should separately report about persons – in alphabetical order - who left their jobs in the last half year as well as about persons who got intellectual job in the mentioned period. If in the examined period no changes happened it even should be reported.

5th May 1940. page 3

Jewish tradesmen are left out from sale of sugar. The newspaper of the National Hungarian Trading Association says that in several towns and villages of the country Jewish tradesmen have been left out from sale of sugar. After present stock of sugar finishes, tradesmen, belonging under the power of the law against Jewish, won't receive sugar for sale. The Association asked for urgent protection from József Varga, the minister of industry. But according to the signs, intervention won't be successful, because the low authorities think that with introducing of sugar cards, sugar became public transport and the law against Jewish arranges about public transport.

16th June 1940. page 1

The Jews could not sell their goods at the fair in Irsa

On Monday the Jewish merchants, artisans and traders were surprised at the fair in Irsa. They could not unload their goods and were not permitted to sell them.

In the early hours of the morning guards occupied the entrance and the whole territory of the fair. They made every trader and artisan prove their identity and forbade the Jews to unload.

The measure caused great astonishment to the Jewish merchants, who knew nothing about this before.

It came out that the latest decree of sub-prefect Endre, which ban Jews selling at fairs and markets, came into force at the fair in Irsa.

It seems that this decree, which we do not own in complete text, can lead to several misunderstandings, lay flat the men in the street and encounters many taxpayer citizen at the means of living. The new decree will count against the tax-paying and the communal household for a long time. For example a large Jewish enterprise in Pest might evade this by a Christian proxy of sales, but the small local well-known Jewish artisans and traders do not have any chance.

Ibid, page 2

The subdivision of Jewish lordships

The lands owned by Jews partly become subdivided. Firstly it involves 107 lands; these lordships are more than 1400 acres.

Ibid, page 3

Jews can not sell at fairs

Vitéz Endre László, the sub-prefect of county Pest, had sent a decree to the towns and municipalities that is going to bring significant innovations. According to the decree, Jews should not get permits to sale at fairs and markets.

It is not obvious that every-week markets also count as fairs, but as we were informed, Jews are not allowed to sell at national markets.

After this edict, fairs are going to be quite bald in the beginning, because besides the handicrafts, the 60-70% of the salesmen used to be Jewish.

21st July 1940. page 2

The judgement of industrial licences given to Jews

The trade minister handled a document about the industrial licences given to Jews to the secondary authority of industry.

It was doubtful that what kind of action shall be done in a municipality the number of Jewish artisans or people owning an industrial licence and being put down as Jewish does not reach the 6 % of the total number of undustrialists, but if the number of artisans considered to be Jewish or the number of licences given to them increased with 1, then some of the ratios mentioned above would pass this 6 %.

The minister announced to the authorities that in the case like that a new licence should not be given to a Jew. Consequently, if a municipality experiences such a problem (a person being put down as Jewish resorts to an industrial licence), even the primary authority of industry has to disclaim it.

11th August 1940. page 3

The labour companies work under strict supervision – reported sub-prefect Endre

The administrative committee of the county Pest held their session on Tuesday. After the open-up speech of Lord Lieutenant Ákos Barcsay, sub-prefect Vitéz Endre László reported on the situation in county Pest. He told that due to the temporary lack of harvesters, the process of harvest was performed in domestic division of labour and by people of national or labour services. Most of them of labour service were Jewish. Agriculturist soldiers were given a holiday, therefore the harvest could be finished sweetly. In the county of Pest the number of officers are still not enough, though the tasks have multiplied. The Jewish on labour services accomplish their job varyingly, but under strict supervision it is satisfying.

18th August 1940. page 1

Jews could not close their shops on Saturday

The national committee Nr.36 negotiated the decree about the compulsory opening hours of the shops on weekdays. Hereafter, Jews could not close their shops on Saturday for example.

Ibid, page 2

The huts of Jewish salesmen will be dismantled in county Pest

Vitéz Endre László sub-prefect handled an inclement document to every mayor and county clerk, in which he instructed to withdraw the small Jewish salesmen's licence to reserve their selling place without any contingent right to appeal. Since Tuesday, Jews could not sell at markets all over Pest.

In Újpest, after the decree was brought to effect, the management of the town gave back this licence to those, whose origin is Christian and reckoned Jewish only because of their wives origin.

When the sub-prefect got know about this, he made a new commission that prohibited giving licences to these people as well. By the way, last week the interested parties asked deferment from the Home Secretary via telegram, however, he ruled it out, therefore the decree announced by the sub-prefect became legally binding.

13rd October 1940. page 2

President Teleki about the III. law against Jews

President Gróf Teleki Pál asserted that because the II. law against Jews was overcomplicated and easily misused, it was no longer employable. Although he did not find it right to keep on passing newer and newer laws in one topic, he wanted to have the law against Jews clear, non-misinterpretable, and radically simple.

Before he would have promised anything, he dealt with this issue. The suggestions, which had been made so far, are still too complicated. His aim was to reduce this question as simple as possible, and he would be ready with the task in a short time. He disapproved that unskilled people worked at enterprises and he tried to do everything to stop this.

If it was not possible in any other way, then it should be legislated. If a delegate had skills for a job, why he should not apply for it? Passing a law is not medium, only in one third.. Other things should be done as well, we have to educate the nation. Forming a law that is more strict, more simple and unevadeable is the first and most important medium.

10th November 1940. page 2

The practise of law against Jews in connection with the commissional distribution of the common consumptional goods

In the Sunday issue of the Budapesti Közlöny, released on the 20th of October, the Trade and Vehicular Minister published his decree, which determined those common consumptional goods that could be sold by commissional organisations that employ Jews only in 12-15%(set by the 18.§ IV. article 1939.)

These goods are: milk and dairy products, sugar, wine, distilled alcoholic drinks, beer, charcoal, bricket, lignite, coke and their processing's secondary products, timber, wood, plant- and animal protecting agents, artificial fertiliser, cement, iron- and hardware, glassware, machine-powered vehicles, agricultural machines, radios and their components, bulbs, rubber goods, raw leather.

1st December 1940. page 2

Before the III. law against Jews

Well-informed people talk about a reform-chain that will start with the submission of the III. law against Jews. The law is needed, because this question is the leading aspect of the legislature, every reform deals with it and thus it shall gain satisfaction among people. The act-preparing department of the Ministry of Justice has plentiful experiences. Among other things it revealed that during the performance of the second law against Jews the number of cases in which those who circumvented it were denounced nearly reached 25, 000. This fact leads mysterious thoughts about the background happenings.

Many of the cases an organisation impeded the enforcement of law, and every successful 'trick' opened a new door to the manipulating people.

Ibid, smaller news

Decree about the distribution of goods

To the request of the Christian industrial and trading business federations the state gave priority to them at the distribution of goods and raw materials.

15th December 1940. page 1

Procedure against the peddlers and unauthorised tradesmen

Some of the agents who became redundant in the course of the enforcement of law against Jews buy goods and later offer them to those tradesmen and artisans who ordered anything before their discharge, though without industrial licence.

The trade minister instructed the authorities to control these, and start procedure against the unauthorised traders and peddlers immediately.

9th February 1941. page 1 smaller article
Jewish mustn't deal with raw leathers.

According to one of the edicts, Jews mustn't deal in raw leathers in Hungary after January 15.

Ibid, page 3 smaller article

The trade minister instruct the authorities to prevent phoney industry. If a Christian gives his industrial licence to a Jewish, it is phoney industry. In a case like this, the person who is the actual tradesman should be punished as perpetrator, and the one whose licence has been used should treat as an accomplice. The shop must be closed instantly without the legally binding judgement, even the whole stockpile can be confiscated in the punitive sentence.

6th April 1941. page 2

Small article: 570 Jewish voters became registered in the poll out of 22,135 Jewish voters in the county Pest.

27th April 1941. page 2
Decree about the Jews military service

On the grounds of the law against Jews, Jewish person can see service as a subsidiary, without any ranks.

8th May 1941. page 1
Jews became expelled from the baths of Pest
Decree of sub-prefect Vitéz Endre

Sándor Dobossy, resident of Gyömrő, and 233 partners made complaint about the unbearable behaviour of Jews at the baths of county Pest, and demanded to warn off Jews from health resorts and baths.

Sub-prefect Vitéz Endre agreed with the petition and banned Jews to enter any of the medical baths and holiday resorts in the county.

The decree did not involved those who constantly lived in those territories. The justification of the sub-prefect's decree said that this petition was originated from the recognition of an untenable situation. Whereas the morality rooted in the Jewish race is so antithetic to the Christian morality that their harmonising is impossible and as if we cannot expect any changes from the Jews in this respect, the petition should be accepted. We must not let Jews overrun the baths of Pest, said the sub-prefect.

15th June 1941. page 1
Who is considered as Jewish according to the new marital bill?

On the session of the house of representatives held on Wednesday the bill of supplementing the marital law was pass in..

It makes compulsory the medical examination of the engaged couple before the marriage to find out whether they suffer from open tuberculosis or sexual diseases. Normally it is examined by a health officer, but women enjoy consideration, and can certify their health stage by a report card given by their family

doctor. Under some special circumstances the health officer can exempt the person. The project is planning to make regular the marital law, too.

Hereafter, the bill forbids the marriage between Jewish and non-Jewish. In connection with these, the concept of 'Jewish' shall be determined.

A person is put down as Jewish, if at least two of their grandparents were born as a member of Hebrew fold, furthermore, not taking into consideration their origin, those who are members of the fold.

The rigidity of the basic theorem, that claims that the so-called half-breeds are ranked as Jewish, is moderated by a special rule that says if the person's two grandparents were born as members of the Hebrew fold, but the person himself/herself and their parents were born as Christian and still are Christian. So far as such a person, however, got married with a Jew in the future regardless of the ban, thus they would be considered Jewish. Those who break the rules, all the guilty couple, even the civil clerk will be punished with a serious imprisonment (up to 5 years) and apart from this the children born in this banned marriage will be put down as Jews, no matter the grandparents' religion.

20th July 1941. page 2

The house of lords moderated the ban on mixed marriages

The house of lords were negotiating five suggestions, one of them was the marital bill, which had been significantly altered by the committees, among other things it says that non-Jewish must not marry a Jew. Jewish women can marry foreign Christian men. In respect of marriage a person is Jewish if at least two of their grandparents were born as a member of the Hebrew fold. Likewise the people who are member of the fold, origin does not matter. The ones whose two grandparents were born as the member of the Hebrew fold, but themselves were born as Christian or before the age of seven converted to Christianity are not thought as Jews. However, they can get married only with pure Christian.

The modification lists even more inhibitions, which can make the half-breed or born in banned marriage people (in case of breaking the rules) put down as Jews. The minister of justice might excuse peculiar cases from this judgement.

According to the notification of the minister of justice, the medical examination before marriage will be free or quite cheap.

12th October 1941. page 1

The law on protection of races came into force

The law on protection of races came into force on 10th of October. The engaged couple must certify their origins, especially those who are half-breeds. After November the 1st there is not mixed marriage, that is Jewish and non-Jewish must not get married.

If somebody gets married in spite of the ban, they can be sentenced with imprisonment, up to five years. The civil clerk who collaborates with forbidden marriages should be punished as well. Whereas it is permitted to motion divorce for that spouse who has been misled with the partner's origin, thus the marriage could happen.

Three years of imprisonment or in some cases up to five years can be given to a Jew who had sexual intercourse with a Hungarian, honest, non-Jewish woman, or when the person tries to gain her for this purpose. The punitive commissions of the law started to operate, too.

26th October 1941. page 1

Jew mustn't sell radios.

From the 1st of October every Jewish tradesman dealing on radios bound to close down their shops, therefore they mustn't sell or keep in storage radios.

9th November 1941. page 2
Jews mustn't buy fat.

Endre László, the sub-prefect of county Pest instructed that in the territory of Pest butchers could not sell fat to Jews. Buying fat Jews have to show off their custome book. Goose grease can be bough freely persistantly. According to the decree of the sub-prefect, the ban on lard concerning Jews is temporary and valid till cancellation.

16th November 1941. page 1
The entry of Jews to companies.

According to the 12060/1941. decree of the trade minister, Jews can enter into partnership to an industrial or trading factory only if the number of municipal Jewish industrialist does not reach 6 %. If it is more than 6 %, then Jews mustn't enter into partnership to any companies.

14th December 1941. page 1
New regulation of the rights of Israelite denomination

On the last day of the dispute of authorization, Bálint Hóman, minister of religion- and public education presented a plan of law about regulation of Israelite denomination. Plan has been printed and given to the representatives.

According to the new plan Israelite denomination will be considered as a legally recognised denomination. Till now it belonged to the accepted denominations. According to the new legal status neither Israelite denomination nor school/institute supported by its organization or members can be entitled to any state or village financial support.

8th February 1942. page 1
Only Christians can be sport association members

On Sunday morning a revolutionary decision of the Hungarian sport history was made. The order declared forever expulsion of the Jewish from Hungarian sport life, saying that everybody who must be considered as Jewish according to the paragraph No. 9 of 15th article of the year 1941 mustn't be a member of any sport association, organization or officer corps of sport union. Sport associations which don't keep this order must be dissolved. As you can see from the order, when they decided about who was a Jewish they didn't considered 4th article of the year 1939, but the so-called race-protection law, which is much stricker in this question. According to this, no one can be a member of a sport association who has got at least one Jewish grandparent. Consequently several sportsmen were dismissed now who were considered Christian according to the 2nd Law against Jewish, even they had got certificate of it. The result of this new order was that Jewish sportsmen disapperared from sport life at once.

22nd March 1942. page 1
Soon Jewish lands will be utilized

The agricultural and financial united group of Hungarian Life Party (MÉP) had a meeting on Wednesday. On the meeting baron Dániel Bánffy agricultural minister and under-secretary of state dr. János Bárczay participated. Bánffy minister stated plans of law proposals, he wanted to present to the parliament soon. These plans contained immediate utilization of Jewish agricultural and wooded properties, to compensate the owners with nominal values, with bonds.

29th March 1942. page 3**Jewish people mustn't be wine sellers**

The government issued an order on Tuesday, according to which everyone must stop trading with wine till 30th of June who didn't get a licence from financial ministry by that time.

As per this order persons, belonging under force of the 2nd Law against Jewish, can't deal with wine wholesale from 30th of June. Every wine seller must inform Commercial and Industrial Chambers about premises and equipment used for wine sale till 25th April, and if the wine wholesaler belongs under the force of the Law against Jewish, his premises and equipment will be confiscated. The authority will cancel leasing contracts of a Jewish man and will provide it for a Christian. The purpose of the government is that young Christian traders take over the wine wholesales, being liquidated.

Page 4**Changing your faith into Jewish is prohibited**

On Tuesday committees of parliament had important meetings, on which they negotiated about reports and law proposals. On Tuesday morning the public education committee negotiated about the law plan of legal status of the Israelite confession, which had already been accepted in general by the parliament.

On the committee meeting Károly Balázs proposed one more addition, according to which a Hungarian citizen or a man, being out of any religion mustn't change his faith (admitted both in Hungary and abroad) or mustn't join the Israelite confession. Modification proposal was accepted by the committee.

24th May 1942. page 3**A Jewish can rent a new shop only with approval.**

According to the new governmental regulation regarding housing matters, a person who is considered as a Jewish as per the 4th law article of 1939. can only rent or use premises for workshop or shop – which wasn't rented or used by him when the order came into force (1st of August 1941.) – if the first-stage industrial authority gave licence to him. The goal of this order was that a Jewish-considered person can't rent a new shop or premises. An exemption could be obtained if public supply needed the further operation of the shop or workshop

31st May 1942. page 3**Law proposal to utilize land- and wood properties of the Jewish**

Baron Dániel Bánffy agricultural minister and Elek Vass chief director of settling matters declared the new law proposal of utilization of the Jewish lands. Publication of the new proposal was an important economical and political event, since it concerned more than one million acre territory. But it is also a significant political event, because previous plans have been reworked and became stricter.

Idea of Jewish has been stated upon race protection base (see article of 15th May 1941) Also forestry properties have been taken away from the Jewish, moreover the proposal makes possible to take away live and objective equipment, too. E.g. if a Christian gave notice to quit to a Jewish tenant, the Christian can demand live and objective equipment of the Jewish.

The main purpose of the proposal was to chase the Jewish from Hungary. So, not only idea of Jewish was determined upon race protection basis but the race protection should have been realized also in the field of tenure of land. In the future a Jewish can only lease an agricultural or forest land if the minister gave a licence for it. A Christian land owner can cancel the leasing contract with a Jewish tenant within 60 days from the date of the law came into force, and he can buy live and objective equipment of his tenant with part-payment.

The Jewish lands have been re-owned immediately. No chance to present complaints and to delay to give lands to their new owners. Interest of the continuity of the production – which had got priority of all – was

protected by special precautions. Production couldn't be sabotaged by the Jewish, who were obliged to make over their equipment, because they would have been punished

The law decrees a simple recompensation method, so the procedure of taking over is short and quick. The proposal states the amount of the compensation of the owners of agricultural, forestry lands and houses one by one (separately). Statement of the compensation is as follows:

1/ In case of agricultural properties, compensation is calculated upon registered net income of landed property. Until 101 korona(crown) net income 60 pengő per each crown, between 10-15 crown net income 50 pengő per each crown, and after each crown over 15 crown 410 pengő compensation should be stated.

2/ In case of real estates, which are obliged to pay tax, after each pengő of the house tax basis the compensation is 10 pengő.

3/ For forestry lands the compensation should be 20 times of the average net income!

The old Jewish owners get bonds according to the amounts of compensation. The bonds pay 3,5 % interest per year during 30 years afterwards. Compensation stated for live and objective equipment should be paid in cash to a blocked account. The Jewish can't get the bonds in their hands. In special appreciation cases the compensation can be paid also in cash for smaller properties. Exception isn't accepted by the proposal. In very special unique cases – for interest of the country – some releasements will be accepted, but it concerns only one person and can't be inherited. Terms are very strict, so only 1-2 cases can be accepted and not interest of the relevant persons but the interest of the country decides. So, the law plan proposal means stricter modification.

14th June 1942. page 2

The Jewish mustn't be caretakers of houses or house-porters.

Budapest Közlöny (journal) reported on Wednesday the order of the ministry, according to which a Jewish man can be employed neither a house caretaker nor a house-porter. The Jewish mustn't be deputed to do such works, tasks. The legal relationship of such persons (when the order comes into force on 10th of June 1942.) will be cancelled on 31 of July. The ex house-porter is obliged to leave his official flat and the owner of the house is obliged to employ a non Jewish house-porter.

At the same time the ex house-porter can demand the flat from where the new house-porter moved out.

So that you can decide who is Jewish and who is not from the point of view of this order, the regulations of the race-protection law of 15th article of the year 1941. will decide. The only difference is that a half-blood man, who was born as Christian, or became Christian before his age of 7 is not considered as Jewish.

21st June 1942. page 1

Work of the government (editorial)

Including:

Solving matter of Jewish is going ahead in big steps. The government made the high-importance order, which exclude the Jewish from management of lodging-houses (details above) The base of the new order is not the 2nd Law against Jewish. Difference from the strict race-protection law is, that the half-blood, born as Christian or become Christian before the age of seven is not considered as Jewish. The house-porters must confirm with a document that, if they were born before 1st October 1895. they were born as Christian, or if they were born after that date their parents had been born as members of a Christian denomination. Beside this also a declaration – with criminal law responsibility – should be issued, confirming that the person can't be considered as a Jewish concerning the order. Violating of the order is a subject of serious penalty.

Military service of the Jewish is regulated by an additional proposal of the military law, which was published by the minister of national defence. Till this time a minister order said that a Jewish or a man, considered as Jewish can't serve as a soldier. Now a law declares finally this question..

According to the law the Jewish can participate only in non-combatant service and in a pre-training for non-combatant service instead of in levente-training. The most important proposal of the law is that the basis of it is the race-protection law.

28th June 1942. page 1

Employment of Christian girls at Jewish families

An agitation started among parliament representatives – upon the experiences obtained during performance of the race-protection law – that the Jewish mustn't employ Christian servant-maids under a certain age-limit. The organizers of the movement are afraid that these servant-maids are in unprotected situation. They refer also to foreign examples, where such order has already been issued.

News say that the responsible authorities accepted arguments and want to prevent possibility that the Jewish – concerned by the race-protection law – can misuse situation of the defenceless Christian servant-maids. The regulation is being made which will prohibit to employ Christian servant-maids under a certain age-limit – likely under 45 years old – by the Jewish.

5th July 1942. page 2

Lands of the Jewish will be kept under close-administration.

The agricultural minister placed Jewish lands under administration supervision with his order of no. 10028. from the 1st of July of this year. About this order and appointments of supervisors the official newspaper gives information. Supervisors of sequestration first of all deal with leasing of the land, but there are relevant instructions for solving different matters of managing of the land. The supervisor mustn't accept any instruction from the ex-owner or ex-tenant of the land, the supervisor has got full power over the land regarding selling-purchasing. Rights and obligations of the supervisor are written in the service-regulation. Supervisors can be manorial chief-officers and neighbouring land-owners in favour of Hungarian economic life.

2nd August 1942. page 2

A Jewish employee can be employed only together with a Hungarian one.

In private employment a Jewish man can only be employed as an intellectual employee if the employer has got also a not Jewish intellectual employee. Employers, who didn't keep this regulation in the past can get impunity if they terminate this unlawful situation within 30 days from the date of enactment of the order.

20th September 1942. page 1

Jewish rabbi of Monor has been arrested

Upon the order of the chief constable's office of Monor, last Saturday afternoon the gendarmerie arrested dr. Izsák Pfeiffer chief rabbi of Monor and Izidor Révész, retired civil school teacher.

Internment procedure has been started against both of them. Gendarmerie carried them in fetters to Budapest.

Events preceding are unknown. Their arrestment attracted attention. After examination finishes we'll inform you in details.

27th September 1942. page 2

Official attorney in Pest county mustn't represent the Jewish

Pest county was always one of the first who solved Jewish question. Now Pest county shows tendency again, when the county council – upon the proposal of László Endre sub-prefect – prohibited that official and honorary attorneys of the county can represent Jewish people in either litigious or other cases.

As per this proposal the following section has been included in the organizational statute of the county: „ We think against-public interest that members of the official attorney’s department of the county can provide legal representation to Jewish race people. So, we prohibit to every member of the official attorney’s department – either we gave licence to them to have got private activity or not – that they can represent Jewish people in either litigious or other cases. This order has been expanded to honorary official chief – and deputy attorneys of the county as well.

4th October 1942. page 1

Utilization of Jewish lands (in short)

Miklós Kállay prime minister, after a negotiation with the competent ministers at the beginning of this week, gave an instruction to execute every governmental orders without delay, so that Jewish lands can get to Christian Hungarian owners as soon as possible.

Importance of dispossession of Jewish lands can be found in re-establishment of old status. It’s well-known that utilization of Hungarian lands by the Jewish started in the last hundred years, and increased very fast, that’s why present statistics show that the Jewish became landowners of Hungary. They got owners of those important territories which in the past had got the role to give living to Hungarian families, where Hungarian workers lived and produced Hungarian bread/wheat. Those lands should have had to make that race/people happy and wealthy who had settled between Danube and Tisza rivers in the Carpathians one thousand years ago.

The instruction of the prime minister was that the lands of the Jewish (approx, 25 000 pieces of lands) – which should be dispossessed according to the law – must be passed to Christian owners still in the current year, if possible.

We hope, as a result of the executed orders, in the next year already Hungarian owners can harvest bread-crops on the lands of the Jewish ex-owners.

11th October 1942. page 2

130.000 hold (like „acre”) of Jewish lands will be divided among war heroes.

Upon the instruction of Miklós Kállay prime minister and minister of foreign affairs a new, very important order has been performed in the field of passing of Jewish lands to Christian owners.

Agricultural lands of the Jewish, which are bigger than 5 acre, but smaller than 100 acre, and grapes and fruit-tree plantations between 5-20 acre will be possessed by war heroes, who fought for Hungary bravely, denially, with weapons in hand. The rewarded soldiers of the World War I and II i.e. heroes of these wars get these lands territory of which was altogether 130 thousand cadastral acre.

22nd November 1942. page 2

The Jewish between the ages of 18-48 must be registered

Ten Jewish age-classes have been called up to forced labour campsThe minister of National Defence talked about questions of regulation of the forced labour of the Jewish in his speech of Thursday.

The order which is going to be issued regulates again the calling up of the Jewish to forced labour camps, eliminates the previous individual calling system, but decrees calling up of the Jewish by age-classes.

It states that from the age of 18 to the age of 48 every Jewish should be counted, so every Jewish should compulsorily be registered between the ages of 18-48.

As we were informed the order of the minister of National Defence decrees calling up of ten age-classes of the younger Jewish age-classes.

The question has been regulated upon the policy of the equal bearing of the burdens, and from the age of 18 to the age of 48 every man who is concerned by the 15th law article of the year 1941. will be registered. The registration will be done in a very new way, and the new control system completely excludes the possibility that anybody can stay away who are concerned by the order.

Calling up of the Jewish to forced labour camps will happen still in this year, but not later than the middle of next January. Contrary to the news at this time not nine age-classes, but ten will be called up, who will start labour service immediately.

According to the news coming from political societies there is exactly commanded for the Jewish labourers what equipment they should bring with themselves. Who breaks the orders will get very strict punishment.

24th January 1943. page 2

Expediting and simplifying of procedures, regarding termination of tenure of Jewish lands

Significant part of the article: „According to the order if a not Jewish landowner gave notice to quit to a Jewish tenant, upon the notice to quit a lawsuit starts, the court of justice acts out of turn, and in the question of livery decides with part-decision upon the request of the lessor. The court of justice declares the decision can be executed in advance upon the request of the lessor, but livery can depend on providing a security.

Same place, page 2

Hungarian Searching Institute of Jewish matters

At the beginning of this month the Hungarian Searching Institute of Jewish matters started working.

The new institute would like to solve lack of our intellectual life. Although Jewish matter is our most difficult national problem, the most excellent people, institutes and organizations of our intellectual being didn't called attention to it.

We didn't take even a step towards scientific revelation of Jewish matter in Hungary. The new institute wants to organize systematic research work of Jewish matter. The work equally will include historical, economical and cultural connections of Jewish matter. Besides the scientific work it will call attention also to the importance of informing the society regularly.

31st January 1943. page 2

Arrangement of mortgages of the Jewish real estates.

On Sunday the Budapesti Közlöny (Gazette) publishes a governmental order regarding Jewish agricultural and forestry lands, concerned by the 15th law article of the year 1941, about how indemnification of creditors and other concerned persons can be advanced. To save interests of creditors the legislature included orders also in the law. The order helps to perform them.

Now introduction of the order comes. Closing paragraph:

According to the order the protection registration note, executed on the land of the Jewish should be cancelled.

7th March 1943. page 2

In Jewish schools subject of national defence knowledge is not taught. The minister of religion and education decreed that the systematized subject of national defence isn't needed to be taught in Israelite confession schools and in the classes of other type schools, where every student is considered as Jewish.

4th July 1943. page 2

How can a soldier buy a Jewish land? (part)

The government wants to promote purchases of the Jewish properties to those not Jewish people who were soldiers during the war.

So, the minister of national defence issued an order about how they can give authorization to their wife or any other person to buy or sell property with the shortest and simplest procedure if they can't do it personally.

1st August 1943. page 3

Five Jewish age-classes have been called up to forced labour camps.

The minister of national defence declared that persons born between 1902-1905, and considered as Jewish and had already been called up to military non-combatant service, on 2-4 of August must go to forced labour camps for three months.

3rd October 1943. page 1

40 committees have been established to negotiate about utilization of Jewish properties

Today the agricultural minister published a new order upon the order of utilization of Jewish properties. According to this the minister establishes negotiating committees on the different areas of the country. Statement, enclosed to the order shows the operation area, residence and the president of the committees. The minister made altogether 40 negotiating committees, the presidents are judges.

17th October 1943. page 3

In the next May several chemist's shops will be closed.

The interior minister published the list of the Jewish chemist's shops which will be closed according to the valid orders on 4th of May 1944.

28th November 1943. page 3

Demand of a Jewish land

We inform you that 40 committees have been charged with conducting of procedure of demanding of a Jewish land. Cegléd and Nagyőrös county towns, and districts of Abony, Monor and Ráckeve belong to the committee of Budapest and the president is dr. Levente Szűk royal judge. The concerned persons should turn to this committee with their application and interest in connection with their demand of a Jewish land.

26th December 1943. page 2

The Jewish mustn't be a tradesman by right of widowhood

The minister of industrial affairs issued an order to clear in which case the survivor part of a couple - who is considered as a Jewish - can continue trading activity of the dead spouse without qualifications. According to the explanatory order the widow/-er - apart from the qualification - should prove in his/her own person that he/she complies with other legal stipulations.

Since the 14th paragraph of the Law against Jewish says that the widow/-er's request for a new licence of business would be refused, the minister stated that the Jewish - by right of widowhood - can only continue business activity of his dead spouse with employing a Christian manager.

9th January 1944. page 4

The Jewish firms can only appeal one time

According to the decision of the ministers of trading and traffic affairs the final decisions of the first place industrial authorities, regarding statement of Jewish or not-Jewish character of a company, can be contested with appeal to only one legal remedy forum. The concerned companies or tradesmen can only appeal against the decision of the industrial authority to the second place industrial authority.

2nd April 1944. page 1

What do the new Laws against Jewish contain?

According to the first order it's prohibited to employ a not Jewish woman or man as a domestic help in those households which have got also a Jewish member or if in the house also a Jewish lives. Employments, concerned by the order should be terminated on 30th April 1944.

According to the second order the Jewish should be removed from employments of the state, legal authority, community, public institutes, public foundations, public organizations and public utility companies – including National Bank, Financial Centre and the Hungarian Central Credit Co-operative.

Public mandates of the Jewish - notary, deputy notary, sworn interpreter, judicial expert, patent agent licence – should be terminated, finally Jewish lawyers should be removed from chambers of advocates till 31st May 1944.

At last according to the third order membership of the Jewish in chambers of the press, theatre and cinematic art should be cancelled till 30th April 1944.

9th April 1944. page 1

Yellow star in the region of Pest

On Wednesday the Jewish had to fix a yellow star on their clothes in the region of Pest and in Monor. The Jewish complied with the order. There was no a Jewish who wouldn't have put on this race-indicating sign. There were some exempt Jewish people who could disregard the order either because of their war heroism or family circumstances. It was strange on Wednesday that there were no many Jewish on the streets. Big part of the Jewish didn't dare to go out to the streets. Fear was unneeded, the Jewish could walk on the streets without any problem.

16th April 1944. page 1

To solve the Jewish matter will be a task of dr. László Endre under-secretary of state for internal matters

The regent – on proposal of the minister of internal affairs – appointed dr. László Endre, the sub-prefect of Pest county to under-secretary of state. Dr. László Endre is an uncompromising, fighting personality of the Hungarian race-protection idea. His main task will be to solve technical questions of Jewish matter. During his last 25 years work he gave evidences about his race-protecting mentality and readiness to act in several cases. The Jewish, having got licence to radio broadcasting – upon the order of the Hungarian royal ministry – must present data of their apparatus, and their licence will be cancelled.

30th April 1944. page 1-2

Editorial

Who thinks that he can lease a furnished shop and can start there where Christian mates arrived with hard work, is wrong – said the minister of trading. No individual prosperity is allowed, because this would be

favourable only for the Jewish. So, who wants even individual prosperity will be as corrupt as the Jewish was. Please understand: here nothing happened against the Jewish, but everything for the Hungarian nation. Nobody must ask if the Hungarian nation solved the Jewish matter. This solution must be done only in the spirit of Hungarian honesty. You will see how radical solution was necessary to clear Jewish matter if read the following numbers:

From the estimated national possessions of 40 billion, 18-20 billion belonged to the Jewish. In Hungary 4,7 % Jewish was predominant in economy above 92,3 % majority of Hungarian. Now we know that in financial field 200-300 Jewish families had got bigger power than 14 and half million Hungarian altogether.

What the nation obtained during 1000 years with blood and tire had been half-passed to Jewish hands during 50 years. Hungarian trading is full of Jewish and in fantastic-big rate they take part in bringing of the goods from the producer to the customer. In Hungary there are approx. 110 000 tradesmen, 30 000 of them have got shops in Budapest. Now it turned out that after the second Law against Jewish they still have got 18 000 shops. The government Sztójai has just finished this intolerable situation.

Same place, page 1

László Vitéz Endre under-secretary of the state is on inspection trip

Vitéz László Endre under-secretary of the state arrived to Kassa to inspect orders, created to solve the Jewish matter. He looked at the area, pointed for the Jewish with Dr. György Horváth deputy commissioner. Vitéz László Endre declared his satisfaction and in the evening he continued his trip

Same place, page 1

The Jewish will be moved together

Upon the order of the minister of internal affairs the Jewish will be moved together in the region of Pest, too. In Monor moving together started, as well. The Jewish are being moved from smaller flats to two-room or bigger houses. Moving together should be done also in that case the Jewish lived in their own houses. Change of flats should be executed within two days. The free flats will be given to the people who lost their houses for bomb attack or to the refugees.

Same place, page 2

Public supply data of the Jewish

Sunday issue of the Hivatalos Lap (Official Newspaper) publishes the order of the minister of public supply about the food supply of the Jewish. The order states ration of sugar of a Jewish man uniformly in 300 gram per head per month all over the country.

Ration of fat of a Jewish man is stated in 300 gram sesame oil per month in those towns and villages where the minister of public supply stated the supply upon ration card. The order says also about the statement of ration of meat of the Jewish. It's allowed to give 100 gram cattle- or horse meat. From tinned meat – which can be bought for tickets – the Jewish can only buy tinned cattle meat.

The order contains a rigorous measure of milk supply of the Jewish. On the area of big Budapest only pregnant women and children under the age 3 can get milk. On the area of big Budapest from the food – which is available only for cards – (butter, egg, pepper, rice, poppy) the Jewish can't buy anything.

The order will come into force on 1st May.

Same place, page 3

The Jewish mustn't be employed as an intellectual.

The latest issue of the Hivatalos Lap publishes the order no.150/1940. M.E. of the ministry, according to which the Jewish mustn't be employed as a clerk, salesman assistant, or other intellectual in any industrial

or trading concerns, agricultural workshops. The Jewish mustn't be members of a shared company or a co-operative management, members of boards of supervisory directors or mustn't be managing directors of limited companies. Such employments should be finished when this order will come into force.

7th May 1944. page 1

From the associations and corporations all the Jewish has been removed in Monor. According to the order a Jewish can only belong to a Jewish business federation, the name of which is Jewish committee.

Same place, page 2

The Jewish will be moved together in the whole district

According to the Jewish order the Jewish will be moved together in the whole district. The first place police authority solved this matter within 2 days. On the third day after the order came into force the families have been moved together. The Jewish mustn't do any further business activity, they have been waiting for further orders. It's being said that the Jewish from the other smaller villages of the region will be moved to Monor if their inspection will meet difficulties.

Shops of the Jewish are closed until further order, and order will come soon about their liquidation.

Same place, page 3

Small news

The minister of internal affairs has published a competition of chemist's shops in Monor. For the chemist's shops – both Kátai and Schullman – when licences of the Jewish are terminated – new chemist's shops licences will be given to Monor.

- A Jewish committee will be made in Monor, too. The Jewish can only be members in this committee, from any other associations and corporations they are officially cancelled. A Jewish mustn't be a member of a trade association. Business federation will be represented by the Jewish committee.
- A Jewish with yellow star mustn't more eat meat in a restaurant. The owners of restaurants and pubs of Monor have already got the order of it. A Jewish can only get a drink and food which doesn't need fat to cook it.

14th May 1944. page 1

The Jewish are obliged to take their income above 3000 pengo into deposit.

According to the order of 1600/1944. M.E. 8. § a Jewish must pay cash over 3000 pengo to a blocked account, stated in the order.

This order is valid not only for the cash savings at the moment of the possessions declaration, but for the money that will be got by any title in the future. Fullfilment of the order will be checked strictly and people who won't comply it will be interned and the cash will be confiscated.

Same place, page 2

An order to cancel licences of the Jewish

The governmental order about the cancellation of the licences of the Jewish was published in Saturday issue of Budapesti Közlöny (gasette).

Cancellation of the licences must be executed within 60 days by the authorities in such a way, that also workshops/shops should be closed at the same time. The competent minister arranges about utilization of the workshops and shops, and equipment and stock.

Same place, page 2

Order of delivery of the blocked or foreign goods, stored in Jewish shops

-The minister of trading and traffic affairs issued an order about delivery of the blocked or foreign goods, stored in the closed Jewish shops. According to this order, goods - which had been ordered in written from one of these shops before 21st of April of this year but not carried away yet, or which had been left in one of the shops (closed in the meantime) for repair, modification or change against a receipt, and finally which are not property of the Jewish tradesman, proved by document (including goods taken on commission) – should be delivered.

- Food supply of the Jewish. Valid food cards of sugar, fat or margarine - which are their property since 1st May 1944. – mustn't be used. To provide new valid food cards of sugar and sesame oil for Jewish will be organized later.

-Jewish students mustn't wear school uniform. The minister of religion and public education issued an order in subject of interdiction of wearing school uniform by Jewish students. According to this order a Jewish student who has to wear distinctive mark, can wear a uniform and cap (usable in different types of secondary schools) neither in the school nor out of it. Such a student hasn't got right to wear the badge of the school, too. The order became valid on the day of publication.

21st May 1944. page 1

Ghetto will be established in Monor and Vecsés

More than 600 Jewish in the district

The sub-prefect issued his order about ghettos of Pest county on Monday. The Jewish mustn't live longer in a village which has got less than 10 000 inhabitants. The Jewish should be moved to the main town of the district. In Monor district ghettos will be in Monor and Vecsés. Here a real camp can't be established because of the local circumstances. Too many Christian should have been moved out of their houses, gardens, buildings. Carefully considering these circumstances, the chief constable's office decided that the Jewish will be moved into Jewish houses. In social respect and for the increased production of the brick factory, accomodation of the Jewish in the brick factory has been rejected. They couldn't be lived in kilns yet. They couldn't be accomodated also in Gypsy row, because the masters, living there didn't want to move out. So, the Jewish had to be accomodated in certain streets. The streets weren't closed because of the Christian, it could cause difficulties. The houses where the Jewish lived had been marked, the Christian weren't allowed to enter. Jewish houses were in Monor: street Gőzmalom numbers 8, 11, 14, 15, 24, street Deák Ferenc numbers 6, 10, 11, 12, street Werbőczy numbers 4, 9, 11, 13, street Pesti numbers 57, 159, street Mátyás király number 11. In these houses 216 Jewish and 22 (correctly 102) Jewish who became Christian, altogether 318 Jewish people were accomodated. This meant 130 Jewish and 12 Christian families. You can count further 100 Jewish from the near region to the 318 Jewish of Monor. They were located at number 15, street Pesti, at number 19, street Balassa, at number 25, street Kölcsey in the Polacsek-building.

The order made possible that the Jewish carry with themselves furniture and equipment, but in reality a person had got only 2 square meter resting place so they had no place for furniture etc. The other ghetto will be established in Vecsés. Moving of the Jewish starts on 22nd of May and should be finished by 30th of May.

Short news on the same place: A Jewish committee has been created. The president of the district Jewish committee is Izidor Hermann. In Vecsés a separate Jewish committee was made.

28th May 1944. page 1

The health officer looked at the Jewish flats.

As we were informed last week the chief officer of Monor district looked at the flats which had been appointed for the Jewish. The chief officer confirmed that the flats are suitable in health respect. We know, the Jewish should move in these flats till 31st May.

4th June 1944. page 1

Jewish people will be accommodated near the factories. The Jewish boasted till now that Hungary can thank only to them that bomb attacks avoided the country. Now, because bomb attacks even started, the competent authorities decided to accommodate Jewish near the factories of Budapest, so that the Jewish can prove that they are really „lighting-conductors” against bomb attacks.

Same place, page 3

Short news

- It's prohibited to accept Jewish property as a gift. According to the valid order those who take over or accept Jewish property will be strictly punished.
- A Jewish mustn't listen to radio still in a Christian house. In several towns of Hungary legal procedures started against Christian people because Jewish people listened radio in their flats. The Christian who makes possible for a Jewish to listen to radio, commits an offence.

11th June 1944. page 2

Purchases of the Jewish has been regulated also in Monor

According to an order of the minister of internal affairs, movements of the Jewish from the ghetto has been regulated. In Monor the Jewish – upon an order of the police – can do their purchases between 10-02 hours of the day. In the afternoon they are prohibited to leave the ghetto. They can move freely in the morning from 9 to 12, They can go working at 7 in the morning if they have got papers of approval, but at 7 in the evening everybody must be in the ghetto again. A Christian mustn't visit to the ghetto at all. In case of illness a Christian doctor can enter the ghetto. The Christian who tries to keep in touch with a Jewish and tries to go into the ghetto can be interned.

A Jewish can apply for doing manual labour, the police can give a licence to him. The Jewish man has to keep always the licence with him. But the working hours should finish at 7 o'clock in the evening. A Jewish man mustn't leave the ghetto on Sunday or on holidays. Since the order came into force you can't see too many Jewish on the streets.

18th June 1944. page 1

The Jewish can do day-labour.

The police allowed that the Jewish of Monor can leave the ghetto for day-labour or farming work.. Anybody can hire a Jewish day-labourer for the usual wages. For employment you can turn to Reviczky police inspector and the leader of the local Jewish, Izidor Hermann.

25th June 1944. page 1

You mustn't buy movable property from the Jewish

It's known that the Jewish should make an (inventory) list when they move out of their flats..List should be made also of the things which won't be blocked. List should be made in three copies. One copy will be kept by exciseman. According to the order it's prohibited to buy anything from a Jewish neither in connection with the moving nor independently from that. The Jewish – if necessary – will have to give account of the sale: to whom and with what conditions.

Same place, page 2

To solve the Jewish matter was an imperious necessity – said minister Jaross

The minister of internal affairs Vitéz Andor Jaross gave a big speech on Sepsiszentgyörgy, as follows:

The first problem to be solved was the matter of Jewish. Near one million infecting elements had to be removed from the blood circulation of the nation. Many people speak about consideration of humanitarian respects. It's not necessary to be cruel. But the problem should be solved without consideration of the mentioned respects completely, because it's not possible to wage war if in Hungary itself there are one million enemies.

The Jewish never said that they were enemies of the Hungarian but good-sense can't suppose that the Jewish can sympathize and go ahead with Hungary, which is loyal allied with Hitler's Germany.

To remove them from the life of the nation is imperious necessity.

2nd July 1944. page 1

Appointment

The regent high dignitary promoted Tivadar Tomanóczy Hungarian Royal lieutenant colonel, the commander of the reception centre of Monor to a colonel. The complimentary promotion was appreciated in community of Monor very much. The excellent soldier and popular commandant was given a lot of good wishes. On the days before promotion – as we were informed – the commander of the army corps gave him a high-level praise in the name of the highest office. He acknowledged his excellent work of long years in favour of the nation (Result of his work is the nearly complete deportation/destroy of the Jewish of Monor. N.L.)

30th July 1944. page 3

An order of the sale of Jewish properties

In the Sunday issue of the official newspaper an order was published about the sale of the Jewish properties. The order says that the first task of the governmental committee will be to find the hidden Jewish properties, and to reserve the listed properties until they would be utilized. The order gives authority to the governmental commissioner to sell also the blocked stock and equipment of shops as well as other Jewish properties in those cases when continuity of production or public supply really need it.

The order certainly doesn't make possible to use Jewish properties as presents. Sales conditions are firm, properties can be sold at the stated price, against cash, the governmental commissioner can only differ from it only in exceptional cases.

The order wants to care for the employees who leave the locked Jewish shops. Their service relations end on 31st July 1944. and their allowance should be counted in this way. But the order stipulates that the employees stay at disposal of the authorities, dealing with the sale of the properties during termination period as well as after 31st July.

13th August 1944. page 2

People, whose houses have been destroyed by bomb attacks will be accommodated in the Jewish houses

Increased terrorist attacks of the last days had new victims. A lot of people became homeless again, their properties have been totally ruined. A part of the victims will be accommodated in Monor, if necessary. Movable properties from the empty Jewish houses are being collected and listed now and stored in one place, in the house of Derera. It's not decided yet what will happen with the collected properties, victims of bomb-attacks may get them.

10th September 1944. page 1

Jewish between the age of 14-70 will be applied to do civil deffend works

According to the orders of the Home Defence Act everybody from the age 14 to 70 – disregarding sex – can be applied to do works, meeting his/her physical and mental abilities. This working obligation concerns bot Jewish and not Jewish. The government wishes to apply this obligation of work also for Jewish with complete use of possibilities, provided by the law. So, every Jewish man and woman from the age of 14 to 70 in Hungary will be applied to do civil deffend works, who is able to work – according to the relevant examination.

The government applies rules of the Home Defence Act, so demand to apply somebody to work concerns also exempt and privileged Jewish.

NOTE

The issue of 9th July of Pestvidéki Hírek (Pest region News) is not complete as well as the issue of 16th July is missing at all in the collection of the National Széchenyi Library. So we haven't got any news about deportation of the Jewish from the ghetto of Monor. There was no other newspaper in Monot in that time. We kindly ask you if you have got these-date newspapers please provide copies of them for us.
