

Decree about the loss of citizenship and the confiscation of properties of Jews in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, Berlin 1942

Decree about loss of citizenship of the Protectorate of 1942

Based on the decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor about the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, of 16 March 1939 – Reich Law Gazette IS 485 – in agreement with the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, the following is herewith decreed:

Paragraph 1.

1). A Jew who has established his usual residence in a foreign country cannot be a citizen of the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia. Usual residence in a foreign country is assumed if a Jew is living abroad under circumstances which show that he is not only transient there.

Paragraph 2.

A Jew loses citizenship of the Protectorate

- a). If this decree becomes valid, he has his usual residence abroad.
- b). if he establishes a usual residence abroad, later, removing his usual residence abroad.

Paragraph 3.

(1) The property of a Jew who loses citizenship of the Protectorate by this decree, is forfeited to the Reich at the date of the loss of citizenship of the Protectorate. The property of Jews who are stateless and who have recently been citizens of the Protectorate or of Czechoslovakia (in orig. underlined by hand) when this decree becomes valid, is also forfeited to the Reich if they have their usual residence abroad or if they establish residence abroad.

(2) The property forfeited shall be used for all purposes connected with the solution of the Jewish question.

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Paragraph 4

(1) Persons whose property is forfeited to the Reich according to Paragraph 3 cannot inherit anything from a citizen of the Protectorate or from a German citizen.

(2) Gifts on the part of citizens of the Protectorate or German citizens to persons whose property is forfeited to the Reich according to Paragraph 3, are forbidden. Whoever makes a gift in defiance of this decree or promises to make a gift, will be punished with up to 2 years imprisonment and with a fine, or with one of these penalties.

(3) The regulations in paragraph 1 and 2 concerning inheritance by death and by gifts Protectorate citizens are valid accordingly also for persons who have lost German nationality according to article 2 of the law of 14 July 1933 – German Law Gazette I p. 480 -, or whose property has been confiscated by the Reich according to article 3 of the 11th order to the National citizenship Law of 25 November 1941 – Reich Law Gazette I. P. 722.

Paragraph 5.

(1) All persons who have in their possession any part of the confiscated property or who have any debts towards this property, are to report the possession of this part of the property or the existence of the debt within 6 months after the confiscation of the property (article 3). Whosoever offends against this duty intentionally or out of negligence, will be punished by three month imprisonment or with a fine.

(2) Claims against the confiscated property are to be notified within six months after the confiscation (article 3). The satisfaction of claims which are made after this period, may be refused without stating the reasons.

(3) Notifications according to par. 1 and 2 are to be addressed to:

a) the property office of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, if the Jew concerned with the confiscation of property, resided in the territory of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia before changing his usual residence to a foreign country.

b) to the Chief President of Finance, Berlin, if the Jew resided in any other Reich territory before moving his usual residence abroad.

(4) The periods for notification are valid if the report was made in time to one of the offices named in paragraph 3.

Paragraph 6.

(1) The Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia (Commander of the Security Police and the SD) decides when there are reasons for confiscation of property.

(2) The confiscated property has to be administered and managed by the authority which is responsible for the acceptance of the notifications according to article 5 paragraph 3.

Paragraph 7.

Articles 5, 6, 9 and 10 of the 11th decree to the Reich citizen law are to be applied accordingly.

Paragraph 8.

(1) To prevent hardship resulting from property forfeits, in case where the property office of the Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia is competent, for the administration and disposal of the confiscated property, the Reichsprotector, or, where the Chief President of Finance at Berlin is competent, the Reich Minister of Finance may come to a settlement deviating from regulations art. 3-5 and 7 of this order (VO); but deviations from the regulation regarding rationing (art. 10 of the 11th ordinance of the Reich civil code, art. 7 of this order) are not permissible.

(2) Section 1 provides also for cases where property in accordance with art. 1 section 1 of the ordinance, concerning the loss of citizenship of the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia of 3 October 1939 – Reich Law Back 1 page 1997 – has been declare forfeit or will in future be declared forfeit.

Paragraph 9.

This order applies also to the annexed Easter territories.

Berlin

The Reich Minister of the Interior

The Reich Minister of Finances.

Source: Yad Vashem Archives TR2N11\1009\NG 1112, PART