

DEPORTATION OF THE JEWS OF BAČKA IN 1944



Front cover photo
Deportation of the Jews from Bezdán to camps
by the Hungarian occupation authorities in 1944

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DEPORTATION OF THE JEWS OF BAČKA IN 1944

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THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE BAČKA COMMUNITY – A CASE STUDY

Introduction – The Holocaust as an unprecedented event in human history

The atrocities of the Holocaust are among the most devastating in human history. The aim of the Nazi ideology was to completely destroy the Jewish civilization. Following their military conquests, they systematically turned various locations in Europe into mass murder and killing sites, while other sites where Jews were incarcerated became huge experimental laboratories to test the limits of human endurance, both physically and psychologically. The Nazis set new levels of human evil, especially through their implementation of industrialized murder (Gross, 2011). This led to the systematic genocide of the Jewish people through unprecedented methods and efficiency. The war against the Jews, carried out so effectively during the Holocaust, led to Hitler and the Nazis prioritizing the destruction of European Jewry over other aspects of the Second World War. This was because it stemmed from pure ideological motives of racism, in the belief that the world should be cleansed and purified from the Jews who were perceived by the Nazis – due to their race and for no other apparent reason – as a menace and a threat to human civilization. In effect, the Holocaust was an unprecedented attempt to alter human civilization while completely obliterating the legacy of humanism and enlightenment.

The term Holocaust was given to the annihilation of European Jewry and the genocide against Jews in all areas controlled by the Nazis and their allies during World War II (1939-1945). Before the Holocaust, Europe was the largest Jewish center in the 19th and 20th centuries. Many Jewish cultural, ideological and social movements flourished there, such as Hasidism, the Musar movement, Haskalah (Enlightenment), Zionism and the Jewish Labor Bund. Many yeshivas were founded there, along with Jewish schools of various religious ideological philosophies (Gross, 2010). All of these were completely destroyed during the Holocaust. World War II was fought mainly on European soil, and to a lesser extent in North Africa and Asia. As a result, most of the Jews who were murdered and the communities that were lost were considered part of the Ashkenazi Jewish community. However, there were Sephardi Jews in Yugoslavia, which included Serbia and Croatia, with 66,000 of the 80,000

Jews in Yugoslavia being murdered (Birri-Tomovska, 2012). In the Balkans, especially in Thrace, Macedonia and Greece, including Salonika, Jews were also annihilated, with 98% of the Jews living in these areas being murdered (Matkovski, 1982). The Sephardi Jews in North Africa suffered from the Nazi conquest, especially in Tunisia where concentration camps were established, but most were not deported to the death camps of Europe. Rommel's drive through North Africa was stopped at el-Alamien before the German army could advance further into Egypt and occupy the Arab countries, whereby the Mizrachi Jews escaped the Nazi destruction, as did the Jews of the Eretz Yisrael (The Land of Israel) in Mandate Palestine.

One of the Jewish centers in Europe was the Jewish community in Bačka, which had a vibrant Jewish life with a strong Jewish community and active Jewish institutions that created a Jewish culture which had its own unique features, drawn from the characteristics of that part of the Southeastern Europe, including its prayer style and other special cultural traditions, but also had characteristics similar to those of Jewish institutions in other parts of the world. Following the imposition of direct Nazi control of the Horthy government in Hungary and the German forces entry into Hungary in March 1944, including the territories annexed by it, among which was Bačka Jews across the country were hounded into ghettos. From May, onward, many were deported largely to Auschwitz-Birkenau whereby the majority were sent directly to the gas chambers. Within two months almost half a million Hungarian Jewish were murdered. This was the fate of the Jewish community of Bačka: the Jews were deported and the majority were murdered with its members annihilated. The purpose of this impressive book, entitled *Deportation of Jews of Bačka in 1944*, edited by Aleksandar Bursać, Vladimir Todorović, and Petar Đurđev, is to describe and analyze the extermination of the Jewish community in Bačka through accurate historical documentation. Daniel Goldhagen (1996) argues that the Holocaust was the greatest and unprecedented genocide of the twentieth century due to the embedded hatred of Jews in the German people and them having the means to carry out this genocide. The Holocaust is more than just a major historical landmark. Its unprecedented character enables us to construe the past in a different light and also helps shape our perception of seminal developments in our own time.

The importance of the book and the case of the Bačka community

This is an important book which makes a key contribution to Holocaust scholarship for three reasons: 1. Issues of historical and cultural justice; 2. Epistemological reasons; and 3. Cultural-educational reasons, which I will expand and elaborate on below.

Reasons of historical and cultural justice

Until the current study, the story of the deportation and annihilation of the Bačka community was lost from the pantheon of collective memory of the Holocaust. Even though I am familiar with all aspects of the Holocaust in the various communities I do not remember ever hearing the name Bačka, nor did I hear a word about its connection with the Holocaust. A search of the available databases via google yields limited general basic information about the place, but until the publication of this book there was no in-depth study that could serve as the basis for what is known in research circles as systematic scholarship of memory. I have no doubt that the reason for Bačka's omission from the pantheon of collective memory of the Holocaust stems from socio-political reasons. Theories dealing with social justice are based on the theory of John Rawls (1971). Rawls, a 20th century American philosopher, established the demand for fairness and justice in social infrastructure structures (Rawls, 2001) and I would like to extend the definition to cultural structures as well. Theories of justice claim that all human beings are equal and that everyone has equal human and civil rights and is therefore entitled to have equal access to the world's resources and economic, social or environmental abundance. In this context, I will extend the definition to cultural abundance as well. Rawls (1971) demanded that there be an orderly and transparent system that would manage the social, economic and political institutions in such a manner as to enable an equitable distribution of the world's economic, social and cultural resources. Unfortunately, in the field of Holocaust research, documentary injustice is evident, since some places, mainly in Poland, have received extensive and detailed documentation, and considerable financial resources and human capital have been invested in them, while other places in Europe, such as Transnistria and the Balkans, have been less extensively documented and, consequently, we have relatively sparse information about them. The budgetary difficulties faced by the Bačka Holocaust documentation project attest to this lack of fair distributive justice in the Holocaust remembrance commemoration project and needs to be addressed by the key institutions and granting bodies involved in this field. This book is intended to address this specific gap and provide cultural justice to this culturally rich and important community of Bačka in the Balkans that was destroyed and was unable to recover from the Holocaust to this day.

Thus, this book is not only a significant intellectual contribution but also addresses an important omission and provides historical cultural justice to the community and especially enlightening our scholarship of an area that has been neglected and has not yet received the attention that it deserves. Thus, in practice, the book returns the Jews of Bačka in particular, and the Jews of Serbia and the former Yugoslavia in general, to the pantheon of collective memory of the Holocaust and gives them a place of honor in its commemoration.

The epistemological aspect: history versus memory

The exclusion of Bačka's memory from the pantheon of memory is puzzling and particularly striking in view of the fact that most of its residents were deported and murdered mainly in Auschwitz, although they were also dispersed to other death camps. Their exclusion from the collective memory of Auschwitz is also thought-provoking and will require in-depth research that goes beyond the boundaries of this study.

Benedict Anderson (1983) argued that memory and forgetting are political and social categories and are determined through social negotiation processes. According to Anderson, every nation is fundamentally an imagined community that is formed around myths, representations and seminal memories that create a sense of shared destiny. Collective memory is therefore a key tool in shaping national identity and is the one that determines the national ethos of the community. In effect, in a long dynamic social and political process, each community chooses what it should remember and what it should forget. It is the dominant hegemony that determines the contents of memory perceived as overrepresented compared to memories perceived as underrepresented. Thus memory is not what is remembered but what a community chooses to remember. Hence the categories of memory and forgetting are an a priori political pursuit.

For generations, the Jewish people has chosen to accentuate certain historical memories and obliterate or downplay other historical memories for various reasons. As stated, according to Anderson (1983) memory is a political phenomenon of conscious choice, as is oblivion. In effect, every nation decides what to remember and what to forget and which myths it wants to rely on and base its history on. It does so through intricate dynamics, sometimes as a planned action, sometimes out of laziness and inertia and sometimes simply out of an ostensibly unintentional oversight.

From an epistemological standpoint, it is worth noting that over the years a great deal of knowledge about the Holocaust was lost for several reasons: First, important documentation was destroyed by the Nazis or by their local collaborators who feared that it would harm them and that the material would be used against them in court, and it was important to them to destroy evidence from the scene of the crime. Additionally, it was difficult to take testimony and interview the survivors since some refused to speak and preferred to remain silent because they were afraid they would not be believed. Most of them were in a state of post trauma and were unable to talk about it (Gross, 2020). There was also a shortage of researchers capable of systematically extracting what is known as oral history that enables systematic extraction of the vast knowledge possessed by the victims (Gross, 2015). As well, for over forty years after the end of World War II and the subsequent Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe, Communist obfuscation denied the specificity of Jewish victimhood during

the Holocaust, blocking research into Jewish communities across the region (Rutland, 2015). Subsequent access to archives is often very challenging and difficult, again often due to social and political factors. Yet, such research is essential, since each community and region had its own, unique features. Even in Auschwitz, the Soviets did not permit specific reference to Jews, even though the vast majority of those murdered there were Jewish.

Since 1991, efforts have been made to rectify the gaps in our knowledge due to Communist obfuscation but these efforts have faced challenges. This book intends to correct the absence of the story of one of these communities, the Bačka community, representing an historical omission emerging from these factors and to include this history in the official hegemonic memory of the Holocaust.

As intimated above, it is possible that those engaged in commemoration until the present day have defined political agendas that prioritize documentation of certain sites of destruction over others as well as documentation of perpetrators and victims. Even in Auschwitz today there are limitations. Given that Auschwitz was given a central place in the memory pantheon, many Jewish communities, such as Bačka, are not mentioned. However, it turns out that even within the documentation of Auschwitz there were over-represented groups and under-represented groups, and this requires further study.

One of the serious problems of the field of Holocaust research, as evidenced by a detailed report recently published by The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities (2020), is that only a few researchers are proficient in European languages. Therefore, there is an accumulation of vast knowledge waiting in the basements of the archives for redemption and systematic professional exposure. In this book, the archival material was translated from Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian into English, and this important work makes the documentation accessible to a wide audience of researchers. Additionally, it will enable more researchers to study various other aspects of the Bačka community. In this respect, the book represents a significant innovation and contribution to Holocaust research.

An in-depth look at the current book confirms the assumption that from an epistemological standpoint, it can be stated that much knowledge about specific small communities has disappeared. The current book presents new knowledge about Bačka, about which the socio-historical-political debate has not yet begun. In this respect, the book represents a significant innovation and a major contribution to Holocaust research in the context of small unique communities.

This book on the deportation and destruction of the Bačka community, deals with what is known as the “core of the Holocaust” and I will explain what this means. As mentioned above a grave report recently published in

the State of Israel deals with the state of Holocaust research in the State of Israel. The report by The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities (2020) claims that Holocaust researchers focus on the aspect of commemoration but neglect the aspect of pure historical research carried out through documents that are supposed to provide a true picture of what really happened there, and that Holocaust historians ignore a comprehensive analysis of the ideological background of the Holocaust (pp. 9-10). This book is intended to address the lacuna pointed out by the authors of the expert report of The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities (2020), by providing us with an up-to-date and true picture of what really happened in Bačka, through documents, interviews and first-hand testimony. The abundance of material presented in the book allows for the creation of validity and reliability based on triangulation, enabling us to see the strength of the facts presented and draw broad historical conclusions about what took place in this specific area.

History and memory are considered to have a central role in the internalization of values and knowledge, and to help to crystallize the collective memory of the younger generation in different states and integrate it into the process of nation building. Pierre Nora (1989) argues that:

Memory is life, borne by living societies founded in its name. It remains in permanent evolution, open to the dialectic of remembering and forgetting, unconscious of its successive deformations, vulnerable to manipulation and appropriation, susceptible to being long dormant and periodically revived. History on the other hand is the reconstruction, always problematic and incomplete of what is no longer. Memory is a perpetually actual phenomenon, abounding in us to eternal present, history a representation of the past” (p. 8).

Nora differentiates between history, a positivistic scientific objective construct, and memory, a constructivist subjective entity subject to the diverse vicissitudes of life and contexts. The book presents us with such an historical “reconstruction” through objective archival material that presents documented facts, enabling the construction of processes and pathways of meaning. This book provides us with unique material translated from the European languages of Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian into English that will allow further research in English and possibly in other languages as well (Hebrew, for example). The book includes a list of names of the victims which, on the one hand, allows an authentic presentation of those who perished and can also form the basis for genealogical research. On the other hand, the book allows for the commemoration of those who were lost among the pages of history, since the place of burial of many of those who perished is unknown and those who were murdered deserve to be commemorated.

In light of the historical debate among researchers as to the number of victims of the Holocaust, the exact record presented in the book shows the extent of the atrocities. In the context of the issue of scope and count, the question arises whether to count non-residents or only locals? Should only those who were brutally taken and killed in the death camps be counted or should those who were murdered and died en route in the deportation process be counted as well? And should a distinction be made between them? It is worth noting that the deportation stage was deadly and destructive and an integral part of the extermination machine and therefore counting the deportees and not only of those murdered in the extermination camps is extremely important. These questions raised in the book are, on the one hand, specific to the methodological issues that the book's editors professionally deliberated with regard to the documentation of the Bačka, but they are also general questions of principle underlying the study of "the core of the Holocaust" and "what actually happened there."

The book on Bačka community allows for what Clifford Geertz (1973) called a "thick description," since it presents us with objective archival material of documents and facts on the one hand and, on the other hand, enables a subjective look through an in-depth study of chilling testimony (firsthand reports) of survivors about what they "actually" went through, supplementing the objective documentation found in the various documents and records and in the various inventories. As part of the professional documentation, the book presents the orderly construction of chronologically organized material and can serve as an example to other small and as yet undocumented Jewish communities on how to organize archival material optimally and systematically and formulate a culture of remembrance.

A reflective culture of Holocaust remembrance

The material collected in this book enables the construction of a Reflective Culture of Holocaust Remembrance (RCoR). The concept of a reflective culture of remembrance is a new concept that I developed (Gross, 2008, 2014, 2015, 2018, 2020) in a study that I am carrying out in Israel on Holocaust education in Israeli schools on behalf of Israel's National Academy of Sciences (ISF). A reflective culture of remembrance is required in addition to the collection of memories, in order to raise difficult questions and provide complex answers to questions which, for reasons of political correctness, could not be asked until now, such as the question of the limits of responsibility raised in the book. More specifically, who is responsible for what happened to the Jews of Bačka and what are the limits of responsibility of the countries directly or indirectly involved in the tragedy that took place in this community. These questions are related to questions of memory as well as questions of citizenship and identity

that extend beyond the boundaries of our discussion and should be addressed separately. However, this research can serve as a foundation for nurturing and breeding a culture of remembrance (Gross, 2008, 2020). This kind of culture has the potential to reinforce, extend and further the aims of antiracist education and also has the potential to undermine racist beliefs.

These issues are discussed in the book explicitly and implicitly. In the context of the deportation and annihilation of the Bačka community, there arises the question of whether the responsibility lies with Yugoslavia, the country they lived in. Or with the Hungarians who occupied Yugoslavia and committed heinous crimes as part of their collaboration with the Nazi regime, serving as their henchmen, or should all the blame and all the responsibility lie with the Germans, who were the inventors and operators of the extermination machine? An echo of this dilemma appears explicitly in the book:

Indeed, this conclusion is with regard to several countries since Bačka, during the war, was occupied by Miklós Horthy's Hungary. Therefore, during the war, the Jews of Bačka were citizens of Yugoslavia while during the hour of their demise they were Hungarian citizens. The blame is shared by Germany as well. Its war machine at the time had at its disposal the majority of the personal information pertaining to those that it sentenced to death by deportation (Đurđev, 2021, p. 50).

This question concerns many places in Europe today and the new Polish law that forbids mentioning the crimes of the local population only intensifies the question and the problems involved in raising it in public.

The book could form the basis for the human rights education of the enlightened Western world, which is presented in the Holocaust at its height of human humiliation and as an empty vessel (Gross, 2010, 2015). The book about the Bačka community illuminates the processes of acceleration of evil and shows how the victims were first divested of their belongings, money and property, and were then divested of their human dignity. The systematic, professional and accurate documentation shows how the operating mechanism of evil and sadism and the industrialization of murder worked in practice.

The book also traces the boundaries of evil – where it begins and where it ends – what was the Nazi deportation process? How was the deportation carried out from the moment the order was issued until the deportees became dehumanized numbers? The process of dehumanization presented in the book requires an in-depth discussion of questions of human rights in an enlightened world and the definition of human rights.

There are other questions that arise while reading the book. In terms of historical research, it is important to show the similarities and differences between what happened in the community of Bačka compared to other communities in Europe, since before World War II Jewish communities

flourished, the Jews wanted to integrate as equals and the Holocaust came as a complete surprise to them in contrast to the efforts of the Jews to integrate into the European civil space in the various countries (Bauer, 2001, 2010; Gross, 2012, 2018).

It is worth noting that the documentary collection in this book about the Bačka community is of historical value but also educational value in order to build a heritage for the Bačka Jewish community. The material that was collected may give the next generation a sense of pride, belonging and commitment, creating intergenerational continuity in the Bačka community in particular and the Balkan communities in general. The book provides a glimpse into the life of a community that survived despite the hardships and against all odds. The question of the survival and sustainability of the Bačka community joins the question and the conundrum of Jewish survival and existence that continues to this day. Therefore, the book is not only about the past but also about its potential and significance for the future of the region's next generation (Gross & Rutland, 2014).

Summary

This book makes new knowledge based on extensive documentation accessible to a wide readership. It also encourages researchers to update the research map of the Jewish communities and add unique cases that can be learned from and compared to other places, thereby contributing to the cultural and historical justice of this community in particular and other Serbian and other former Yugoslav communities in general. The book provides us with an example and case study of research on small communities that have been excluded from the discourse, such as the Bačka community. However, it shows us how to take the ruins of a community which was destroyed, and construct its history and its memory. This will serve not only the past but also the future of the next generation of the Bačka community, and indeed also in the regions of Vojvodina and Serbia for the whole community. This community will now carry its historical and cultural tradition for the benefit of the generations to come.

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religious education and Holocaust education. Her research focuses mainly on socialization processes (religious, secular, feminine and civic) among adolescents. She is currently involved in four international research projects and is an Honorary Research Associate at the University of Sydney (NSW). Her book together with Doyle Stevick, entitled *As the Witnesses Fall Silent: 21st Century Holocaust Education in Curriculum, Policy and Practice*, was published (2015) by Springer and was sponsored by UNESCO. Her latest publication is *Migrants and Comparative Education: Call to Re/Engagement* (Brill/Sense, 2020). She is the recipient of a research grant for the years 2016–2018 from The Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Israel Scientific Foundation (ISF) grant on Holocaust Education in Arab and Jewish Schools, 2017–2021. She is the recipient of the 2017 Distinguished Scholar Award from the Religion & Education SIG at the American Education Research Association (AERA). She won recently (2020) the Israeli Hope in Higher Education Award from Ben Gurion University, Israel, for her unique interfaith project between Israeli Muslim, Christian and Jewish students.

GOOD AND EVIL

There are times when evil is revealed and public and everyone recognizes it, and times when evil pretends to be good. The following parable speaks about that.

Good and Evil traveled the earth. Good was dressed in a beautiful suit and shone with goodness, while Evil was dressed in a dirty and tattered suit reflecting its evil. Wherever Evil would go, people fled from it recognizing its evil nature. No one approached it or started a conversation with it. In contrast, the Good was welcomed everywhere and all who were in his company enjoyed honor and respect.

Evil was deeply offended by this and devised a wicked plan. Knowing that Good is always benevolent towards others and never refuses their requests, Evil approached Good and asked him to lend him his beautiful suit for two hours, while temporarily wearing a suit of Evil. Well, being good, he could not refuse that request and do as he was asked. But Evil, essentially deceitful and treacherous, did not return the clothes of Good.

Since then, Evil walks dressed in beautiful clothes that belonged to Good, and Good wears dirty clothes that belonged to Evil. When Evil comes to the city, everyone shows him honor and respect, seeing only a beautiful suit, but not the evil that causes misery and trouble. And when Good comes, all people see is a dirty suit, they move away from Good, so a lot of good is lost.

The book in your hands tells you what happens when we don't recognize evil on time. The question we face today is, "Will we be able to recognize evil on time and will we be able to resist it?" The Talmud speaks of four kinds of disciples. The worst fate awaits those who learn hard and forget quickly. Let's try not to be among them.

NEVER AGAIN

On the eve of the Second World War, the Jewish communities all over Europe were vibrant and flourishing, deeply rooted in the European society and actively contributing to its wellbeing, its cultural and educational life. Tradesmen and craftsmen, doctors, lawyers and architects, their impact on the society was considerable.

Moreover, the communities deeply cherished and cultivated the Jewish culture, religious and secular customs, traditions and arts, thus enriching the ethos of their respective societies.

Such was the prosperous and colorful Jewish community of Bačka.

On the eve of the Second World War, nobody could have fathomed that the coming five years would write one of the darkest chapters in the history of humankind – the Holocaust. And until today, nobody can comprehend how the civilization failed to timely understand the dimensions of hatred that wiped out almost the entire European Jewry.

The Nazi death machine was diabolically efficient. The Nazis and their collaborators all over occupied Europe “outlined” the racial laws and “respected” them to the letter. You had to be annihilated just because you carried Judaism in your genes. You had to die because you were a Jew. As simple as that. No court, no jury, no defense. The five years of German Nazi occupation took more than six million Jewish lives, brutally and systematically. More than six million men, women and children were denied a chance to live, to love, to prosper, to have a family, to grow old, to be.

The Holocaust happened. And the Holocaust should be a lesson and a warning to us all.

Today, more than ever, as we are confronted with revisionism and rewriting of history, it is important to remember, to educate and to learn. The young generations should be carefully thought to understand, to embrace and to treasure the difference. Any manifestation of intolerance, discrimination, racism, hatred based on ethnicity or religious belief should be fought resolutely. It is in

the tolerance, acceptance of the other, compromise and reconciliation that lay the strength of our civilized world.

NEVER AGAIN is the promise we solemnly made to our ancestors that perished in the horrors of the WW2. NEVER AGAIN is the legacy we are leaving to our children and the generations to come.

Dan Oryan, *Balkan Dpt. Director, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to the Republic of North Macedonia*

ABOUT THE BOOK

I am proud to congratulate on a very serious research and publication that I see as an important tool for the future research of Holocaust and for upgrading our partnership in making sure that the story of the past is taught and told. The publication of the various materials in the English language edition of *The Deportation of the Jews of Bačka 1944* is a very important moment and will no doubt contribute to the research in the field and to our developing academic relations. It is also a document shedding light on a period that did not get enough attention so we congratulate on his special effort.

The Archives of Vojvodina and the work of the director Dr. Nebojša Kuzmanović are creating a strong base for partnership in the academic field. The work that includes international cooperation in the field of Holocaust and the publication of documents for the first time, while bringing the readers and researchers the opportunity to study new elements of the past are of great importance.

The efforts to digitalize, translate and publish, and the no less important to work on the partnerships to get the young generation in the Balkans and around the world on board are highly appreciated. The Israeli partners, such as: Yad Vashem, The National Library and Bar Ilan University are all proud to take part in this initiative, which includes this publication, hoping to create a net that will make a difference.

As head of the Balkan Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I am proud to have this project at the top of the list of our partnerships with the academic world in the Balkans in general and in Serbia in particular.

Aleksandar Nikolić, *Honorary Consul of the Republic of Serbia to the State of Israel*

FOREWORD

Many years ago, the famous and beloved Serbian writer of Sephardic origin, David Albahari, said that the most worrying thing about the Holocaust is that in spite of thousands of scientific researches and pieces of art, we cannot still provide an answer to such a simple question: how could it ever had happened? Holocaust is unique historical event in human history, different from all other genocides. It is inconsistent in numerous aspects: duration and depth of its religious and in race rooted intolerance, legalized uncompromised discrimination, supremely ideologized hatred, global targeting and supported by so many among the perpetrator's nation as well as massively collaborated beyond. By "evacuation", as used at the Wannsee Conference, not only were six million children of Israel murdered, but their dynamic contribution to mankind, especially in Europe, was broken as well. Many of whom actively contributed to economic, financial, trade, academic most prominent achievements, as well as in art and sports. Out of all, nonetheless, there was something unique that was destroyed. Something that cannot have been either fixed, or repaired. Those were the Jewish culture, local religious and secular traditions, sometimes to the level of a single shtetl, Jewish art and finally their languages. In order to understand what perished in the Holocaust we shall learn and understand what flourished prior to it.

Archival materials provide a global message through local story. As local evidence can be delivered, that universal theme will be acknowledged. In order to overcome linguistic barriers material is to be properly translated and published in the language of actual worldwide communication, thus enabling archivists, historians, multi-disciplinary scientist, students and people affected by the subject, to exploit it. After Serbian edition of *Депортација бачких Јевреја 1944. године*, the English language edition has undertaken this very mission.

On the eve of Kingdom of Yugoslavia's dissolution, April 1941, Bačka counted some 16,000 Jews, representing 20 % of country's Jewry and 2 % percent of the region's general population. Their diversity was outstanding comparing to other parts of the Kingdom, contributing even to the general eth-

nic, linguistic and religious colorfulness of Vojvodina province. There were 17 Neolog and 9 Orthodox communities. Needless to say, the overwhelmingly Ashkenazi congregation, established during the 18th century (upon the conclusion of Ottoman–Habsburg wars, Rákóczi's War of Independence and an edict issued by Charles VI), was much different from to the rest of Serbia in its current borders. One-third of the Jews were engaged in trade and commerce, 20 % were clerks, 10 % served in free professions (engineers, doctors, lawyers, architects, etc.) and a similar percentage worked as craftsmen and industrial workers. Their impact on Bačka's cultural and educational life was considerable. In the 1930s the Zionist movement gained visible place within most of the Jewish communities, and Zionist youth movements – HaShomer haTzair (1,200 members), Blau-Weiss (700), and Betar (400), played an important role by running summer camps and *hakhsharot* – agricultural training schools, preparing them for future settlement of the Land of Israel. Periodical publications were distributed by numerous organizations, while among sport associations Hakoah is to be highlighted. Some 300 Bačka Jews made aliya to Eretz Yisrael, during the British Mandate over Palestine. Jewish communities of Bačka actively assisted thousands of legal immigrants alongside non permitted immigrants from Germany, German annexed territories and territories under their protectorate to make their way to Palestine. The *numerus clausus* legislation introduced in Yugoslavia in 1940 generated grave atmosphere among the Community's population, which culminated in their support to the anti-Tripartite Pact accedence coup of March 27th 1941. Parallel to the support for dethroning Prince Regent Pavle Karađorđević's Government, many among the Bačka Jews felt unbearable fear of the inevitable war under impossible constellation of conditions. The disastrous April War that followed witnessed several dozen killed, wounded, and prisoners of war among them.

Petar Đurđev's Introduction, skillfully using broad historiography, introduces us to the system of preconditions to deportations. Relevant political settlements and legislative measures of always additional limitations gradually and comprehensively prepare us to follow central chapters of the book. In detail, they express all criminal bestiality, deteriorating to the hell's lowest circle in which "evacuation" of the Jews is something to be proudly achieved. It brings us closer to the point of internalization of the term – war against the Jews, in which trains transporting the deportees enjoyed priority to those bringing supplies to the retreating axis troops. In so many cases throughout history occupiers deliberately destroyed artifacts and archive documents in order to revise history. During the Holocaust Nazi Germany and their collaborators were proud of creating new ones, for internal and educational usage purposes. Even more incomprehensible were crimes committed by collabo-

rating neighbors, writhed in numerous social ways with their Serb, Romani people or Jewish victims.

Vladimir Todorović has incorporated lists of victims composed by the Commission of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with the names of the victims listed in the testimonies published in this book. Doing so he enabled us to have the updated, as completed as possible, list of the Bačka Jews deported in 1944 that have not returned. His enumeration is arranged according to alphabetic order generalizing: full name, occupation, place of residence, place of birth and year of birth. Victims without noted complete data were not omitted, for example children whose private names could not be remembered by the interviewed. Without Todorović's undertaking such an exalted project, such as this book is, wouldn't be neither complete nor fulfilling its message.

Aleksandar Bursać has selected and presented material about the deportation of the Jews of Bačka in 1944, held at the Archives of Vojvodina fonds F. 183 – Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina. At the beginning of this part of the book, Bursać provides the most precise overview of the fond, explaining how the investigations were initiated, structurally organized and functionally operated. Presented archival records show virtually all stages of the Holocaust, among other things, random abuse and killing immediately after the occupation troops entered, Jews registering, restriction of movement and abolition of civil rights, confiscation of property, killings in the Raid, forced labor, placement in the ghettos, deportations, and the horrors of the concentration camps. This material also contains records of the crime perpetrators' hearings, occupation authority documents, and various printed materials, including occupation official papers, posters with shooting announcements, and propaganda publications. As summarized by Bursać, the ultimate goal of the Archives of Vojvodina is to have the Holocaust material in particular and then the entire material of F. 183 digitized and thus made accessible to the largest number of interested parties, while at the same time providing it with additional material protection. Bursać thoughtfully and respectfully concludes that this is the least that the Archives of Vojvodina, as an institution, can do for Vojvodina's victims of fascism.

Ildikó Mérges' concise analytical descriptions of the documents of occupational authorities, translated from Hungarian by her, provide yet another essential chapter within the concept of the book. Mainly issued by ministries, police master offices, government commissioners, mayors, deputy mayors, district administrations, and feedback by the addressed officials, this material, organized in 12 files containing 110 sheets of documents, dated from April to

August 1944, stresses dehumanization of the victims and organized institutional looting.

Closing chapter of the book, for the best possible reason, are survivors' testimonies. These are invaluable first-hand records, collected while the war was still ongoing, or shortly after its end. In the contrast the official files of the executors of deportation, which are cold and formal, testimonies are mostly personal experiences. These documents outline the individual destinies of the Jews of Vojvodina and allow us to attempt to view the deportation from the perspective of individual victims. The English edition enriches those testimonies with the documents obtained from the Arolsen Archives – International Center on Nazi Persecution, formerly the International Tracing Service (ITS), internationally governed center for documentation, information and research on Nazi persecution, forced labor and the Holocaust in Nazi Germany and its occupied regions. Cooperation with the Arolsen Archives is yet another example of a comprehensive approach to the project, sparing no effort to involve all relevant parties.

Material added in the English language edition of *The Deportation of the Jews of Bačka in 1944*, constitutes a major global contribution to the related disciplines researches. The Archives of Vojvodina director Dr. Nebojša Kuzmanović's comprehensive activities, initiating both national and international cooperation in the field of Holocaust's further documentation, preservation and digitalization, translation, commemoration and above all education, are a professional as well as an ethical mission. Accumulated knowledge and experience decisively contribute to opposing the growing and in certain cases even organized history revision. It is no wonder that Dr. Kuzmanović is gaining numerous competent and adequate partners in Israel, starting with Yad Vashem, the National Library of Israel Archive and Bar-Ilan University.

It is my dear and respectful memory that induced me to believe that late Ženi Lebl, Zvi Loker and Lavoslav Kadelburg would have found the book constructive within the frameworks of their decades long hard work and quest.

INTRODUCTION

Historiography has recorded numerous upsetting testimonies of the suffering of the Jews of Bačka during the Second World War. Conscious, thought-out and cruel policy of Horthy's Hungary, during three-year occupation, brought the Jewish community of Bačka to the edge of biological survival.

After a brief war between Yugoslavia and the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Hungary) from 6 to 17 April 1941, Bačka came under Hungarian occupation. After the establishment of the Hungarian authority, the Jews were imposed compulsory forced labor, were financially exploited for obligatory monetary gifts to the Hungarian state, the quotas for Jewish students enrollment to colleges were limited, admission to professional organizations was closed, and state administration was established over all significant companies.¹ This kind of policy eventually grew into genocide during the infamous Šajkaška and Novi Sad raid in 1942.² All these measures were in line with the official state policy towards the Jews that Hungary then defined by the laws of 1938, 1939 and 1941.

The Horthy's regime took the anti-Semitic policy course already at coming to power. A special law of 1920 introduced in Hungary a "numerus clausus" which restricted the enrollment of Jews to the Universities in Hungary.³

Later, as Hungary foreign policy bound more tightly to the Berlin-Rome axis, the repressive legislation against Jews got tightened. Based on the "First Jewish Law", passed on May 29, 1938, the maximum number of employed Jews was restricted to "twenty percent in free professions, administration and trade, as well as financial, commercial and industrial enterprises that employed more than ten workers".⁴

¹ Čobanski, Golubović, Kumanov, *Novi Sad u ratu i revoluciji*, vol. 1, Novi Sad 1976, 305-306, 509-510.

² See: *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača u Vojvodini, III grupa masovnih zločina Racija*, edited by Drago Njegovan, Novi Sad 2009.

³ Raphael Patai, *The Jews of Hungary: History, Culture, Psychology*, Detroit 2006, 475.

⁴ Randolph L. Braham, *The Politics of Genocide: The Holocaust in Hungary*, Detroit

“The Second Jewish Law”, passed on May 5, 1939, further restricted participation of Jews in the economy. The most important provisions of this Jewish Law, Art. IV 1939 were as follows: “A Jew cannot be an employee of any company that is owned by any public institution or organization or association, not even servicing as a worker. He cannot be a teacher or professor, an interpreter or expert, nor patent engineer or agent, accountant, auditor. Only up to 6% in law, medical, engineering, journalistic, acting, and film chambers can they be members, only 6% also in the editorial offices of the press. A Jew cannot be in any position in film production, in theater. He cannot obtain a pharmacist license, license for dispensing drinks and wine, nor have a craft that is under concession and those crafts are mainly determined by the ministry order. He cannot participate in public procurement, cannot own real estate that can serve to agriculture, forestry or mining. Among the 15 employees in any enterprise there must be no more than two Jews. In large enterprises, the number of Jewish employees cannot be greater than 12%”.⁵ All Jewish employees exceeding these numbers have to be fired. Because of these laws, approximately 250,000 Hungarian Jews lost their source of revenue.⁶

The “Third Jewish Law”, enacted in August 1941, defined the status of the Jews in accordance with German Nuremberg race law. The law banned mixed marriages as well as sexual relations between Jews and Christians.⁷ What did the application of this law look like in occupied Novi Sad is best illustrated by the case of Friedman Hernik. Pursuant to the aforementioned law, the Royal Court Table ruled against Friedman Hernik, married to Morberg Juliana, for living as a Jew since 1933 in a wild marriage with Hungarian citizen. Friedman was sentenced to one month in prison and a three-year loss of office and political rights.⁸

Following the occupation and annexation of parts of Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia, the Jewish population in Horthy’s Hungary counted 725,000 persons, including 62,000 of who converted to the Christian religion, which in total was about 800,000 people.⁹

The negative attitude of the authorities towards the Jews was not hidden from the wider public, we can follow most of these intentions in writings of Novi Sad *Nova pošta*. That the Horthy’s regime genuinely

2000, 24.

⁵ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 56.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 56.

⁷ R. L. Braham, *The Politics of Genocide...*, 24–25.

⁸ Historical Archives of the City of Novi Sad (hereinafter IAGNS), F. 259, The City Administration of the Free Royal City of Novi Sad (hereinafter F. 259), 24696/1943.

⁹ Yehuda Bauer, Nili Keren, *A History of the Holocaust*, New York 1982, 312.

wanted to restrict the civil rights of the Jews is testified to by this “harmless” football news from the beginning of 1942:

“By Order of the Ministry of Religion and Education No. 289.100/1942, it is stipulated that all clubs must hold their Annual General Meetings by April 15th of this year at the latest, from which they shall forthwith send a report to the National Sports Center. Those clubs that do not hold general meetings by the appointed deadline will be deleted from the Association and their property will be handed over to the State Youth. The clubs shall convene and hold the general meeting according to the old rules, but they will also have to bring an item on the agenda stipulating that all those who are of Jewish origin are automatically deleted from membership. Following April 15, the Hungarian Football Association will hold a general meeting which only those clubs which prove that they have no Jew in their ranks will be entitled to attend”¹⁰.

Two years later, Jews were also banned from attending sports games: “Exclusion from sports fields for people wearing a yellow star. President of the [Hungarian] National Sports Commission, Dr. Missángyi Ottó, said at the last session that the Ministry of Religion and Education prohibited all persons wearing the yellow star from attending state sports institutions. At the session it was discussed whether to exclude Jews from other sports playgrounds. The Commission unanimously adopted this proposal”¹¹.

In addition to establishing discriminatory legislation, soon there was an escalation of violence against Jews. The first dreadful slaughter of Jews by Hungarian troops cooperating with German units (*Einsatzgruppen* led by Friedrich Jeckeln) happened on August 27 and 28, 1941, in Kamianets-Podilskyi in present-day Ukraine.¹² Namely, 16,000 Jews expelled from Hungary to Ukraine were then killed along with the prisoners of the then ghetto.

The next bloody episode of the Holocaust took place in Novi Sad and South Bačka when the Horthy’s regime targeted Orthodox Serbs and Jews. During January 1942, 1068 Jews were killed in 15 Bačka towns.¹³

¹⁰ *Nova pošta*, January 14, 1942.

¹¹ *Nova pošta*, May 2, 1944.

¹² Y. Bauer, N. Keren, *A History...*, 313.

¹³ Zvonimir Golubović, *Racija u Južnoj Bačkoj 1942. godine*, Novi Sad 1992, 147.

Following the massacre in the Novi Sad raid in 1942, the economic pressure on the Jews of Novi Sad also increased. The economy department of the City Administration noted in 1942 that at the territory of Novi Sad 2673 craft licenses were issued for 2648 non-Jewish persons, and that 333 craft licenses were issued for 294 Jewish persons, so the percentage of crafts licenses issued to Jews totals 11.30%.¹⁴ One year later, it was noted that the total number of Jews in the city economy amounted to 10.77%.¹⁵

This economic recount was followed by a decision by the Ministry of Interior to deprive the Jews of leased office space and stop leasing office space to them.¹⁶ The mayor of Novi Sad consistently fulfilled this task.¹⁷

A radical turn towards the then “tolerated” Jewish community in Hungary happened in March 1944. Namely, on March 18, 1944, Adolf Hitler invited Admiral-Regent Horthy to a conversation in which he ultimately demanded the occupation of Hungary for the sake of more successful war waging. The very next day, the German troops eight-division strong, led by Southeast Commander Field Marshal Baron Maximilian Weichs, entered Hungary without any resistance.¹⁸ Horthy remained in power, pledging to intensify Hungary’s war efforts, to sharpen Jew policies and approve setting up a pro-Hungarian government in Budapest.¹⁹

Echoes of the Hitler-Horthy agreement were quickly heard in Novi Sad. “In the early morning hours of March 19, 1944, aware of the Hitler-Horthy agreement, uniformed and armed Germans from Novi Sad began to gather in front of ‘Habag’,²⁰ who were discussing something and regrouped with fully equipped German soldiers. Soon they were moving to different parts of the city to occupy public buildings, barracks and other facilities. On that day, the arrest of Novi Sad Jews began, in which Volksdeutsche and German soldiers were assisted by the Hungarian Fascists, the so-called Njilaši.”²¹

¹⁴ IAGNS, F. 259, 41406/1942.

¹⁵ IAGNS, F. 259, 8171/1943.

¹⁶ IAGNS, F. 260, Grand Mayor of the Free Royal City of Novi Sad, (hereinafter F. 260), 1266-1942.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Aleksandar Kasaš, *Mađari u Vojvodini 1941–1946*, Novi Sad 1996, 146.

¹⁹ See: Peter Rokai, Zoltan Đere and Aleksandar Kasaš, *Istorija Mađara*, Belgrade 2002, 584.

²⁰ Author’s note: today 2 Vase Stajića St.

²¹ Golubović and Kumanov, *Novi Sad u ratu i revoluciji*, vol. 2, Novi Sad 1981, 300.

Arrested Jews were subjected to various forms of humiliation and torture. "For example, in Novi Sad the Gestapo, with the help of Volksdeutsche, arrested over 300 Jews and brought them to the premises of the 'Sloboda'²² hotel which served as a prison. Arrested persons were considered hostages at the same time. During the day they worked the hardest physical tasks abused by guards and superintendents; at night they served for fun and entertainment to its German guards and members of the local Fascist German and Hungarian organizations, who came to prison for this reason. So after hard day work, prisoners had to perform various gymnastic exercises at night, cheering up the present Fascist citizens. When everything ended and the visitors left the prison, the guards ordered the Jews to spend the rest of the night standing, not allowing them to sleep, and if one drooped and fell, they would beat him until he rose again and stood by the wall with the others. Germans in other places treated the hostage prisoners in a similar way. Most of these hostages were released homes after staying 19 to 20 days in prisons".²³

Among people identified as helpers and direct executors of this non-civilization act were famous Novi Sad footballer Lorenz (Lenci) Spieler, Viktor Gaus, Sebastian Nemesheimer, Otto Denner, Karl Geyer and others.²⁴

Similar scenes could also be seen in Ratkovo, where four local Jews were killed during the entry of the German army, on the night of March 19 to 20, 1944.²⁵ Not long after, the German army killed three Jews in Stara Kanjiža.²⁶

The newly formed Government of Hungary, which took office on March 23, 1944, was headed by the expressive anti-Semite Döme Sztójay.²⁷ To make the irony greater, the then Prime Minister was born in Vršac under the name of Dimitrije Stojaković. This was how Nova pošta introduced to its readers the new Prime Minister: "After graduating from the Honved Cadet School, Döme Sztójay came out as an ensign in 1902 and was assigned to the 28th Honved Infantry Regiment. After graduation from the Military School in 1910, he was assigned to the General Staff. He served in the infantry brigade during the First World

²² Author's note: today the building of Vojvodanska banka at Trg Slobode.

²³ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora i njihovih pomagača protiv Jevreja u Jugoslaviji*, Belgrade 1952, 166–167.

²⁴ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača*... 154, 157.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 123.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Group of Authors, *Novi Sad u ratu i...*, vol. 2, Novi Sad 1981, 300.

War and subsequently in the division as General Staff Officer. He was later assigned to the military commands in Bosnia, Croatia and Dalmatia as the leader of the operational group, on the Italian front in the Dolomites, was the General Staff chief of the brigade and in the last years of the war worked at the Supreme Command. After the end of World War I he was assigned to the Chief of General Staff as a Commander. From 1925 to 1933 as Lieutenant-General and later as General he served in Berlin as part of the military attaché office. From 1933 to 1935 he was the Chief of the Presidential Department in the Honvéd Ministry. Since December 1935 he was appointed sub-marshal and, as of January 1, 1936, he retired as such. He was then appointed as an extraordinary MP and plenipotentiary minister in Berlin; in 1940 was appointed a Hungarian royal secret adviser. The Prime Minister was awarded a large cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit, third-order iron crown, third-order military cross with swords, gold and silver Order Signum Laudis with swords and the great cross of the German Order Orlov as well as many other high foreign decorations”.²⁸ Deme’s government, which came to power on the basis of the Hitler-Horthy agreement, approved the work the pro-fascist Arrow Cross Party, and the Ministry of Interior was headed by László Baky, a politician with expressive anti-Semitic beliefs.²⁹ One of the priorities the new government was to “resolve” the Jewish issue modeled on the Third Reich policy.

As already noted, from March 19, 1944, preparations began for the implementation of the Final solution in Hungary too. Adolf Eichmann was entrusted with the task of organizing systematic destruction of Jews in Hungary. He led the Special Assignments Group (Sondereinsatz-kommando) made by confidential people from SS units and the Gestapo.³⁰ To avoid repetition of the rebellion in the Warsaw Ghetto, Eichmann promised the Jews nothing would happen to them if they cooperate with the new authorities.³¹ For this reason, Jewish Councils were formed throughout Hungary, by which official authorities communicated with the Jewish population.

At a meeting held on April 4, 1944 at the Ministry of Interior in Budapest, guidelines were agreed for ghettoisation and deportation of Hungarian Jews to death camps in Germany. The meeting was attend-

²⁸ *Nova pošta*, March 24, 1944.

²⁹ A. Kasaš, *Mađari u Vojvodini...*, 148.

³⁰ Y. Bauer, N. Keren, *A History...*, 314.

³¹ *Ibid.*

ed by László Baký, László Endre, Colonel Gyözö Tölgyesi, Lieutenant Colonel László Ferenczy and representatives of the Wehrmacht Adolf Eichmann and his assistants.³² Based on agreement from this meeting, on April 7, 1944, a secret decree no. 6163/1944. BM VII. re. was drafted and signed by László Baký:

“The Hungarian royal government will soon clear the country of Jews. I order the cleaning to be arranged by territorial division. Jews, without exception as to age or gender, must be deported to certain camps. In cities and villages, part of the Jews will be housed in Jewish buildings or ghettos to be determined by the authorities. This decree is strictly confidential, and the authorities as well as commanders of the headquarters are responsible for making sure no one knows about this before the action begins.”³³ This order also provided that “the dwellings of the Jews should be closed, things exposed to breakdown, livestock and the like used for public food. Money, valuables, jewelry, stocks, should be handed over to the National Bank branch.”³⁴ “Jews may leave wearing only one suit and bring with them one more shirt at the most, and food for 14 days per head. Luggage weighing 50 kg. money and valuables must be handed over by the Jews. Jews who are not found in apartments are to be sought by a wanted circular”³⁵

The intention was to thoroughly record the Jews and their property, to concentrate the Jewish population in ghettos (which will be located in places with developed railway network) from where they will be further deported to the detention camps in Germany.³⁶ Bačka fell under the fourth operating zone which included the fifth and sixth gendarmerie districts (Szeged and Debrecen). The operation was managed by Colonel László Orban.³⁷

Enforcement of order no. 6163/44 meant the following: “by rounding up Jews, their valuables and money should be taken for ‘safekeeping’. It foresees what Jews can take with them, etc. (inv. no. 5127, 5-6). With this command there is one instruction that specifies that ‘emptying’ costs are to be covered by cash taken from Jews. Valuables, money, typewriters, bikes, cameras, etc., should be sent to the National Bank branch. Special attention should be paid to the fact that Jews have no ability to

³² R. L. Braham, *The Politics of Genocide...*, 110.

³³ Jonathan C. Friedman, *The Routledge History of the Holocaust*, New York 2011, 255.

³⁴ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 57.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ R. L. Braham, *The Politics of Genocide...*, 113.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 111.

hide cash, valuables, and jewelry (inv. no. 5127, 3-4). Then Confidential Order of Minister of Finance no. 147810/1944-VII signed by Dr. Lajos Reményi-Schneller, determines inventorying and shipment to Budapest of all Jewish property (inv. no. 5131). Order of the Mayor of Bačka no. 1179 decision 1944 of May 16 1944 determines inventorying of clothing of deported Jews (inv. no. 5128-9), and the order of the same number dated 22 May 1944 determines inventorying of simpler household items of deported Jews (inv. no. 5128-9). Government Commissioner for Supply of Bács-Bodrog County and the City of Sombor, by his document no. 3045/44 dated May 24, 1944, requested property seized from Jews for supplying the population (inv. no. 5129-1).

To ensure Jewish property for confiscation before the gathering and emigration of the Jews begins, that is, when the Jews did not know yet that they would be deported, but already after the issue of the order determining the deportation, the Ministry Order no. 1500/1944 was issued decreeing that all Jews have to declare all their assets, all of which, both movable and immovable, are to be sequestered. They had to hand over all the valuables to banks (inv. no. 5035).³⁸

“These decisions were supplemented by Order no. 1600/1944 dated April 16, by which Jews had to declare and deposit all their property, even furniture, clothes and household utensils, all securities, stocks, gold items, valuables, in the bank”.³⁹

“Strict prohibition is to be enforced in Jewish shops and factories and any store is to be handed over to the appointed custodian. Agricultural business, whether owned or leased by Jews, is to be handed over to the custodian, together with the movable and immovable assets. Accounts, savings deposits, current accounts, Jewish safes, are to be banned, and Jews are to have their right to disposal suspended.

When moving out of their homes, Jews were thoroughly searched so as not to take their money, jewelry or other valuables (inv. no. 5029, 5034, 5035, 5047, 5065, 5058, 5051). Somewhere they were threatened with a death penalty if they did not surrender all valuables and would try to hide them (inv. no. 5027, 5051). In the transit camp in Subotica, Hungarian detectives questioned the Jews of Novi Sad as to where they hid their valuables, and several richer were returned to Novi Sad only for this purpose, to force them here to disclose their property”.⁴⁰

³⁸ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 138.

³⁹ *Ibid*, 57.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*, 138.

In line with the new situation, the laws and regulations concerning the position of the Jews were printed in the *Official Gazette*, and Novi Sad *Nova pošta* communicated the most significant parts of those writings on its pages.

New laws provided for the mandatory wearing of a David star around the arm for the Jews.

“Budapest, March 30 (MTI)

The Friday Official Gazette presents the order of Hungarian Royal Ministry regarding the mark for distinguishing Jews. The order reads: Pursuant to the law on state protection, and based on its authority, Hungarian Royal Ministry orders the following:

§.1. As of the entry into force of this decree, every Jewish person who has turned 6, regardless of gender, is obliged to wear, out of the house, on the left side of the chest in the upper suit, on a well-visible spot within 10 cm diameter, a yellow velvet, silk, or cloth six-pointed star. The signs above should be sewn on suits so they cannot be removed.

§.2. When stating, upon receiving this order, who is and who is not Jewish, the provision of point 9 and 16 of Article from 1941 applies, provided that person who, by virtue of his or her origin and religion, corresponds to the last paragraph of point 9 is not a Jew, on the assumption that he or she did not marry, that is, until he or she marries a Jew or such a non-Jew whose one or two second degree relatives were born as members of the Jewish religion.

§. 3. The provision of point 1 of this order does not apply to those Jews who were at war since 1914 and in 1918 were honored for heroic holding thze frontline against the enemy with gold or at least two silver medals of knighthood or, as senior officers, received the third order medal, the order of the iron crown with swords or higher, and also those who were honored with swords or as staff officers with orders higher than that of the third-order iron crown, but only with sword order. The same exception applies in the case if he or she is 75% disabled and in the case of Article 1 Section 2 Point 6 of statutory Article IV of 1939 no. 7720/1939. M. E. order

§. 66 2220/1941. M. E. order 3 §. or 8550/1941. M. E. order 2 §.

§. 4. If the violation of the order does not come under the criminal law regulation, one who does not comply with the provisions of this order shall be punished up to two months, and during the war up to 6 months in prison.

§. 5. This Order shall enter into force on 5 April 1944. The Ministry of Interior shall be in charge of the enforcement of this order”⁴¹

The bureaucracy subsequently made sure to define exactly who, when and where is obliged to wear that mark:

“Exceptions to the order on wearing the Jewish sign
Budapest, April 5 (MTI)

The Wednesday Official Gazette presents the order supplementing Order no. M. E. 1240/1944, on the Jew distinguishing sign. According to the Order, the order in the first section of Order M. E. 1240/1944 does not apply to the following Jews:

1. Active or retired Christian priests, people authorized for the monk caretaking work, and those who, as members of the order of monks, whether appointed a deacon by the competent church authority or as deacons, work to nurture the abandoned, poor, sick and orphans.

2. A woman living together with a person or a widow and children of those listed as exceptions in the third section of the Order M. E. 1240/1914.

3. Widows and war orphans of this war.

4. Christian spouse of a non-Jewish living with him/her, and Christian widow of a non-Jewish. However, if there are children of the marriage, the exception in both cases exists only if the child is non-Jew.

5. Foreign nationals residing in Hungary who prove their foreign citizenship through the Country’s central authorities to control foreigners from the competent foreign representation office by a certificate presented for this purpose”⁴²

⁴¹ *Nova pošta*, March 31, 1944.

⁴² *Nova pošta*, April 6, 1944.

The same issue of *Nova pošta* also states the following:

“Budapest, April 5 (MTI)

In connection with order no. 1240/1944 which talks about the Jew distinguishing sign, questions were asked on several sides as to this regulation of the Order, which says that the sign should be worn ‘out of the house’, is to be understood.

According to a competent interpretation, Jews must wear the distinguishing sign wherever they come in contact with citizens (streets, public places, trams, etc.). They do not need to wear the sign in their apartment and in the apartment building, assuming that there is no public outlet in the same building (theater, inn, etc.).

The regulations of the first provision of the Order apply only to the persons mentioned, who, on the day of entry into force of this Order, are already made priests, deacons, or made a covenant to the order of monks”⁴³.

Nova pošta also informs us what the penalties for those who did not obey this order looked like:

“Jews interned for not wearing a yellow star. The Topolya Court interned Dr. István Szegő, a doctor from Topolya for not wearing a yellow star. In addition, Szegő was fined with a thousand pengős, Ferenc Léderer’s wife was also interned and fined with 150 pengős. For the same offence, Gyula Schaldo Strihberger, an actor from Csantavér⁴⁴, was punished with ten days in prison”.

This was followed by an order to ban and destroy the books of Jewish authors:

“*The official newspaper* in this issue publishes the Government order to ban publishing and marketing of works by Jewish writers. The only exception is those scientific works with permission obtained from the Ministry of Education in agreement with the Government

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ *Nova pošta*, April 2, 1944.

Presidency. No one can borrow or market by any other means Jewish writers' books. All libraries, public, school, etc., must within 15 days from the date of entry into force of the Order draw up a list in five equal copies and deliver it to the government commissioner for printing; the list must contain the following information: the title of the work, the name of the writer, the language (whether the work is scientific, political or literary) and how many copies of such books are held in that library. One copy will be submitted to the Hungarian Paper Raw Materials Supply Company in Budapest which will then invite applicants and set a deadline for them to submit the books. Transport costs shall be borne by the one who submits the books. That company will have to compensate for the price set for paper waste. Surrendered books will be destroyed".⁴⁵

German writer Heinrich Heine wrote in the 19th century that where they burn books, they will also ultimately burn people. This prophetic claim soon came true in Hungary as well. What happened to the books from Jewish authors we find out from this news article:

"These days, over half a million Jewish books will be taken to a paper mill. According to *Függetlenség*, these days, since the deadline for submitting Jewish authors' books had expired on May 14, all confiscated books by Jewish writers are to be handed over to the paper processing plant. This way over half million of books and editions by Jewish authors, withdrawn from the market by Government order, will be reworked, giving a considerable amount of clean new paper, appropriate for publishing and printing new books. These books were seized at publishers and wholesalers, retailers, antique stores, libraries, etc. The relevant authority has submitted these books to the Management of the Hungarian paper industry for the production of raw materials to invalidate them by June 30 at the latest. The resulting material will be used for the purpose of the new paper production".⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ *Nova pošta*, June 1, 1944.

A month after this campaign began, *Nova pošta* readers could also read a detailed explanation of who was considered Jewish, as the so-called “Second Jewish Law” of 1939 was not very precise about this issue:

“Who should be considered Jewish and who is non-Jewish with the so-called half-blood people.

Hungarian Telegraph Agency reports: the so-called ‘Second Jewish Law’ - IV article from 1939 set out complicated regulations regarding the definition of ‘Jew’ so in many cases it could not be decided whether individuals are to be considered Jewish or non-Jewish. On the contrary, the Order issued March 22, 1944, based on a purely racial basis, quite clearly states the notion of non-Jews and Jews. Only in one issue: with people whose grandfathers are two non-Jews and two Jews, in the case of so-called half-blood people, there was some hesitation in practice. According to the information obtained from a competent authority, the legal situation regarding the qualification of semi-Jews is as follows:

1. For those half-blood people who qualify in every respect as non-Jewish, therefore are not under any restriction, there are two categories:

a) One category includes those half-blood people whose one parent of Jewish descent was already a Christian when marrying the non-Jewish parent. So, this half-blood person, therefore, who was already born a Christian, and the Jewish parent was a Christian before the marriage, regardless of all other circumstances, qualifies as a full-fledged non-Jewish. So a full-fledged non-Jew is such a half-blood person if he has or had a spouse of Jewish origin.

b) The second category of half-blood people includes those who are born as Christians, or before the age of seven became Christians, or have parents of Jewish descent, or in general, after marrying, were converted to Christian religion. However, persons in this category qualify as a full-fledged non-Jew only if he or she has never married a Jew or a non-Jew whose one of the two grandfathers were born as Jews, whereas in the case of a category half-blood people, their marriage is not valid,

while *b* category half-blood person's marriage with a Jew makes him a Jew even if the marriage is dissolved or the marriage ended due to death of one of the spouses.

2) Persons not found in a) and b) point of half-blood people to those who became Christians after turning seven classify as Jews".⁴⁷

This news from *Nova pošta* also indicates that the situation concerning the subject of Jewish movable property was exacerbating:

“OBLIGATION TO REPORT JEWISH CAR OWNER

Budapest March 30, (MTI)

On the basis of the powers granted, the Government orders that the Jews having motor vehicles: private passenger cars, trucks and motorcycles are required to report on the recommended letter by April 8th to the tenth department of the Ministry of Trade and Transport the following information: motor vehicle owner name, surname and apartment; motor vehicle license plate number (that is, former license plate number); type of passenger car or truck and motorcycle, vehicle make; its current location and number of tires. Finally, whether the motor vehicle is marked E or U, whether it is exempt from use by the authorities and whether it is temporarily taken for use by authorities. In determining in terms of the order who is Jewish and who is not, §. 9 and 16 of Article 15 of 1941 apply. The order was published in the *Official Gazette* on Friday and shall take effect immediately”.⁴⁸

The authorities left nothing to the case, after the cars, they also included radios:

“Order on Jewish radio licenses. The Ministry ordered the Jews who have licenses for radio stations to submit their personal data within three days to the competent post office. Following the expiration of that deadline, the Jewish radio licenses shall become invalid and radio owners can no longer use nor alienate their radio”.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ *Nova pošta*, May 6, 1944.

⁴⁸ *Nova pošta*, March 31, 1944.

⁴⁹ *Nova pošta*, April 12, 1944.

A special place among the measures that trampled on the basic human dignity of the people of Jewish religion was the ban on going to public baths. This was also written about in *Nova pošta*:

“Jews are forbidden from going to public baths. The Hungarian Telegraph Agency published the Ministry of Interior’s order no. B. M. 444/1944 that forbids visiting public baths for Jews who are required to wear the yellow star. The order, in addition to that general ban, authorizes the first municipal official to allow Jews to visit public baths on certain days, i.e. certain hours. The Order eventually states that the ban does not apply to such public baths which can exclusively be used by Jews. Such baths will be determined by the first municipal official. Violation of this order shall be considered an offence”⁵⁰

The fact that the city authorities in Novi Sad were prompt on this issue is evidenced by the data that as early as in 1942, by the decision of the D. D. Štrand administration, it was set out that Jews could only use the left lower part of the beach.⁵¹ The Novi Sad Department of Public Supply, just before the prosecution, stated that 1666 Jews were recorded in Novi Sad on May 1.⁵²

The next step of the occupying authorities was to close the shops owned by Jews. This order was also communicated by *Nova pošta*:

“All Jewish shops will be closed! Budapest, April 21 (MTI). The Friday *Official Gazette* brings another important Order regarding Jewish property. Based on authorization concerning sequestering of Jewish property. The Minister of Commerce and Transport has ordered all Jewish shops to be closed.

In terms of the Order, all Jewish shops, which directly sell goods to consumers or deal with selling goods, that is, mediation in general, must be closed with all office premises, and this must be reported to the municipal government in municipalities, to the mayor in cities, and district governors in Budapest.

⁵⁰ *Nova pošta*, May 3, 1944.

⁵¹ IAGNS, F. 259,59125/1942.

⁵² IAGNS, F. 260, 2190/1944.

Closing of shops means sequestering the goods and the furniture of the shop at the same time. The trader is obliged to put up a sign board at the entrance to the shop with the seal of the authorities, stating that the shop is closed. Until further notice, he is not allowed to sell the goods of the shop, both inside and outside the shop. Should the interests of the defense or the unusually important interests of the public supply require keeping the store open, a decision to cancel the ban shall be made in municipalities by the district chief, in cities by the mayor, and these also appoint heads of companies. Running a shop in such cases should be left to one of the Christian employees of the company. The order stipulates that Jewish traders must, under all circumstances, pay their dues to Christian employees.

The Order does not apply to a mandatory Jewish property declaration and sequestering of the Jewish shop, that is, the Order needs to be fully complied with.

In connection with the order, the competent body warns that a special order will be issued regarding the use of Jewish shops and furniture of shops, and that authorities will not notify in this regard for the time being. Until the order is published, no one is authorized to hand over the goods of the shop or device, or to alienate it in any way. However, this order does not apply to perishable goods which will be marketed through Christian traders⁵³.

What followed was a feverish demand for custody of Jewish property and granting the right to lease immovable property. The building of the former Yugoslav State Credit Bank at the corner of Horti Miklos and Levente Streets was envisioned to accommodate the movable property of deported Jews.⁵⁴ The Ministry of Interior ordered that gendarmerie members have priority in leasing former Jewish apartments and houses.⁵⁵

⁵³ *Nova pošta*, April 22, 1944.

⁵⁴ IAGNS, F. 259, 25679/1944.

⁵⁵ IAGNS, F. 259, 23741 /1944.

After all these preliminary activities aimed at limiting the freedom of the Jewish population, what followed was the execution of the Order 6163/1944. The police in Novi Sad, as planned, issued the following order in *Nova pošta* on April 23, 1944:

“MASTER OFFICE OF HU RYL POLICE IN
ÚJVIDÉK ORDER:

I invite persons of Jewish nationality and Jewish religion, as well as all persons who own Jewish property, weapons, ammunition, items of military equipment, radios, binoculars; cameras, typewriters and bicycles, or acquired such items after March 22, to hand them over on April 24 and 25, during working hours with the prepared receipt at Cash desk of HU RYL police master office in Újvidék. Everyone is required to report any person, Jewish or non-Jewish, who, under any circumstances, holds Jewish property. Failure to hand over and report entails criminal liability and internment.

Újvidék, April 22, 1944

Head of master office: Gyula Zombori, senior police adviser”.⁵⁶

Later we learn that “forms for reporting Jewish property have been received in Újvidék. According to a statement from the city’s administrative department, the necessary forms for reporting Jewish property have arrived, as of Monday morning the same can be purchased at the price of 1.50 pengős at City Hall, on the second floor, room number 39 or 42”.⁵⁷

That every little thing was taken into account is evidenced by this incredible news from Sombor:

“The dogs of evacuated Jews will be surrendered to dog catchers. The Zombor City Council has informed the citizens that whoever wants to buy a dog from an evacuated Jew to go to the City Animal Control Office where the dogs from evacuated Jews were gathered. The price is set by the dog catcher. If it is not possible to determine who owned the dog then after purchase the dog

⁵⁶ *Nova pošta*, April 23, 1944.

⁵⁷ *Nova pošta*, May 4, 1944.

has to be cross-bred. If the new owner knows who the old dog owner was, then he should apply to the City of Zombor's first instance Craft Authority".⁵⁸

On April 21, 1944, *Nova pošta* informed the public that "it is forbidden to supply food to Jews in Topolya. According to the latest order of authorities, traders and manufacturers in Topolya are most strictly forbidden to supply food to citizens of Jewish nationality. Offenders will be interned".⁵⁹

What was the reason for the greater concentration of citizens of Jewish descent in Bačka Topola? Today, the general public knows almost nothing about the fact that during WWII in Bačka Topola there was a concentration camp for civilians. "The Hungarian authorities took it upon themselves to take care of the external security of the camp, food and cleanliness in the camp. [...] The camp in Bačka Topola, founded by Hungarians immediately following the occupation of Bačka and serving various purposes during the three years of Hungarian occupation: as a camp for deportees, as a camp for political culprits, etc., was taken over immediately upon the arrival of entering the Germans by the SS".⁶⁰ In addition to Topola, the camp network included locations in Bačka Palanka, Novi Sad, Stari Bečej, Sombor and Subotica that could accommodate over 20,000 people in total.⁶¹

"During March 19, about 150 Jews were arrested in Novi Sad, who were imprisoned on the premises of the 'Sloboda' Hotel [...]. After a few days, during which time they were questioned and mistreated in different ways, one part was released, only to be re-arrested in early April and sent to the Bačka Topola detention camp, taken over by the Germans. Since 17 April 1944, Jews from different parts of Bačka were increasingly filling the Bačka Topola camp. According to some sources, from April 17 to May 15, 1944, about 3,000 people, women and children passed through this camp. Almost every day, new inmates arrived and others were deported to various death camps in Germany. In late May, the camp was almost emptied. The remaining 300 inmates, mostly the elderly, experienced the same fate in early June. Soon the camp was

⁵⁸ *Nova pošta*, May 4, 1944.

⁵⁹ *Nova pošta*, April 21, 1944.

⁶⁰ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora...*, 126, 167.

⁶¹ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933–1945*, vol. 3: *Camps and Ghettos under European Regimes Aligned with Nazi Germany*, ed. Geoffrey P. Megargee, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2018, 381.

ready to accommodate the new occupants, who were treated by occupiers as members of the national liberation struggle”.⁶² 266 Jews from Bačka Topola should also be counted as deportees.⁶³ Among the detainees there were about 300-400 Jews from Subotica who were found there by the report of members of the Kulturnbund in Subotica.⁶⁴ A similar situation was repeated in Stari Bečej and Ada.⁶⁵ Commander of the camp was Alfred Rosendal, a member of the infamous SS units, while his deputy was Anton Miller.⁶⁶

About all the hardships the prisoners of this camp went through we can learn from the book *Crimes Committed by the Fascist Occupiers and Their Collaborators against the Jews in Occupied Yugoslavia*:

“In April 1944, the first Jewish internees began to arrive at the camp. These were mostly Jews from Bačka, but it also accommodated a smaller number of Jews from Hungary. After a shorter or longer stay in the camp – rarely for more than four weeks – internees were sent further to German concentration camps.

The arrested persons suffered in that camp all the ill-treatment and humiliation that was common in SS camps of that kind. The camp in Bačka Topola was not set up as a working camp, so there was no actual work in it. But the camp command made up all possible ways to exhaust and humiliate people in this way too – through excessive physical efforts. The internees did completely unnecessary work, for example, they dug up a hill and were forced to carry the earth with their hands because the Germans had taken away their shovels. Then the Germans harnessed internees into plows and harrows and thus, using humans instead of livestock, plowed large land complexes around the camp.

The penalties for each mistake were: beating, gymnastics for punishment, which consisted of people having to run for hours in a circle, to throw themselves to the ground and stand up again at command, to do frog jumps, etc., regardless of age and physical fitness.

Gradually, this camp was emptied; On July 18, there were only 16 people in it, while the rest were sent by the Germans to Oświęcim (Auschwitz)”⁶⁷

⁶² Group of Authors, *Novi Sad u ratu i...*, vol. 2, 300.

⁶³ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos...*, 382.

⁶⁴ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 126.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos...*, 382.

⁶⁷ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora...*, 167.

From the list created in the concentration camp from Bačka Topola, and for the needs of the Registry Department of the City of Novi Sad, we find out the names of over 170 people who were deported to Nazi death camps. The list includes: Dr. Dezső Ábrahám, Dr. Béla Lampel, Béla Vadász, Béla Róth, Leó Kohn, Gyula Kohn, Emil Almoslino and others.⁶⁸ Through this poor writing one could guess what was going on because the memories of 1941 when that camp started working were still alive in everyone.

“Namely, on April 25, 1941, the Hungarian authorities issued an order to expel all Serbs, Bosnians, Montenegrins, Gypsies and Jews who settled in Bačka after October 30, 1918”.⁶⁹ Then a camp was formed in Bačka Topola that could receive 2000 people.⁷⁰ In the aforementioned order of 25 April 1941 there were also the following: “Those ordered for eviction can bring, besides valuables, those movables they can carry and as much cash as is necessary to cover the most necessary expenditures incurred by eviction”.⁷¹ These events of 1941 certainly served, at least in part, as a starting point for organizing and carrying out the action against the Jews in 1944.

The decision to arrest and ghettoize Jews in the area from the Bačka Canal to the Tisa (also included the cities of Horgoš, Kanjiža, Novi Sad, Senta and Sombor) was adopted on April 19 at a meeting held at the Ministry of Interior chaired by László Bakó.⁷² According to the conclusions of the Government, the local authorities in Novi Sad zealously executed the order they received: “Dr. Vitéz Miklós Nagy, Mayor of Novi Sad, and Gyula Zombori, Chief Police Advisor, issued the following announcement on April 26, 1944:

- 1) from April 26, 1944 at 5 AM until further notice a Jewish person cannot leave his/her apartment;
- 2) the tenants, who reside in the house of the Jew owner, are obliged to pay the rent as of May 1 to the city tax office;
- 3) no one shall receive money or any object for safekeeping from Jewish persons;
- 4) all those who received money, jewels or other objects of any value for safekeeping by the Jewish, shall report the same within 48 hours to report under criminal liability in the mayor’s office.

⁶⁸ IAGNS, F. 259, 1017/1944.

⁶⁹ Vladislav Rotbrat, *Jugosloveni u mađarskim logorima i zatvorima 1941–1945*, Novi Sad, 1988, 36.

⁷⁰ *Ibid*, 32.

⁷¹ *Ibid*, 36.

⁷² R. L. Braham, *The Politics of Genocide...*, 122.

ALL THOSE WHO DO NOT ADHERE TO THE ABOVE PROVISIONS OR VIOLATE THE SAME SHALL BE MOST SEVERELY PUNISHED”⁷³

“Mass arrests of Jews of Novi Sad were carried out on 26 and 27 April 1944. Each individual could bring with them the suit he/she was wearing, up to two pairs of laundry, food for a minimum of 14 days, a maximum of 50 kg of luggage, which included linen, blankets and a mattress. Money, jewelry, gold and other items of value could not be brought. By the same order, the issue of other Jewish property was regulated. Houses, flats and their shops had to be locked and sealed by gendarmerie and police bodies. They hand over the keys to those premises to the commander of the camp in a sealed envelope with the name of the Jewish owner and his address. Perishable foods and animals are taken by city authorities and municipal headquarters. Money and valuables (gold, silver items, stocks, etc.) are to be confiscated by the aforementioned authorities and with their signature and value mark forwarded to the branch of the National Bank in the center of the territory where the confiscating action is conducted”⁷⁴

The search for Jews was carried out by Hungarian police officers with the assistance of one German soldier.⁷⁵ “In Novi Sad arrests and searches lasted for several days. Just like everywhere when Jews were gathered for complete extermination, neither infants, nor patients, nor dying people were exempted. They were looking for every woman, old man or old woman, child, sick person; brought the latter from hospitals; they were dragged out of their deathbeds. They did all this work so thoroughly as if it were a pursuit of the most serious criminals or persons endangering the survival of the state. All arrested were imprisoned in the synagogue in Novi Sad, where police then conducted a thorough search, looking for hidden money and valuables. During the search women and girls were stripped naked and in the most brutal way they sought gold and jewelry in all body parts.

When they picked up all the remaining Jews of Novi Sad – about 1900 people – and were done with the search, they sent them all by train to Subotica and confined a detention camp. In a similar way the German and Hungarian authorities arrested Jews in all other places of Bačka and Baranja.”⁷⁶

⁷³ Group of Authors, *Novi Sad u ratu i...*, vol. 2, 324.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*, 324.

⁷⁵ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 129.

⁷⁶ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora...*, 170.

In the course of this action, the Novi Sad authorities made a decision to determine the places of service for Jews traveling to Novi Sad, the “Europe” inn, owned by Nikola Bajčev, and Kosta Cvetinov’s inn (both places close to the railway station).⁷⁷

The following proclamation was issued in Senta on 26 April: “I order all persons of Jewish descent, or those bound to wearing the distinguishing sign of whatever age, whatever call, who reside in the territory of the city of Senta, starting from the 26th of this month at 5 o’clock in the morning, not to leave their apartments. If they try to violate this order, the Hungarian royal police will use ARMS.”⁷⁸ The gathering of Jews in Senta lasted from April 26 until May 3, 1944. In addition to the army arresting people in the streets, special police went from house to house in search of victims.⁷⁹

In Sombor, Jewish houses were searched by patrols consisting of one Gestapo, a police supervisor, and a gendarme.⁸⁰ After the arrest, they were detained in Svilara. With a very rough process, the victims were searched and robbed there. Additional humiliation against detainees was done by German soldiers. In Svilara, the detainees spent time from April 26 to the beginning of May, when the Germans transported them to Baja by railway.⁸¹ Of the 1315 Jews who lived in and around Sombor before the war, 141 of them were liberated.⁸²

In Srbobran, Jews were also arrested on April 26, 1944. They were first imprisoned in a local synagogue and then transferred to Stari Bečej.⁸³ In Stara Kanjiža⁸⁴ Jews were detained in a school.⁸⁵ Particularly violent

⁷⁷ IAGNS, F. 259, 28836/1944.

⁷⁸ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 129.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos...*, 387.

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 130.

⁸⁴ Archives of Vojvodina (hereinafter referred to as AV), F. 183, Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina – Novi Sad (hereinafter F. 183), AK INV, 5060. After the entry of Hungarian troops into Kanjiža, the number of Jews was 217. From 1 July 1942 to April 25, 1944, 37 men were deported. Up to the last days of the occupation, 84 Jewish families with 180 members lived. The deportation then took place on 26 and 27 April, when 105 were taken in the first group and 72 in the second group (with one passing away on the road). After two weeks in Szeged, the first two groups were taken by closed wagons to Baja, and from there to Germany on May 26, 1944.

⁸⁵ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 131.

was the process of arresting Jews in Ada and Mol. The Hungarian gendarmes, accompanied by members of the Levente (youth organization), intercepted and arrested the Jews to deport them further to Szeged after numerous humiliations.⁸⁶ Jews from Donja Baranja were also arrested on April 26, after which they were detained in an abandoned mill in Barcs.⁸⁷ Out of 260 of them, a number were taken to forced labor while the rest were deported to Birkenau in May.⁸⁸

From Stari Bečej Jews were deported in two lots. At the beginning of April, the first group of Jews from Stari Bečej was sent to a detention camp in Bačka Topola, and the second was captured by Hungary gendarmerie on April 26 and taken to the “Central” Hotel. From Stari Bečej, 106 of them were deported further to Szeged.⁸⁹

In those days, while this incredible human drama and tragedy took place in Novi Sad, the Hungarian authorities decided to set up the legal basis for the seizure of apartments owned by Jews.

“Budapest, April 27 (MTI)

It is widely known that Jews, due to their material situation and especially in cities and municipalities, given the proportion, live under much more favorable housing circumstances than non-Jews. That is why when addressing the Jewish issue and in the field of housing relations a unique state needs to be established. The order published in the Official Gazette has this intention. The order lists exactly in which cases a Jewish apartment can be sequestrated in the interest of housing public institutions and authorities.

Within the meaning of the order, the first municipal official may order a Jewish family to migrate from a municipality or city to another place. In municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants or in cities, the municipal official orders that the Jews can live only in a certain part of the city or municipality, possibly in certain houses. In connection with the grouping of Jews into a certain quarter of the city, the non-Jewish residents may be obliged

⁸⁶ Ibid, 130.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ibid, 134.

to relocate. If a Jewish company, obliged to move out, is unable to do this on its own or liquidates on its own, the order stipulates that the municipal government, that is, the mayor, can make a proposal appointing a custodian.

The order applies to those Jews who are required to wear recognition badges. Deviation from these regulations of this order shall be punished by six-month imprisonment”⁹⁰

In essence, this legal provision led to the establishment of ghettos for Jews throughout Hungary, and the place and living conditions in ghettos depended on the attitude of the mayor and his assistants.

The city mayor office provided the Orphan’s Court with a list of the 483 properties owned by Jews, asking them to appoint custodians of these properties. The said list contains the addresses of these properties, the addresses of their owners, and the value of leasing those properties.⁹¹

That the Novi Sad authorities diligently strived to find all Jews also proves to this article of May 2, 1944.

“Master office of HU RYL police in Újvidék – no. 3048 / 5-1944

I invite all homeowners as well as housekeepers (janitors) and other persons who have knowledge that Jews who were required to wear a Jewish star, as well as those Jews who lived in a mixed marriage with Christians and were absent or for other reason were not listed during census, to report in a letter to the police station without delay their names, apartments, and, if known, their last place of residence.

Újvidék May 1, 1944.

Chief of Police Master Office,

Gyula Zombori”⁹²

In the first half of May, the issue of the fate of the Jewish property was settled. “In the order of the Minister of Finance [of Hungary] of 14 May 1944 147310/1944 Dr. Lajos Reményi-Schneller, Minister of Finance, orders that money, valuables, precious metals, artworks and rugs

⁹⁰ *Nova pošta*, April 28, 1944.

⁹¹ IAGNS, F. 259, 5034/1944.

⁹² *Nova pošta*, April 2, 1944.

of Jews should be shipped to Budapest in a closed car, accompanied by armed forces, to the Postal Savings Bank. Shops should be sealed. Art paintings, fine porcelain, statues, should be packed as well collections of value or other art objects, also [send] to Budapest. The goods in the shops should be taken under strict ban and locked. Apartment furniture and all other movables should be concentrated in several major Jewish dwellings. In September 1944, the then Mayor of Bačka, under no. 4923/2944, ordered again that Jewish things should be distributed to the Hungarian population⁹³

In Novi Sad, the government launched a competition to distribute Jewish real estate to interested citizens.⁹⁴ Authorities appointed supervisors in businesses, shops and outlets, until the property issue was finally resolved. In the atmosphere of general frenzy for Jewish property, the proposal of the Cultural Section of Novi Sad appeared to separate from confiscated Jewish property items that could be included in the City Library, or future gallery and ethnographic museum.⁹⁵

The Jewish communities that lived off the western coast of the Tisa were deported to Szeged. Those communities that lived in Central Bačka were deported to Subotica. Those who lived along the Danube coast in western Bačka, including communities from Sombor and Baranja, were deported to Baja.⁹⁶

The first stop on the journey of no return for Jews from Novi Sad was Subotica. *Nova pošta* informed the public in detail where there was a ghetto intended to receive Jews from Bačka, or as called by the authorities at that time *Délvidék*, in Subotica.

“A ghetto has been designated in Szabadka – The mayor of Szabadka has designated these streets as Ghetto: 5, 7, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 Barros Street. 12, 16, 18 Erzsébet Street. 13 Horthy Miklós Street. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Láng Street. 41 Jókai Street. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 28, 30, 32, 34, 44, 46, 48, 50, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72 Gyóni Street. 5, 7 / a, 7 / b, 9, 16 Szegedi Street. 3, 5, 7, 9 Fejedelem Street. 5, 7, 9, 11, 27, 29, 37 Vám palota Street. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13 Semmelweiss Street. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9,

⁹³ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 58.

⁹⁴ IAGNS, F. 259, 13397/1944.

⁹⁵ IAGNS, F. 259, 23924/1944.

⁹⁶ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos...*, 311.

11 / a, 13, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 65, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 Gárdonyi Street. 1, 3 Kiskőrösi Street. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 Botond Street. 2 Kömény Zsigmond Street, as well as Birman and Srborit settlements. Jews have until May 10 at the latest to move out of the other streets to the Ghetto. In particular, the Jewish Council settles all Jewish housing issues completely independently. The baptized Jews have Customs palace at their disposal”.⁹⁷

Later this ghetto was expanded:

“Within the meaning of the order of the authorities, the placement of Jews in a particular city part must be completed by Saturday. Yesterday, that part of the city where the Jews would be housed as well as the Ghetto were expanded. The defined neighborhood is extended by the Zentai Road to the gas factory and spreads from Baštenski grad to Kupeckova Street. The Military department of the city that relocated does not negotiate directly with the Jews but solely with a specific Jewish committee. In Szabadka, 385 Jewish craft shops ceased to work and 200 Jewish shops were reported. After a few days there will be no Jews in Zenta (Senta) either. According to our information, Jews from Senta will be taken to Szeged. Their apartments are now closed and real estates are now being listed. Those dwellings will accommodate persons damaged by the bombing”.⁹⁸

Thanks to the news of the visit of a senior civil servant, Dr. László Endre, we learn more about the conditions in which those from Novi Sad were detained:

“Secretary of State Mr. Dr. László Endre, on his journey through all corners of the country, visited Szeged the day before yesterday, then the car came to Szabadka. He visited Mayor Dr. Székely and police chief Dr. Simon, so in their company he visited the streets designated for Jews. In addition, he visited the Upper Bačka Mill that housed Jews from Újvidék and Middle Bačka. State Sec-

⁹⁷ *Nova pošta*, May 9, 1944.

⁹⁸ *Nova pošta*, May 5, 1944.

retary Dr. Endre expressed satisfaction and praise of the work of the local authorities, who have taken the necessary measures to evacuate the Jewish population from the city center to a particularly marked area in the spirit of government orders”⁹⁹

Not all Jews got into the clutches of the monstrous regime easily. So we learn that “a woman from Újvidék was interned in Szabadka. Irén (Kraus), wife of Komlós Béla, born in Újvidék, arrived in Szabadka where she hid in an acquaintance’s apartment. She was discovered. The police interned her. Irén Komlós said she had escaped from Újvidék because she did not want to be sent to a ghetto or camp”¹⁰⁰

A similar fate struck the Weissberg couple.

“The citizens of Újvidék interned in Szabadka. Weissberg Sándor and his wife were interned by police. They secretly moved to Szabadka, did not report to the authorities at all, but were hiding with their acquaintances. That was why they were held responsible and punished by internment”¹⁰¹

The accommodation conditions at the Gornja Bačka Mill were catastrophic. “The 4-story building housed about 4,000 people of both genders, all ages. They slept on a bare concrete floor, without straw. The camp authorities did not take care of the food for the internees: the internees lived on the food the Subotica Jewish community was supplying and preparing for them. All the Hungarian camp authorities’ concern was reduced to robbing the internees of the few things they were allowed to take with them by the ministerial order, as well as to getting information through torture from some of the wealthier Jews in whose apartments they did not find as much value as they expected, about where they hid their property. Some of those persons were returned to the place where they were arrested or to the Gestapo prison in Novi Sad, where both men and women were terribly tortured to get the information they wanted. Some of those people never returned to the camp, nor was ever known what happened to them”¹⁰²

⁹⁹ *Nova pošta*, May 5, 1944.

¹⁰⁰ *Nova pošta*, June 7, 1944.

¹⁰¹ *Nova pošta*, June 13, 1944.

¹⁰² Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora...*, 170–171.

The concentration camp in Szeged was located in the synagogue. The accommodation conditions were catastrophic, resulting in many deaths.¹⁰³ Later, they were transferred from concentration camps from Subotica and Szeged to the Baja concentration camp. Based on a police order, Subotica Jews were sent on June 16, 1944 by rail to Bácsalmás. 2793 Jews from various parts of Hungary were captured in the Bácsalmás ghetto.¹⁰⁴ As in Subotica, a grain mill served as a ghetto for deportees. The local Jewish Council faced a difficult situation as it was impossible to find food for all detainees.¹⁰⁵

That even in these difficult times there were good and honorable people also tells us this news:

“Proceedings were carried out against 126 citizens of Szabadka because they carried food in the ghetto.

Recently, Szabadka Jews were evacuated from Szabadka. All of them were transferred to the ghetto in Bácsalmás. These days, news has been heard that food packages can be sent to the ghetto. On Thursday 126 citizens of Szabadka went to hand over their packages to the Jews in the Bácsalmás ghetto. Some went by train, some went by car, so they paid as many as 200 pengős for the ride. They brought 316 packages in total. The packages contained mostly dried meat, and one contained pre-war chocolate. The gendarmerie in Bácsalmás seized all these packages and distributed them among the families of those in the war. The owners of the packages have been detained, heard and released, but an investigation is under way to find out who gave money or other valuables, furniture or the like. Police in Szabadka will now have their hands full to find out where they got the money for the packages and the trip, and what forced them to feed the inhabitants of the Bácsalmás ghetto. The outcome of this far-reaching investigation is expected with great interest as there are some very famous persons among those people.”¹⁰⁶

¹⁰³ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 129.

¹⁰⁴ R. L. Braham, *The Politics of Genocide...*, 144.

¹⁰⁵ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos...*, 315.

¹⁰⁶ *Nova pošta*, June 27, 1944.

Between 25 and 28 June this ghetto was emptied.¹⁰⁷ Most detainees ended up in Auschwitz while one group continued its way to Strasshof near Vienna.

Due to the intention of further deportation, on May 15 the Jews of Novi Sad were transferred to the ghetto in Baja.¹⁰⁸

The Jews in Baja were concentrated in three different locations, two were intended for the Novi Sad, while one was reserved for the rest of the Bačka Jews who were not deported to camps in Bačka Topola, Subotica or Szeged.¹⁰⁹

“In the second half of May 1944, about 8,000 Vojvodina Jews were gathered in the Baja camp. Except for internees in Bačka Topola and Subotica Jews, who were still in the Subotica ghetto at the time, all of the Jews of Vojvodina that remained after three years of occupation were there. A small Jewish community in Baja was unable to supply nearly enough food for such a huge number of people. There was a great famine in the camp.

[...] I immediately went to Baja with the help of Branko Debeljački, a merchant from Baja, I managed to get close to the camp, which was located at the former Polak Furniture Factory, I couldn't talk. On that occasion I saw that all the Jews were tortured, thin, I saw an almost skeleton and I've seen that many are blue in the face and had marks on them from the beating. They were very miserably dressed in torn suits, in wooden slippers, and there were many barefoot [...]’ (Record of Božidar Mudrinski of February 5, 1945). In that camp, during the ten days of stay, 65 persons died or committed suicide.¹¹⁰

Around 10,000 Jews from the concentration camp in Baja were deported to Auschwitz in two large transports that occurred on the 26th of May and eight days later.¹¹¹ “Before deportation, the Jews were subjected to another seizure of property under very violent conditions.”¹¹²

Survivors' testimonies best illustrate how transports to death camps in Germany were carried out. The first were internees from the camp in Bačka Topola: “At the beginning of April 1944, they drove me to a camp in Bačka Topola. There were about 2,800 Jews in the camp – there

¹⁰⁷ *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos...*, 315.

¹⁰⁸ Group of Authors, *Novi Sad u ratu i...*, vol. 1, 147.

¹⁰⁹ Group of Authors, *Novi Sad u ratu i...*, vol. 2, 147.

¹¹⁰ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora...*, 171.

¹¹¹ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača...*, 133-134.

¹¹² *Ibid.*

were men, women and children [...]. After 14 days all of them in the camp were divided into two groups, one for the elderly – persons over 50 [...] about 400 of them, who were left in the camp, and all the others, women and children too, were transported by train to Germany, and still no one knows anything about their fate [...]. Before being sent to the camp, some committed suicide by poisoning, and a Jewish woman ripped a German soldier's rifle knife and stabbed herself in the chest; I have personally seen this scene. During the transport of these victims to the camp and upon arrival at the station, they were ejected out of the truck along with suitcases and other luggage so in front of each truck there was a pile from which, among the thrown things, heads or legs protruded" (Mirko Ronaj's record of May 18, 1945).¹¹³

The next in line were the Jews of Novi Sad who were detained in Baja:

"It has been said above that adults, capable men, were previously either sent to forced labor during 1942/4, or interned by the Germans in a concentration camp in Bačka Topola.

Transports departing from the camps in Baja and Bácsalmás were, therefore, made up of the vast majority of women, children, the elderly and the sick.

So were the processions that the Germans took on May 26 from the Baja camp, chasing them like cattle to the train station. Many witnesses describe the image of poor people the German and Hungarian guards were forcing with gunstocks and horsewhips. People, exhausted, from starvation and constant harassment in the last month, barely dragged themselves through the dreadful heat, throwing along the way those most unnecessary things that were not seized.

So they came to the train, which stood on an open rail outside the station. The command was now taken over by the SS troops that normally followed such transports. In the field, the Jews were divided into groups of 70-80 persons each. They waited for hours and hours in scorching hot weather until they were counted and loaded into the wagons one group after the other, 70-80 people in one wagon. Windows on wagons were covered with planks, and the wagon door locked immediately after the people entered the wagon.

There was terrible heat in the wagon: 70-80 people could barely fit the 40-person wagon. There was no air or space for so many people. People were fainting with heat, children crying and screaming. A con-

¹¹³ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora...*, 173.

tainer with water that was put in each wagon was emptied in the blink of an eye, as before that people stood in the sun for several hours, without the possibility of getting a drop of water. Appeals for permission to refill the water buckets were in vain. With the crying and screaming of young children, with the cries and pleas of miserable women and ill people, the train headed for the death camp”.¹¹⁴

“The first transport departing from Baja on May 26 was sent straight to Oświęcim (Auschwitz) and arrived there on May 29 [...].

They put us in wagons so that 80-100 persons of different sexes and age were in wagons. The wagons were closed and sealed. They took us to Upper Silesia, in Auschwitz. That was how we were imprisoned all the way to Wiener Neustadt; until then they did not open the wagons or give us water. When they opened the wagons, there were already many dead and crazy people, and they brought the dead and crazy out of the wagons.

When we left, they again locked us in the wagon and sealed it, and they did not open us again until Auschwitz [...]. When we were passing by our train we saw in our wagons the terrifying scenes of our Jews mad and dead, who, while we traveled, died and went crazy [...]’ (Record of Adela Hofman of 14 April 1945). ‘[...] Before we were taken to Germany, I was present when the German officer who escorted us hit in the head with a boot two old women who were sick, so they died immediately, and he did it so as not to carry along them sick [...]. In Baja we were handed over to the German authorities, who placed us in 50 cattle wagons, sealed them and took us to Poland [...]. That’s how we traveled for three days and three nights, always in sealed wagons. During the trip two old women died in our wagon, so even though we were shouting that we had dead in the wagon, no one was paying attention to it, but we travelled further. It was in Gänserndorf that the cars were first opened and 45 corpses were then taken from our train and buried there. Before the corpses were buried, they were stripped naked and so buried [...]. After staying for a couple of hours, we were re-wagoned and so traveled in sealed wagons for two days and one night to Auschwitz. When we got to that place there were already many dead on the wagons. We saw how the dead were taken in trucks to the crematorium [...]” (Record of Klara Bek of April 16, 1945).

“The second transport from Baja, which started, as we mentioned, eight days later, stopped in Gänserndorf, where the Germans selected

¹¹⁴ Ibid, 174-175.

people who were still 'fit' to work and referred them to various commands to Austria. Much of the transport was continued to Oświęcim".¹¹⁵

The result of the Hungarian occupation was that out of 4,600 Jews, that lived in Novi Sad before April 1941, only 650 witnessed the end of the war.¹¹⁶

From the first transport to July 9, 1944, 437,000 Jews (from throughout the then Hungary) were deported to various camps of Nazi Germany.¹¹⁷ Almost all were deported to the infamous Auschwitz, about 1500 people were deported to Strasshof and further to camps in the vicinity of Vienna, while 1684 were able to reach Switzerland in the Kastner train.¹¹⁸ As for Bačka, between 14,000 and 15,000 people were deported, 4/5 of whom were children, the elderly and the sick.¹¹⁹

In the meantime, daily life in Novi Sad continued as if nothing had happened. New Mayor of Novi Sad, Péter Fernbah, in his first public address, referred to the so-called Jewish issue:

"The government considered as its first duty to fundamentally resolve the Jewish issue on a racial basis, the issue being quickly brought to its final realization. It is not enough if they are dug out of our social and administrative life. What's more, the Jewish issue is not resolved when the last Jew leaves the territory of Hungary. It will be necessary to do much more, as the poor heritage, the Jewish spirit, needs to be eradicated. It is false humanism, when they mourn a poor Jew for being mistreated. I have never heard from their side nor read in their newspapers or books that they once regretted because six hundred thousand Hungarian young men died as heroes in the last world war. But I know they made gold out of their blood. The infectious fluke on the body and soul of the people needs to be operated to keep the organism healthy and fit for life".¹²⁰

In August, the issue of who would manage the Jewish enterprises in Novi Sad was also resolved.

¹¹⁵ Ibid, 175-176.

¹¹⁶ A. Kasaš, *Mađari u Vojvodini...*, 148.

¹¹⁷ Y. Bauer, N. Keren, *A History...*, 314.

¹¹⁸ J. C. Friedman, *The Routledge History...*, 258.

¹¹⁹ Group of Authors, *Zločini fašističkih okupatora ...*, 172, 173.

¹²⁰ *Nova pošta*, June 1, 1944.

“The Official Gazette states that the Mayor of Újvidék appointed as the leaders or managers of the former Jewish enterprises in our city the following people: in the ‘Voteks’ socks factory Oszkár Schosberger, Dr. Mihály Szabó was appointed manager, in the ‘Spitzer and Vermes’ silk factory Ferenc Horvát, in the ‘Breiner & Co.’ carpet factory János Kollár, in the ‘Paks’ the artificial flower factory Dr. Viktor Balázs, in the ‘Emanit’ bakelite factory István Szigeti, in the ‘Kún Miklós’ electrical company István Horváth and in ‘Kail Sándor & Co.’ company for making straps and braces György Verner. All the appointed managers heading former Jewish businesses are residents of Újvidék”.¹²¹

István Juhász, Péter Magyar, János Sörös, Zoltán Hipp and Béla Wurst were appointed as managers of the former Jewish companies “Kemikalija”, “Pariski robni magacin”, “Dentalija”, “Brüll László” and “Wurst Béla” companies and in Vilmos Bartha’s photoshop.¹²² Ferenc Haim was granted custody of the property of the “Alba” glass Factory, of former Jewish owners Pál and László Lampel.

The Mayor of Novi Sad informed the Orphan’s Court that on August 1, 1944, 220 apartments owned by Jews were rented.¹²³ Compensation ranged from 4,620 pengős paid by Magdolna Hirschl for the wife of Schosberger Imre apartment in Alkotmány Street, to 336 pengős paid by József Pintács for the wife of Fischer Isidor apartment in Mikes Kelemen Street.¹²⁴ In another letter, the Mayor provided the Orphan’s Court with a list of 483 city real estates, owned by Jews, asking to name custodians of these properties.

The deportation of Jews from Bačka was carried out in a planned and systematic manner using all the means possessed by the Hungarian authorities. It is only through detailed knowledge of the persecution system itself that we can understand why the rest of the citizens remained mute and powerless to the suffering of their first neighbors. In my free opinion, the persecution of Bačka Jews was not caused solely by the tribal or religious hatred characteristic of the middle ages, but also

¹²¹ *Nova pošta*, August 3, 1944.

¹²² IAGNS, F. 259, 38403/1944.

¹²³ IAGNS, F. 259, 6087/1944.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*

because of the political and economic interests of the ruling political elite of the then Hungary.

The negative attitude, or the system of national inequality established and imposed by Horthy's Hungary, put the Serbian and Jewish people on the brink of social margin as two national communities treated with great mistrust and unprecedented brutality. From the first days of occupation, through the Novi Sad raid in 1942, to the violent deportation of Jews in 1944, these two national groups waited for the moves by the Hungarian authorities with fear for their biological survival. The period from 1941 until liberation in 1944, in the life of Jews from Bačka, was marked by internment, expulsion, unlawful detention, confiscation of movable and immovable property, sending to forced labor, shooting, and finally sending them to the Nazi death camps. All of the listed legal frameworks that made this tragic situation possible cannot be measured with the significance of the evidence collected testifying to the deportation of 1944. The significance of this book lies in that after many decades of waiting, the expert and interested public will be able to get acquainted with what the victims of this terrible crime survived through.

Vladimir Todorović, *journalist*

VICTIMS OF THE DEPORTATION OF THE JEWS OF BAČKA IN 1944

CLARIFICATION

It is important to clarify some things regarding the list of victims.

For starters, even with all the invested efforts, the list contained in this book is still incomplete. According to the majority of sources, around 8,000 Jews of Bačka were killed during the deportation. Members of the joint committee of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts and the Hungarian Academy of Science have however established, a few years ago, the number of Jews known by name to be around 4,500. We started off with that list, however we took the liberty to add to it, so our list contains 5,388 names.

We should note here that this task was significantly aided thanks to the work done by Ildikó Mérges and Olga Ungar. Mrs. Mérges took on the task of comparing several lists of victims and likewise completing our list, while Mrs. Ungar took upon herself the task of transcribing names in order to familiarize the list to a wider range of readers. Let us briefly go back to the fact that the list is incomplete, as well as to the fact that there are some disagreements between the available lists.

Without a doubt, the differences originate from the fact that countries haven't engaged this topic on time, neither in the first few months after the peace agreement nor during the first few years after the liberation. Neither have they devoted themselves to determining the basic biographical information of those that were killed. If at least one country had held to the respect of the basic human rights, people wouldn't have passed on to the next world as N.N.

Indeed, this conclusion is with regard to several countries since Bačka, during the war, was occupied by Miklós Horthy's Hungary. Therefore, during the war, the Jews of Bačka were citizens of Yugoslavia while during the hour of their demise they were Hungarian citizens. The blame is shared by Germany as well. Its war machine at the time had at its disposal the majority of the personal information pertaining to those that it sentenced to death by deportation.

The existence of these materials therefore proposes the two following questions. Have they, doesn't matter if consciously or unconsciously, by their lack of action, hidden the crimes or at least reduced its scope or have the lists disappeared because those that were the most interested haven't spoken up in years with demands for receiving the documentation about the horrors? Here we touch upon the subject of responsibility of the Yugoslav authorities as well. How can someone forget the people that have been taken by another country?

It is important to note the circumstances that, in the days following the liberation, everything had to be rebuilt in order to have a somewhat decent life. The task, like the one we just mentioned, as well as others, was delayed from one day to the next by the pressure of everyday duties. While at the same time people's obliviousness grew and over time names faded away.

There is also the fact that those Jews of Bačka, that were deported in 1944, weren't killed only in Auschwitz. They were taken from the first destination that they were deported to, from the "factory of death", to other concentration camps. Their fate remained the same though, utterly tragic. Those unfortunate people died even along the way to the monstrous locations, even before stepping on the cattle transportation trains during their arrests.

It is important to note that often no information about the deceased could be attained by their family or neighbors. Entire families would be killed, and even all the citizens of a street, which is why for these reasons the vast amount of information about the victims was lost.

A small fraction of truth also suggests that some people have avoided testifying before the court because of the fear of their encounters with the representatives of the former authorities whereby the names of those that were not willing to testify have remained only in the memories of those officials.

We should also take into consideration the fact that a number of survivors of the concentration camps decided to look for happiness in cities and villages in the countries of the armies that liberated them. The Jews of Bačka were no exception, whereby memories of them would disappear if there were no family members left here.

Of course, there is also the harsh truth that there was most likely no war fought in the history of humanity where all of the victims were completely known.

Still, all of this as well as other things, be they simple or complex, doesn't absolve the authorities. Whose ever they were, they allowed for

the sorrow and misery not to be recorded, when it should have been, which lead to the lack of basic knowledge about some people, or more precisely, about many, many, many people who would have made the world a better place. And likewise, happier.

Modern technology opens up several possibilities to access certain information when dealing with the deportation of unfortunate people in the Spring of 1944. However, it is not clear if we will be able to witness it on account of the commission whose work we used as a basis. Namely, their members had their jobs cut short because of lack of funding. We live in a time of crises and so the only option is to accept the rationale why the investigations weren't continued. Crises are an integral part of every century, including this one.

When I asked about the chances for experts to start the investigations anew, I was told that it would have to wait until there was enough money. Of course, nobody knows when that could be, and when asked about whether or not we will be able to witness this new beginning, I honestly respond with skepticism.

Why?

Since the war onward, we have progressed and discovered all kinds of things, of vast varieties. Many fields were researched into detail yet here it seems that the dead have remained forgotten. If it was so back then, why should it be any different in the future?

Nothing seems to point towards the notion that man will tomorrow be any more insightful, decent and emotional than his brother from the past. The idea that the least we can do for those that are gone is to have their names written down has long been changed from a truth to an empty phrase. And name is inseparable from a human, is it not?

Still, there is some hope. It is the belief that our book will find its way towards those who will be able to see that, among the many registered names, the name of their closest ones is not present. If they will be able to provide us with some information, it will be of tremendous help. We would be eternally grateful to them.

LIST OF VICTIMS

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Ablsberg, Béla		1874	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Ablsberg, Jenő		1880	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Ablsberg, Simon		1872	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Abonyi, Olga	Housewife	1891	Gardinovci	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, György	Pupil	1925	Budapest	Apatin
Ábrahám, Bella	Housewife	1889	Bajmok	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Dávid		1879	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Ábrahám, Dávid	Merchant	1888	Mali Idoš	Subotica
Ábrahám, Dezső, Dr.	Lawyer	1879	Stryi	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Eleonóra	Housewife	1897	Velké Úľany	Sombor
Ábrahám, Ferenc		1917	Sivac	Sombor
Ábrahám, Ilona	Housewife	1911	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Ábrahám, József	Tanner	1882	Ratkovo	Sombor
Ábrahám, Judit	Pupil	1928	Sivac	Sombor
Ábrahám, Júlia	Housewife	1901	Sombor	Apatin
Ábrahám, Karolina	Housewife	1893	Sivac	Sombor
Ábrahám, Katalin	Housewife	1883	Daruvar	Sombor
Ábrahám, Klára	Housewife	1900	Travnik	Sombor
Ábrahám, Klára	Housewife	1910	Novi Sad	Apatin
Ábrahám, Lajos	Feather merchant	1921	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Ábrahám, Lipót	Merchant	1881	Sivac	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Lipót	House painter	1892	Bačka Palanka	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Ábrahám, Lipót's wife	Housewife	unknown	Stryi	Bačka Palanka
Ábrahám, Márk	Clerk	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Márk's wife	Housewife	unknown	Stryi	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Mór	Merchant	1888	Banatski Despotovac	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Móritz, Dr.	Lawyer	1890	Silbaš	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Oszkár	Sales assistant	1916	Sivac	Sombor
Ábrahám, Regina	Housewife	1895	Pécs	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Róza	Housewife	1865	Ratkovo	Sombor
Ábrahám, Sándor		1857	Apatin	Apatin
Ábrahám, Tibor	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ábrahám, Tibor	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Apatin
Ackerhalt, Cecília	Housewife	1896	Sotin	Sombor
Ádám, András	Pupil	1928	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Ádám, Antal		1890 (1895)	Stryi	Bačka Topola
Ádám, Gizella	Housewife	1894	Szeged	Subotica
Ádám, Gyula, Julius	Merchant	1886	Stryi	Novi Sad
Ádám, Ilona	Housewife	1894	Bečej	Bačka Topola
Ádám, Imre	Goldsmith	1893	Stryi	Subotica
Ádám, Janka	Housewife	1894	Stryi	Novi Sad
Ádám, Jolán	Housewife	1909	Vrbas	Sombor
Ádám, László	Clerk	1892	Kanjiža	Subotica
Ádám, Regina	Housewife	1892	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Adler, Ábrahám	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Anna	Housewife	1908	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Béla	Pupil	1930	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Bernát	Child	1942	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Blanka		1897	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Dávid	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Adler, Dóra		1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Emma	Housewife	1903	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Erika	Housewife	1905	Dieci	Subotica
Adler, Eszter	Pupil	1927	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Éva	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Fanni	Housewife	1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Gábor, Gabi	Merchant	1920	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Géza	Baker	1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Adler, Hilda	Child	1937	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Ignác Izsák	Innkeeper	1899	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Irén	Housewife	unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Izabella	Housewife	1907	Senta	Subotica
Adler, Izidor's widow	Housewife	1874	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Jakab	Child	1936	Ada	Subotica
Adler, Jenő		1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Jenő, Eugen	Photographer	1893	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, József, Dr.	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Adler, Judás	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Adler, Judit	Housewife	1886	Stryi	Novi Sad
Adler, Judit	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Adler, Kata	Housewife	1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Katalin	Pupil	1931	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Katalin	Pupil	1933	Ada	Subotica
Adler, Lipót	Merchant	1905	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Lipót	Merchant	1906	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Magda	Pupil	1929	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Marci	Sales assistant	1927	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Margit	Housewife	1908	Stryi	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Adler, Margit		1925	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Margit, Manci	Pupil	1927	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Mária	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Martina	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Adler, Márton		1900	Stryi	Subotica
Adler, Márton		1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Márton's wife	Housewife	1906	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Miklós	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Adler, Miriam	Pupil	1932	Ada	Subotica
Adler, Miriam	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Mózes		1887	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Mózes	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Nátán		1891	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Nátán	Industrialist	1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Nátán	Merchant	1907	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Nátán's wife	Housewife	1906	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Paula	Housewife	1889	Stryi	Novi Sad
Adler, Piroska		1908	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Sombor
Adler, Piroska	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Sámuel	Innkeeper	1893	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Sámuel's wife	Housewife	1900	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Sára	Housewife	1922	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Sára	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Sára	Pupil	1935	Ada	Subotica
Adler, Sarolta	Housewife	1921	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Tibor	Pupil	1935	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Adler, Tibor	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Valéria	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Valéria	Child	1940	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adler, Viktória	Housewife	1903	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Adlerstein, Herman		1878	Stryi	Novi Sad
Adut, Erika	Housewife	1919	Subotica	Subotica
Adut, Mária, Meri	Child	1940	Beograd	Subotica
Allein, Andor	Factory owner	1907	Stryi	Subotica
Allein, Ida	Housewife	1886	Stryi	Bačka Topola
Allein, Josefina, Kornélia	Housewife	1875	Stryi	Subotica
Allein, Magda	Housewife	1913	Márton	Subotica
Allein, Róbert	Pupil	1934	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Alleweil, Manó	Merchant	1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Alleweil, Mária	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Alsenberg, Erzsébet	Pupil	1927	Baja	Sombor
Alt, Frida	Housewife	1888	Kanjiža	Subotica
Alt, Leó	Bank clerk	1891	Siklós	Subotica
Altarac, Mózes		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Altarac, Mózes, Dr.	Veterinarian	1903	Stryi	Subotica
Altenburg, Jakab	Merchant	1872	Cluj-Napoca	Novi Sad
Altenburg, Róza	Housewife	1872	Veszprém	Novi Sad
Altman, Anna, Anika	Pupil	1932	Budapest	Sombor
Altman, Eszter	Housewife	1891	Stryi	Bačka Topola
Altman, Jakab		1887	Stryi	Bačka Topola
Altman, Jenő		1890	Stryi	Bačka Topola
Altman, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1889	Budapest	Sombor
Altman, József		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Altman, Judit	Housewife	1889	Stryi	Bačka Topola
Altman, Margit	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Bački Petrovac

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Altman, Margit		1899	Pančevo	Sombor
Altman, Sándor	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Bački Petrovac
Altwer, Alfréd		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Altwer, Ármin		1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Altwer, Flóra	Housewife	1884	Stryi	Novi Sad
Altwer, Gizella	Housewife	1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Altwer, Gizella	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Angelus, husband		1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Angelus, wife	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Angelus, older son	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Angelus, younger son	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Antal, Ilona	Housewife	1872	Apatin	Apatin
Arató, János	Student	1920	Sombor	Sombor
Arató, Rózsa	Housewife	1894	Stanišić	Sombor
Aristein, Géza	Merchant	1872	Stryi	Subotica
Ármány, Ignác		1887	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ármány, Johanna	Housewife	1919	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ármány, Rózsa	Housewife	1902	Stryi	Novi Sad
Arnstein, Géza	Merchant	1876	Budapest	Novi Sad
Arnstein, Janka	Housewife	1876	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Arnstein, Jolán	Housewife	1872	Esztergom	Novi Sad
Arnstein, Jolán	Housewife	1880	Stryi	Subotica
Aszódi, Rózsa	Housewife	1899	Stryi	Subotica
Aszt, Laura	Housewife	1914	Stryi	Novi Sad
Aszt, Vera	Housewife	1915	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Aszt, Vera	Housewife	1917	Stryi	Subotica
Atlas, Ilona	Housewife	1894	Stryi	Novi Sad
Atlas, Jakab	Traveling salesman	1890	Stryi	Novi Sad
Atlas, Jenő, Eugen		1885	Stryi	Novi Sad
Atlas, Mária	Housewife	1889	Stryi	Novi Sad
Atzel, Boris Róbert	Pupil	1935	Sombor	Sombor
Atzel, Elvira	Housewife	1903	Čantavir	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Atzel, Béla	Merchant	1898	Sombor	Sombor
Auspitz, Mária, Mari, Dr.	Dentist	1914	Sombor	Sombor
Balabán, Jakab		unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Balabán, Jakab's widow		unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Balabán, Jakab's first child	Child	unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Balabán, Jakab's second child	Child	unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Balabán, Jakab's third child	Child	unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Balabán, Jakab's fourth child	Child	unknown	Stryi	Subotica
Balas, Franciska	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Balas, Regina	Housewife	1892	Bátaszék	Subotica
Balassa, Bertalan	Merchant	1884	Bajmok	Bajmok
Balázs, György	Pupil	1932	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Balázs, Imre		1899	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Balázs, Imre's wife		1904	Stryi	Mali Idoš
Balázs, Pál	Pupil	1934	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Balázs, Róza	Housewife	1907	Jánoshida	Subotica
Balogh, Júlia	Housewife	1903	Eger	Sombor
Balogh, Lola	Housewife	1924	Stryi	Subotica
Balogh, Malvina	Housewife	1875	Subotica	Subotica
Balogh, Salamon	Clerk	1866	Stryi	Subotica
Bán, Terézia	Housewife	1871	Stryi	Subotica
Bányai, Ágnes	Pupil	1929	Subotica	Subotica
Bányai, Márta	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Subotica
Bányai, Mór	Merchant	1884	Bačka Palanka	Subotica
Bányai, Teréz	Housewife	1896	Baja	Subotica
Baranyi, Róza	Housewife	1866	Novi Kneževac	Sombor
Bárdos, Béla	Housewife	1887	Kiskunhalas	Subotica
Bárdos, Izsák, Dr.	Lawyer	1882	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Bárdos, József	Engineer	1914	Kiskunhalas	Subotica
Bárdos, Lajos	Clerk	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Barkan, Salamon		1892	Stryi	Sombor
Barna, János	Child	1941	Beograd	Kula
Barna, Johanna	Housewife	1895	Kula	Kula
Barta, Gizella	Housewife	1884	Dalj	Subotica
Baruch, Manyi	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica
Baruch, Olga	Housewife	1899	Mol	Subotica
Baruch, Piroska	Housewife	1904	Győr	Subotica
Baruch, Szeréna	Housewife	1864	Biled	Subotica
Baruch, Vera	Clerk	1925	Subotica	Subotica
Baruch, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Basch, Paula	Housewife	1878	Pivnice	Subotica
Basch, Paula	Housewife	1881	Stryi	Subotica
Basch, Soma	Economist	1868	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Baum, Iván	Ceramist	1899	Vukovar	Novi Sad
Baumgartner, Ignác		1914	Laško	Sombor
Beck, Ágnes	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Aladár	Merchant	1894	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Anna	Housewife	1884	Sombor	Sombor
Beck, Aranka	Housewife	1918	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Béla		1876	Sombor	Sombor
Beck, Emil	Child	1942	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Erzsébet	Housewife	1898	Sombor	Subotica
Beck, Gábor	Pupil	1930	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Géza		1878	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Beck, Géza's wife	Housewife	unknown	Stryi	Čonoplja
Beck, Ignác	Private entrepreneur	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Irma	Housewife	1888	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Lajos	Merchant	1893	Majs	Subotica
Beck, Lipót		1874	Čonoplja	Čonoplja

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Beck, Margit		1894	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Mária	Book merchant	1890	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Mária	Housewife	1897	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Mária	Housewife	1897	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Nándor	Clerk	1884	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Olga	Housewife	1889	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Olga	Housewife	1921	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Róza	Housewife	1877	Sombor	Sombor
Beck, Rózsa	Housewife	1889	Kanjiža	Subotica
Beck, Rózsa	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Sára	Housewife	1868	Stryi	Subotica
Beck, Sarolta	Housewife	1868	Tapolca	Sombor
Beck, Simon	Merchant	1878	Feketić	Subotica
Beck, Vera	Pupil	1926	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Vera	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Beck, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Subotica
Becker, Irén	Housewife	1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Becker, László	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Beder, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Beder, Regina	Housewife	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Beinhauer, Károly	Freight forwarder	1888	Stryi	Subotica
Beinhauer, Rózsa	Housewife	1899	Stryi	Subotica
Bencsik, János		1909	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Benkovits / Benković, Pepi		1902	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Bergel, Adolf		1873	Stara Moravica	Sombor
Bergel, Ilina	Housewife	1888	Sivac	Sombor
Bergel, Lipót		1879	Stara Moravica	Sombor
Bergel, Margit	Housewife	1885	Sombor	Sombor
Bergel, Miksa		1910	Szeged	Sombor
Bergel, Vera		1920	Baja	Sombor
Berger, Anna	Housewife	1905	Stryi	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Berger, Aranka	Housewife	1899	Pécs	Vrbas
Berger, Erzsébet, Bözsi	Pupil	1926	Vrbas	Vrbas
Berger, Gabriella	Housewife	1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Berger, Hersch	Merchant	1886	Bilky	Subotica
Berger, Irma	Housewife	1874	Dalj	Novi Sad
Berger, István		1916	Vrbas	Vrbas
Berger, István, Pista		1919	Esztergom	Vrbas
Berger, Izidor	Merchant	1882	Srbobran	Vrbas
Berger, Jolánta	Housewife	1912	Stryi	Subotica
Berger, Josefina	Housewife	1883	Susek	Novi Sad
Berger, Judás	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica
Berger, Júlia	Housewife	1873	Mali Idoš	Subotica
Berger, Károly		1902	Zagreb	Sombor
Berger, Kata		1924	Stryi	Vrbas
Berger, Klára	Pupil	1931	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Berger, László	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Berger, Mária	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Berger, Mária Gertrúd	Pupil	1925	Vrbas	Vrbas
Berger, Miriam	Housewife	1894	Stryi	Subotica
Berger, Oszkár	Merchant	1894	Vrbas	Vrbas
Berger, Pál	Pupil	1936	Vrbas	Vrbas
Berger, Rózsa	Housewife	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Berger, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1896	Stryi	Vrbas
Berger, Sándor		1900	Zagreb	Sombor
Berger, Tamás	Pupil	1926	Vrbas	Vrbas
Berger, Vera	Housewife	1922	Subotica	Subotica
Berki, Anna	Housewife	1888	Bajmok	Sombor
Berkowitz / Berković, Ilona		1905	New York	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Berkowitz / Berković, Irén	Housewife	1902	Stryi	Subotica
Berkowitz / Berković, Miklós		1924	Sombor	Sombor
Berkowitz / Berković, Salamon	Merchant	1902	Stryi	Subotica
Berkowitz / Berković, Vera	Housewife	1905	Kula	Kula
Berkowitz / Berković, Xénia	Pupil	1929	Sombor	Sombor
Berner, Ilona	Housewife	1902	Subotica	Subotica
Berner, Sándor	Lumberer	1893	Subotica	Subotica
Bernhardt, Erzsébet	Housewife	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Bernhardt, Paula	Housewife	1879	Stryi	Subotica
Bernstein, Aranka	Housewife	1915	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Bernstein, Hajnalka	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Bernstein, Ráhel	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Bernstein, Sándor		1897	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Binder, Géza	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Binder, Ilona	Housewife	1911	Stryi	Subotica
Binder, Salamon	Merchant	1869	Stryi	Subotica
Binenfeld, Béla		1904	Kula	Kula
Binenfeld, Béla's wife	Housewife	1912	Kula	Kula
Binenfeld, Ilona	Pupil	1930	Kula	Kula
Birman, Anna		1922	Sombor	/
Birman, György		1924	Subotica	Sombor
Birn, Blanka	Housewife	1894	Stryi	Subotica
Birn, Irén	Clerk	1917	Stryi	Subotica
Birn, Klára	Housewife	1919	Stryi	Subotica
Birnbaum, Ella		1880	Sombor	Sombor
Birnbaum, Heléna	Housewife	1877	Sombor	Sombor
Birnbaum, Johanna	Housewife	1888	/	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Birnbaum, Mózes		1888	Torun'	Sombor
Biró, András, Dr.	Lawyer	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Biró, Bella	Housewife	1891	Svetozar Miletić	Subotica
Biró, Ilona	Housewife	1886	Stryi	Subotica
Biró, Imre	Engineer	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Blau, Jolána	Housewife	1902	Stryi	Subotica
Bleies, Katalin	Pupil	1930	Stryi	Subotica
Bleuer, Adolf, Dr.		1877	Stryi	Sombor
Bleuer, Ilka		1885	Vöröspatak	Sombor
Bleuer, József		unknown	Sombor	Sombor
Bleuer, Margit	Housewife	1902	Bački Monoštor	Bajmok
Blum, Berta	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor
Blum, Hermina	Child	1938	Sombor	Sombor
Blum, Ignác		1895	Stanišić	Sombor
Blum, Izsák	Child	1939	Sombor	Sombor
Blum, Judit	Child	1939	Bečej	Sombor
Blum, Katalin		1899	Sombor	Sombor
Blum, Sándor		1903	Stanišić	Sombor
Bodor, Sándor	Clerk	1888	Hlohovec	Sombor
Bógyi, Paula	Housewife	1883	Bezdan	Sombor
Böhm, Anna	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Böhm, Éva	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Böhm, Ilona	Housewife	1889	Subotica	Subotica
Böhm, Klára	Milliner	1907	Subotica	Subotica
Böhm, Leonóra	Housewife	1882	Bogojevo	Sombor
Böhm, Sarolta	Housewife	1880	Vrbas	Vrbas
Bokor, Janka	Housewife	1881	Novi Bečej	Sombor
Bokor, József		1889	Vrbas	Vrbas
Bondi, Arnold		1869	Novi Sad	Sombor
Bondi, Ferenc	Pupil	1924	Stryi	Subotica
Bondi, György, Dr.	Bank manager	1892	Szeged	Subotica
Bondi, Irma	Housewife	1892	Stryi	Subotica
Bondi, László		1896	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Bondi, Margit	Housewife	1876	Sombor	Sombor
Bondi, Sára	Pupil	1931	Stryi	Subotica
Boros, Ferenc	Manager of the "Rotman" factory	1877	Subotica	Subotica
Boros, Jolán, Dr.	Medical doctor	1914	Stryi	Subotica
Boros, Mira	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica
Bosán, György	Pupil	1926	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Bosán, Izidor	Clerk	1888	Sofia	Sombor
Bosán, Pál	Pupil	1930	Senta	Čurug
Bosán, Pál	Pupil	1930	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Bosán, Pál	Pupil	unknown	/	/
Bosán, Paula	Housewife	1903	Baja	Čurug
Bosán, Piroška	Housewife	1903	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Boskovits / Bošković, András	Merchant	1914	Stryi	Subotica
Boskovits / Bošković, Antal	Private Clerk	1883	Kisač	Subotica
Boskovits / Bošković, Irén	Housewife	1884	Pačir	Subotica
Boskovits / Bošković, József	Engineer	1881	Subotica	Subotica
Bragyova, Ignác		1862	/	Sombor
Brandeis, András	Pupil	1926	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Brandeis, Benedek's wife	Housewife	1912	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Berta	Housewife	1910	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Dušan	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Ervin	Pupil	1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Hilda	Housewife	1875	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Illés	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Lajos		1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Brandeis, Leó	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Margit, Manci	Pupil	1932	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Mari	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Mátyás	Pupil	1936	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Mira	Pupil	1929	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Brandeis, Nándor		1903	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Nándor's wife	Housewife	1910	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Nátán	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Oszkár	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Paula	Housewife	1902	Ilok	Subotica
Brandeis, Pirkó's wife	Housewife	1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Rozália	Housewife	1869	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Sámuel	Merchant	1897	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Brandeis, Sándor		1865	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Simon	Pupil	1936	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandeis, Tibor	Child	1943	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Brandsdorfer, Izsák's wife	Housewife	1898	Stryi	Subotica
Brandsdorfer, Mordechai	Pupil	1934	Stryi	Subotica
Brandsdorfer, Náhum	Pupil	1929	Stryi	Subotica
Braun, András	Child	1943	Subotica	Subotica
Braun, Antal	Mechanics	1924	Stryi	Subotica
Braun, Antal		1924	Senta	Sombor
Braun, Eszter	Housewife	1880	Vaskút	Vrbas
Braun, Gizella	Housewife	1898	Ada	Subotica
Braun, György	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Braun, Ilona		1903	Vrbas	Vrbas
Braun, Janka		unknown	Stryi	Sombor
Braun, Jolán		1904	Vrbas	Sombor
Braun, Katarina	Housewife	1888	Pitvaros	Subotica
Braun, Klára		1903	Subotica	Sombor
Braun, Oszkár		1889	/	Sombor
Braun, Oszkár		1890	Senta	Sombor
Braun, Róza		1889	/	Kula
Braun, Simon		1886	/	Kula
Braun, husband		1894	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Braun, wife		1899	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Breuer, Jenő, Eugen		1898	Ravno Selo	Sombor
Breuer, Johanna	Housewife	1870	Čurug	Sombor
Breuer, Károly		1880	Stanišić	Sombor
Breuer, Lajos		1896	Blace	Sombor
Breuer, Regina		1905	Stryi	Sombor
Breuer, Rozália	Housewife	1897	Bolman	Sombor
Breuer, Sándor		1906	Kula	Sombor
Breuner, Erzsébet		1913	Baja	Sombor
Breuner, Ilona	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor
Breuner, Imre		1910	Hercegszántó	Sombor
Breuner, Iván	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor
Breuner, Judit, juci		1919	Sombor	Sombor
Breuner, Károly		1880	Stanišić	Sombor
Breuner, Katalin	Housewife	1885	Stanišić	Sombor
Breuner, Margit	Housewife	1918	Apatin	Sombor
Breuner, Miriam	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Breuner, Ulászló		1912	Sombor	Sombor
Breznits / Breznić, Béla	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Breznits / Breznić, Berta	Housewife	1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Breznits / Breznić, Ignác	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Breznits / Breznić, Izsák	Pupil	1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Breznits / Breznić, Jakab		1910	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Breznits / Breznić, Jenő		1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Breznits / Breznić, Ráhel	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Breznits / Breznić, Rózsa, Rózsika	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Bridman, Olga		unknown	Stryi	Sombor
Brinbaum, Fülöp		1868	Sombor	Sombor
Bródy, Borbála	Housewife	1884	Kanjiža	Subotica
Brück, Ernesztína	Housewife	1859	Grabovac	Sombor
Brück, Fanni	Housewife	1899	Bezdan	Sombor
Brück, Franciska	Housewife	1884	Esztergom	Sombor
Brück, Gizella	Housewife	1882	Dabar	Čonoplja
Brück, Hugó		1886	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Brück, József		1883	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Brück, József, Dr.	Lawyer	1883	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Brück, Károly	Dentist	1902	Sivac	Sombor
Brück, Leó		1888	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Brumer, László, Dr.		unknown	Stryi	Mali Idoš
Bruner, Fábrián	Economist	1876	Egyek	Sombor
Bruner, Lenke	Housewife	1907	Stanišić	Sombor
Bruner, Szidónia	Housewife	1876	Budapest	Sombor
Buchwald, Andor		1906	Subotica	Sombor
Buchwald, Terézia	Housewife	1865	Sivac	Sombor
Buchwald, Terézia		1906	Sombor	Subotica
Csajági, Josefina		1862	/	Subotica
Császár, Dita	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Császár, Kata		1909	Temerin	Novi Sad
Császár, Viktor, Dr.		1901/1902	Novi Sad	/
Császár, widow of ?		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Csernyei, Erzsébet		1902	/	Novi Sad
Csernyei, Laura		1881/1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Csík, Ábrahám's wife		1903	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Csík, Efraim	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Csík, Ilona	Pupil	1931	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Csík, Izrael		1867	Hust	Senta
Csík, János's wife		1867	/	Senta
Csík, Mária		1884	Ada	Senta
Csík, Mária		1914	Majdan	Senta
Csík, Mózeš	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Csík, Simon	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Csík, Szerén		1870/1878	Hust	Senta
Csík, Tuba	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Csillag, Gizella		1866	/	Subotica
Csillag, Rózsa		1902	Subotica	Subotica
Daitsch, Alfréd	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Dálnok, Herman's wife	Housewife	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Dániel, Ármin	Machinist	1881	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Dániel, Emmanuel		1908	Beočin	Sombor
Dániel, Éva	Housewife	1888	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Sombor
Dániel, Jenő, Eugen		unknown	/	Sombor
Dániel, Mandi		1912	Sombor	Sombor
Dániel, Piroska	Housewife	1907	Sombor	Sombor
Darvas, Jenő, Eugen		1891	Abony	Srbobran
Dávid, Irén	Housewife	1886	Subotica	/
Dávid, Vilmos	Jeweler	1868	Budapest	Subotica
Deák, Imre		unknown	/	Bečej
Deák, Mária	Housewife	unknown	/	Bečej

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Décsei, Kálmán's wife	Housewife	1893	Subotica	Subotica
Décsei, Kornélia	Housewife	1892	<i>Hungary</i>	Subotica
Decsi, Kamélia	Housewife	1869	Subotica	/
Deits / Deić, Erzsébet, Erzsi	Housewife	1910	Subotica	Subotica
Deits / Deić, Margit	Housewife	1908	Subotica	Subotica
Déry, Irén	Housewife	1896	Subotica	/
Déry, János	Machinist	1895	Subotica	/
Deutsch, Anna	Housewife	1899	Sonta	Sombor
Deutsch, Anna	Pupil	1925	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Aranka	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Ármin	Sales assistant	1874	Zemun	Sombor
Deutsch, Arnold		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Árpád	Sales agent	1898	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Deutsch, Béla		1869	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Deutsch, Béla		1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Béla's daughter	Housewife	1907	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Deutsch, Bernard	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Berta	Housewife	1873	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Bruno	Pupil	1928	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Deutsch, Dávid		1881	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Edit	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Edmond	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Ernest, Ernő	Merchant	1868	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Etel	Housewife	1900	Bratislava	Subotica
Deutsch, Hedvig	Pupil	1932	Osijek	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Hermina	Housewife	1880	Temerin	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Imre		1909	/	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Imre	Pupil	1928	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Deutsch, Imre	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, István	Pupil	1926	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Deutsch, Izidor	Merchant	1875	Sânnicolau Mare	Subotica
Deutsch, Janka	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Jenő		unknown	Čonoplja	/
Deutsch, Josefina	Housewife	1902	/	Subotica
Deutsch, József	Merchant	1913	/	Subotica
Deutsch, Júlia	Housewife	1923	Čonoplja	Subotica
Deutsch, Júlia	Pupil	1925	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Júlia		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Deutsch, Julianna	Housewife	1903	Krivaja	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Karolina		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Deutsch, Katarina	Housewife	1880	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Katarina	Housewife	1909	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Klára		1919	Sombor	Sombor
Deutsch, Laura	Housewife	1872	/	Subotica
Deutsch, László	Pupil	1925	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Deutsch, Magda	Pupil	1930	Pačir	Pačir
Deutsch, Malvina	Housewife	1872	Drenovci	Sombor
Deutsch, Margit	Housewife	1908	/	Subotica
Deutsch, Mária	Housewife	1896	/	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Mária	Craftsman	1906	Nagykőrös	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Márta	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Matild	Housewife	1914	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Melánia	Seamstress	1896	Orahovica	Sombor
Deutsch, Miksa		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Deutsch, Mira	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Mira	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Mór		1879	/	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Mór's wife	Housewife	1869	Novi Sad	/
Deutsch, Olga		unknown	Tovariševo	Tovariševo
Deutsch, Oszkár	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor
Deutsch, Pál	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Paula	Housewife	1883	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Róza	Housewife	1908	Bajmok	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Deutsch, Róza	Housewife	1908	Pačir	Pačir
Deutsch, Rozália	Housewife	1868	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Rózsa	Housewife	1901	Bajmok	Subotica
Deutsch, Rózsa	Housewife	1904	Subotica	/
Deutsch, Rózsa, Rózsika	Housewife	1918	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Sándor, Dr.	Medical doctor	1902	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Sára	Housewife	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Sára	Housewife	1901	Subotica	/
Deutsch, Sára, Sári	Seamstress	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Sarolta	Seamstress	1898	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Deutsch, Szidónia	Housewife	1878	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Deutsch, Szófia	Housewife	1903	Novi Sad	/
Deutsch, Sztella	Pupil	1924	Subotica	/
Deutsch, Teréz		1869	Kula	/
Deutsch, Teréz	Housewife	1923	Subotica	Subotica
Deutsch, Tibor	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Dezider, Ábrahám's wife	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	/
Dietrichstein, Hedvig	Housewife	1902	Vukovar	Novi Sad
Diósi, Dezső		1890	/	Bačka Topola
Diósi, Paula	Housewife	1892	/	Bačka Topola
Dohány, Berta	Housewife	1879	Subotica	Subotica
Dohány, Gabriella	Housewife	1890	Subotica	Subotica
Dohány, Ödön	Lumber yard owner	1889	/	Subotica
Dohány, Sándor, Dr.	Lawyer	1874	/	Subotica
Dömötör, Péter	Pupil	1936	Vinkovci	Sombor
Dömötör, Teréz	Housewife	1879	Subotica	/
Donáth, Anna	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Donáth, Aranka	Housewife	1893	/	Subotica
Donáth, Ella		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Donáth, Irén	Housewife	1903	Subotica	Subotica
Donáth, Júlia	Housewife	1881	/	Subotica
Donáth, Kornélia (Petronella)	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Donáth, Lili	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Subotica
Donáth, Piroska	Housewife	1905	Bašaid	Subotica
Donáth, Sándor	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Donáth, Teréz	Housewife	1878	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Donáth, Zsiga	Merchant	1883	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Donáth Kotarszki, József	Merchant	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Dönenberg, Helen	Housewife	1880	Subotica	Subotica
Dönenberg, Ilona	Housewife	1882	Subotica	Subotica
Dosler, Berta	Housewife	1862	Sárok	Novi Sad
Drach, Mózes		1884	/	Subotica
Drecksel, Margit	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Drelich, Adolf	Private entrepreneur	1861	<i>Bukovina</i>	Sombor
Drelich, Borbála	Housewife	1906	Csongrád	Sombor
Drelich, Emília	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Drelich, Ilona	Housewife	1904	/	Sombor
Drelich, Jolán	Housewife	1908	/	Sombor
Drelich, Károly	Clerk	1902	Sombor	Sombor
Drelich, Lajos	Traveling salesman	1895	/	Sombor
Drelich, László		1902	Sombor	Sombor
Drelich, Lídia	Pupil	1927	Sombor	Sombor
Drelich, Terézia	Housewife	1902	Tenja	Sombor
Dubovits / Dubović, Mária		1879	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Dubovits / Dubović, Mária	Housewife	1899	Kumane	Subotica
Dubovits / Dubović, Róza	Housewife	1862	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Dubovits / Dubović, Zoltán	Merchant	1891	Bačka Topola	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Edelman, Dávid	Retiree	1868	/	Subotica
Edelstein, Ilona	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Edelstein, Judit	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Edelstein, Noémi	Child	1942	/	Subotica
Ehrendiner, Andor	Pharmacist	1890	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ehrendiner, Matild	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Áron	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Béla	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Edit	Child	1942	Senta	Sombor
Ehrenfeld, Eszter	Housewife	1922	Ilok	Sombor
Ehrenfeld, Ignác	Merchant	1900	Gyöngyöspata	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Ignác's wife	Housewife	1904	Senta	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Jenő	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Lili	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ehrenfeld, Rózsa	Pupil	1933	/	Novi Sad
Ehrenfreind, Mór		1861	Stanišić	Stanišić
Ehrenfrend, Rozália	Housewife	1872	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Ehrenfreund, Berta	Housewife	1869	Apatin	Apatin
Ehrlich, József	Clerk	1869	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Ehrlich, Lina	Housewife	1879	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Ehrman, Aliz	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Ehrman, Ervin	Pupil	1929	Subotica	Subotica
Ehrman, Judit	Pupil	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Ehrman, Matild	Housewife	1897	/	Subotica
Ehrman, Sámuel	Religion teacher	1888	/	Subotica
Eibenschütz, Irén	Housewife	1904	Subotica	Subotica
Einhorn, Ábrahám's wife	Housewife	1904	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Einhorn, Ignác	Tailor	1884	Stryi	Subotica
Eisler, Bertalan	Private entrepreneur	1863	Mezőkövesd	Sombor
Eisler, Erzsébet	Housewife	1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Eisler, Lajos	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Eisler, László	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Eisler, widow	Housewife	1869	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Eissler, Ferenc	Mill owner	1887	Sanad	Subotica
Eissler, Ilona	Housewife	1879	Stryi	Subotica
Eissler, Janka	Housewife	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Eissler, Sarolta	Housewife	1879	Stryi	Subotica
Eissler, Zsigmond	Industrialist	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Eissmann, Adolf	Traveling salesman	1876	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Eissmann, Adolf's wife	Housewife	1890	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ekstein, Henrik		1884	Silbaš	Novi Sad
Ekstein, Johanna	Housewife	1860	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ekstein, Regina	Housewife	1884	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Ekstein, Sándor		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Elias, Jacques	Pupil	1934	Vrbas	/
Elias, Lázár		1905	Vrbas	Vrbas
Elias, Márk		1899	Vrbas	Vrbas
Ellenbogen, Berta	Housewife	1885	/	Apatin
Ellenbogen, Izidor		1880	Iacobeni	Apatin
Ellenbogen, Józsi		1919	Apatin	Apatin
Ellenborger, Berta	Housewife	1885	Subotica	Subotica
Ellenborger, Izidor		1880	Subotica	Subotica
Engel, Dóra	Housewife	1879	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Engel, Ella	Housewife	1888	Senta	Sombor
Engel, Hajnalka	Housewife	1921	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Engel, Hermina	Housewife	1874	Ratkovo	Sombor
Engel, Ibolya	Housewife	1901	Bečej	Bečej
Engel, Izidóra	Housewife	1878	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Engel, József	Pupil	1927	Bečej	Bečej
Engel, Julianna	Housewife	1871	Zmajevó	Sombor
Engel, Károly	Merchant	1869	Paks	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Engel, Matild	Housewife	1883	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Engel, Rózsa, Rózika		1889	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Engel, Salamon	Traveling salesman	1885	Ipacsfa	Sombor
Engelsman, Gyula	Merchant	1890	/	Subotica
Engelsman, Ibolya	Housewife	1879	/	Bečej
Engelsman, István	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor
Engelsman, József		unknown	/	Bečej
Engelsman, Júlia	Housewife	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Engelsman, Károly	Merchant	1906	Subotica	Sombor
Engelsman, Lajos	Merchant	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Engelsman, Lili	Housewife	1902	Bečej	Bečej
Engelsman, Magdolna	Housewife	1912	Budapest	Sombor
Engelsman, Sándor	Pupil	1934	Sombor	Sombor
Engelsman, Sarolta	Housewife	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Engelsman, wife (Hacker)	Housewife	1902	Kutina	Sombor
Engelsman, Zoltán	Merchant	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Engelsman, Zsuzsanna	Pupil	1935	Sombor	Sombor
Engl, Éva	Housewife	1906	Călinești-Oaș	Subotica
Engl, Ibolya	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Engl, Mária		1900	Subotica	Novi Sad
Engl, Matild	Housewife	1883	/	Subotica
Engl, Sára	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Engländer, Irén	Housewife	1890	Subotica	Subotica
Engländer, Izsák	Clerk	1887	/	Subotica
Engländer, Izsák's wife	Housewife	1890	/	Subotica
Engländer, Márton	Merchant	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Engler, Aranka	Housewife	1902	Novi Sad	Subotica
Engler, Berta	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Engler, Erzsébet	Housewife	1903	Certeze	Subotica
Engler, Éva	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Engler, György	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica
Engler, Hermann		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Engler, Magda	Housewife	1917	Satu Mare	Subotica
Engler, Olga	Housewife	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Engler, Rózsa, Rózsika	Housewife	1901	Subotica	Subotica
Eppinger, Kornélia	Housewife	1894	Dombóvár	Subotica
Eppinger, Miksa	Clerk	1886	/	Subotica
Epstein, Albert		1882	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Epstein, Blanka	Housewife	1898	Villány	Novi Sad
Epstein, Dóra	Housewife	1914	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Epstein, Hermina		1871	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Epstein, Lázár		1914	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Epstein, Lipót		1871	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Epstein, Róza	Housewife	1875	/	Subotica
Epstein, Róza	Housewife	1904	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Epstein, Rozália	Housewife	1878	Obrovac	Subotica
Epstein, Rózsa	Housewife	1909	Fajsz	Novi Sad
Epstein, Vera	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Erdélyi, Árpád	Newspaper seller	1894	/	Subotica
Erdős, Dezső, Dr.	Veterinarian	1881	Kaposvár	Subotica
Erdős, Friedrich	Merchant	1888	Trnovec nad Váhom	Novi Sad
Erdős, Henrik	Merchant	1884	/	Novi Sad
Erdős, Imre	Traveling salesman	1888	/	Novi Sad
Erdős, Magda	Housewife	1910	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Erdős, Simon		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Erényi, Ármin		1890	/	Subotica
Erényi, György	Pupil	1936	Beograd	Subotica
Erényi, Lipót	Carpenter	1874	/	Subotica
Erényi, Regina	Seamstress	1910	Novi Sad	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Ernst, Aranka	Housewife	1902	New York	Sombor
Ernst, Bella		1892	Svetozar Miletić	Subotica
Ernst, Bernát	Merchant	1860	/	Novi Sad
Ernst, Blanka	Housewife	1882	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Ernst, Fülöp	Merchant	1875	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Ernst, Gizella	Housewife	1899	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Ernst, Ilona		1869	/	Novi Sad
Ernst, Ilona	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ernst, Julianna	Housewife	1861	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Ernst, Margit	Pupil	1931	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Ernst, Mátyás, Máté	Merchant	1895	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Ernst, Netti	Housewife	1868	Bátaszék	Sombor
Ernst, Oszkár	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor
Eskü, Eszter		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Eskü, Jakab		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Ettinger, Rozália, Riza	Teacher	1874	/	Subotica
Fahn, Regina		1900	Bačko Gradište	Novi Sad
Faragó, Andor		1894	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Faragó, Antónia		1889	/	Novi Sad
Faragó, Ármin		1869	/	Subotica
Faragó, Dezső		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Faragó, Regina		1870	/	Subotica
Farkas, Sarolta		1890	Cluj-Napoca	Novi Sad
Farkas, Simon	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fehér, Frida		1888	Subotica	Subotica
Fehér, Mária		1896	/	Subotica
Fehér, Mátyás		1874	/	Novi Sad
Fehér, Mátyás's wife		1879	/	Novi Sad
Fehér, Trude	Pupil	1935	Uljma	Novi Sad
Fein, Rozália		1926	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Feingold, Bella		1898	Novi Sad	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Feingold, Erzsébet		1915	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Feingold, Irén		1915	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fekete, Ella		1910	Senta	Novi Sad
Fekete, Ferenc	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fekete, Franciska		1876	Budapest	Novi Sad
Fekete, Friderika, Frida		1887	Kanjiža	Subotica
Fekete, Gyula		1879	/	Subotica
Fekete, László		1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fekete, Lipót's widow		1878	/	Novi Sad
Fekete, Rebeka		1897	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fekete, Sándor		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Feldman, Béla		1890	Sombor	Subotica
Feldmayer, Lili		1909	Kecskemét	Subotica
Felner, Borbála		1902	/	Subotica
Felner, Sándor		1900	/	Subotica
Felter, Ilona		1896	/	Novi Sad
Felter, Janka		1908	/	Novi Sad
Fenyő, Erzsébet		1894	/	Novi Sad
Fenyő, József		1869	/	Novi Sad
Fenyő, Károly		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fenyő, Réli, Aranka		1900	Beograd	Novi Sad
Fenyő, Teréz		1869	Bačka Topola	Novi Sad
Fenyves, Erzsébet		1884	Timișoara	Subotica
Fenyves, Klára		1897	Subotica	Subotica
Fenyvesi, Margit, Baba		1907	/	Subotica
Feuerman, Ella		1924	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Feuerman, Izsák		1894	/	Bačka Topola
Feuerman, Klára		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Feuerwessker, Bernát		1898	Meissen	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fillinger, Ella		1889	/	Novi Sad
Fillinger, Hermann		1869	/	Subotica
Fillinger, Kata, Kati		1919	/	Novi Sad
Fillinger, Lorka		1889	/	Novi Sad
Fillinger, Margit		1874	/	Subotica
Fillinger, Mór		1886	/	Novi Sad
Finkelstein, Mátyás		1900	Zrenjanin	Sombor
Fischer, Alexandra		1881	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fischer, Amália		1887	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Andor		1897	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, András		1887	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Anna		1898	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Anna		1908	Novi Bečej	Novi Sad
Fischer, Anna		1909	Novi Bečej	Vrbas
Fischer, Arnold's wife		1906	/	Mali Idoš
Fischer, Artúr		1881	Budapest	Novi Sad
Fischer, Béla		1890	Zrenjanin	Novi Sad
Fischer, Béla		1902	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Béla		1902	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Béla		1903	/	Bački Petrovac
Fischer, Béla		1925	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Bernát		1893	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Berta		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Berta		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Beska		1909	Mol	Novi Sad
Fischer, Blanka	Pupil	1929	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Cecília		1872	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Dániel	Pupil	1929	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Fischer, Dávid		1886	/	Subotica
Fischer, Edit		1919	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Edit	Pupil	1929	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fischer, Edit	Child	1938	Beograd	Novi Sad
Fischer, Ella		1910	/	Subotica
Fischer, Elsa	Pupil	1927	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Emma		1877	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Erzsébet		1899	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Fischer, Erzsébet Ilona		1915	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Novi Sad
Fischer, Etel		1892	Čoka	Subotica
Fischer, Ferenc		1895	Žabalj	Novi Sad
Fischer, Franciska		1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Géza		1882	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Géza		1882	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Gizella		1875	Bajmok	Subotica
Fischer, Gizella, Giza		1880	<i>Slovakia</i>	Subotica
Fischer, Gizella		1893	Sveti Juraj	Novi Sad
Fischer, Gizella	Pupil	1931	Kupusina	Kupusina
Fischer, Gizella, Gizi	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Gizella		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Fischer, György		1913	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Gyula		1900	Mošorin	Novi Sad
Fischer, Henrik		1865	/	Subotica
Fischer, Hermina		1877	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Hugó		1907	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Ida		1884	Bácsalmás	Subotica
Fischer, Illés		1923	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Ilona		1876	/	Subotica
Fischer, Ilona		1898	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Ilona		1904	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Ilona		1906	Kupusina	Kupusina
Fischer, Imre		1901	/	Bački Petrovac
Fischer, Imre		1919	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fischer, Irén		1916	Begeč	Novi Sad
Fischer, Irén	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Irina		1898	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Irma		1896	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Irma		1898	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, István	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Fischer, Iván	Pupil	1927	Srbobran	Novi Sad
Fischer, Izidor's wife		1871	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Jakab		1863	Nagykanizsa	Novi Sad
Fischer, Janka		1884	Čonoplja	Sombor
Fischer, Jenő, Eugen, Dr.		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Jolán		1879	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, József	Child	1938	/	Subotica
Fischer, Judit	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Judit	Pupil	1936	/	Subotica
Fischer, Júlia		1886	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Katarina		1887	/	Subotica
Fischer, Klára, Klari	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Klára	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Kornélia		1907	Subotica	Subotica
Fischer, Kornélia (Petronella)		1856	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Kornélia (Petronella)		1891	Čoka	Subotica
Fischer, László		1894	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, László	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Lenke		1874	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Leó		1892	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Lili		1909	/	Subotica
Fischer, Lipót		1882	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fischer, Lipót		1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Lipót		1912	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Lipót	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Lipót's wife		1882	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Magda		1886	Bajmok	Novi Sad
Fischer, Marcel		1899	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Margit		1896	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Margit		1908	Perlez	Subotica
Fischer, Mária		1880	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Fischer, Mária		1909	Subotica	Sombor
Fischer, Márton		1890	Subotica	Subotica
Fischer, Matild		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Fischer, Mátyás		1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Mihály		1892	/	Subotica
Fischer, Milka		1882	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Mira	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Mór's widow		1865	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Netti		1916	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Oszkár		1895	Apatin	Apatin
Fischer, Oszkár		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Pál	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Piroska		1894	/	Subotica
Fischer, Ráhel	Pupil	1934	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Fischer, Regina		1876	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Renée		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Róza		1894	Sombor	Sombor
Fischer, Rozália		1874	Žabalj	Novi Sad
Fischer, Rozália		1890	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Rózsa		1913	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fischer, Rózsa	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Fischer, Salamon		1893	Zmajevo	Novi Sad
Fischer, Sándor		1875	/	Subotica
Fischer, Sándor		1891	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Sándor		1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Sándor	Pupil	1934	Vrbas	Novi Sad
Fischer, Sándor	Pupil	1936	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fischer, Sándor's wife		1878	/	Novi Sad
Fischer, Sándor's wife		1897	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Sarolta		1896	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Fischer, Simon		1878	Nagykanizsa	Sombor
Fischer, Simon's widow		1859	Bečej	Bečej
Fischer, Szeréna		1886	/	Subotica
Fischer, Szeréna	Pupil	1929	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Szidónia		1891	Mošorin	Novi Sad
Fischer, Szófia		1882	Novo Miloševo	Sombor
Fischer, Terézia		1867	Darda	Sombor
Fischer, Terézia		1891	Bogojevo	Sombor
Fischer, Todor		1877	Szelevény	Sombor
Fischer, Vera		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Vera		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Vera	Pupil	1935	Subotica	Subotica
Fischer, Vera	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischer, Vilmos		1884	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Fischer, Zsigmond		1902	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fischer, Zsófia		1882	/	Subotica
Fischl, Artúr		1874	Nagykanizsa	Sombor
Fischl, Erzsébet		1911	Subotica	Subotica
Fischl, Hanci		1915	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischl, Hermann		1880	Čalma	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fischl, Hermina		1888	Pećinci	Novi Sad
Fischl, Henrietta, Hetti		1885	Begeč	Novi Sad
Fischl, Malvina		1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fischl, Margit, Mancsi		1908	/	Novi Sad
Fischl, Márk		1910	/	Novi Sad
Fischl, Mónika, Móni		1908	/	Novi Sad
Fischl, Netti		1870	Begeč	Novi Sad
Fischl, Sára, Sári		1878	Prelog	Sombor
Fleischer, Ferenc		1881	Bajmok	Subotica
Fleischer, Janka		1882	Čantavir	Subotica
Fleischer, Márton		1890	/	Subotica
Fleischer, Paula		1892	Bački Breg	Subotica
Fleischer, Rózsa		1889	Tovariševo	Subotica
Fleischmann, Cecília		1881	/	Novi Sad
Fleischmann, Mira	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fleischmann, Róza		1869	<i>Transylvania</i>	Sombor
Fleischmann, Róza		1904	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Fleischmann, Simon		1878	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fleischmann, Vilmos		1903	Ratkovo	Bačka Palanka
Flesch, Anna	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor
Flesch, Aranka		1925	Baja	Sombor
Flesch, Béla		1880	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Flesch, Flóra		1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Flesch, Géza		1870	Apatin	Sombor
Flesch, Géza		1920	Sombor	Sombor
Flesch, Hermann		1892	/	Bačka Topola
Flesch, Ibolya, Ibi		1907	/	Novi Sad
Flesch, Ignác		unknown	/	Bačka Topola

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Flesch, Ilona		1889	/	Novi Sad
Flesch, István		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Flesch, István		1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Flesch, István		1922	Sombor	Sombor
Flesch, Katalin		1885	Bačka Palanka	Sombor
Flesch, Katalin		1888	/	Novi Sad
Flesch, Lotti		1896	Bački Brestovac	Bačka Topola
Flesch, Róbert	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor
Flesch, Rozália		1875	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Fliegelmann, Eliz		1905	Osijek	Sombor
Fliegelmann, Imre		1900	Orşova	Sombor
Fliegelmann, Oszkár		1901	Novi Sad	Sombor
Fliegelmann, Rozália		1903	/	Sombor
Fliegelmann, Tamás		1926	Sombor	Sombor
Flussman, Ilona		1906	/	Novi Sad
Flussman, Ilona's older daughter		1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Flussman, Ilona's younger daughter	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fodor, Ella		1885	Subotica	Subotica
Fodor, Ernő		1907	/	Novi Sad
Fodor, Imre		1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fodor, Imre		1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fodor, Irma		1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fodor, József		1878	Županja	Novi Sad
Fodor, József's wife		1882	/	Novi Sad
Fodor, Karolina		1870	Subotica	Subotica
Fodor, Klára		1917	/	Novi Sad
Fodor, Kornélia (Petronella)		1910	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fodor, Olga		1894	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fogel / Vogel, Albert		1916	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Fogel / Vogel, Eugenia, Zseni		1873	Orosháza	Subotica
Fogel / Vogel, Gizella		1889	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fogel / Vogel, Henrik's widow	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Fogel / Vogel, Ignác's wife		1891	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fogel / Vogel, Ilona		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Fogel / Vogel, Szeréna		1882	Mol	Novi Sad
Földes, Béla		1888	/	Novi Sad
Földes, Mihály, Dr.		1886	Baja	Sombor
Földes, Renáta		1885	Subotica	Novi Sad
Földvári, Katalin		1864	Baja	Sombor
Földvári, Katalin		1886	Subotica	Subotica
Frank, András		1904	Nova Gradiška	Sombor
Frank, Ervin	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Frank, Hermína		1876	Jánoshalma	Subotica
Frank, Imre		1902	/	Subotica
Frank, Irén, Dr.		1902	Senta	Subotica
Frank, Iván		1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Frank, Ivo		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Frank, Janka		1881	/	Novi Sad
Frank, Miklós, Dr.	Lawyer	1902	/	Subotica
Frank, Miklós, Dr.		1920	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Frank, Pál, Dr.		1901	Senta	Subotica
Frank, Paula		1867	/	Subotica
Frank, Sándor		1876	/	Subotica
Frank, Sarolta		1884	/	Novi Sad
Frank, Tamás	Pupil	1935	/	Subotica
Frankel, Adolf's wife		1880	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Frankel, Benjámín		1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Frankel, Berta		1870	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Frankel, Cecil		1918	Jánoshalma	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Frankel, Jakab		1918	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Frankel, Jenő		1926	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Frankel, Miksa's wife		1893	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Fränkel, Ignác	Merchant	1886	Ada	Subotica
Fränkel, Ignác		1889	/	Subotica
Fränkel, János		1900	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Fränkel, Nátán		1921	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Fränkel, Rózsa		1901	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Fränkel, Sándor		1898	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Fränkel, Sándor's wife		unknown	Senta	Stara Moravica
Fränkel, Sarolta		1884	Senta	Subotica
Frankl, Janka		1896	/	Subotica
Frankl, Josefíne		1905	/	Sombor
Frankl, Katarina		1915	Subotica	Subotica
Frankl, Klára		1914	Subotica	Subotica
Frankl, Laura		unknown	/	Sombor
Frankl, Lea	Pupil	1934	Sombor	Sombor
Frankl, Lipót		1892	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Fränkl, Hajnalka		1922	Zagreb	Novi Sad
Fränkl, Lajos		1874	/	Novi Sad
Fränkl, Lea	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fränkl, Olga		1893	/	Novi Sad
Fränkl, Olga		1895	Rumenka	Novi Sad
Freilich, Adolf	Clerk	1916	/	Subotica
Freilich, Nátán		1879	/	Subotica
Freilich, Saje, Sajele Nátán		1886	Gaboltov	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Freud, Heléna		1884	/	Novi Sad
Freud, Jakab		1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freud, László	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freud, Margit		1905	/	Novi Sad
Freud, Rozália		1872	Temerin	Novi Sad
Freudinger, Anna		1908	Subotica	Subotica
Freudinger, Géza	Pupil	1931	Sonta	Sombor
Freudinger, György	Child	1937	Sombor	Sombor
Freudinger, Hugó		1899	Sonta	Sombor
Freudinger, Imre	Child	1938	Sombor	Sombor
Freudinger, Iván	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Freudinger, Julianna		1908	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Freudinger, Márk		1875	Sonta	Sombor
Freudinger, Márton		1900	Sonta	Sombor
Freund, Anna		1865	Nagykanizsa	Subotica
Freund, Berta		1898	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Dina	Child	1943	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freund, Ede, Dr.		1886	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Etel		1906	Stara Pazova	Novi Sad
Freund, Éva	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freund, Frida		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freund, György, Gyuri	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freund, Gyula, Julius	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Freund, Hermann		1868	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Ibolya		1917	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Irénka		1914	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Freund, Jakab		1908	Stara Pazova	Novi Sad
Freund, József		1896	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Júlia		1895	Mali Idoš	Subotica
Freund, Klára		1914	/	Novi Sad
Freund, László	Pupil	1930	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Freund, László	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Freund, Margit		1904	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Freund, Margit		1921	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Piroska		1906	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Novi Sad
Freund, Piroska, Piri		1914	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Rózsa		1924	/	Novi Sad
Freund, Vilmos		1878	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Fried, Éva	Child	1941	/	Subotica
Fried, Irén		1891	Sárok	Novi Sad
Fried, József		1889	Nitra	Novi Sad
Fried, Sarolta		1907	/	Subotica
Friedländer, Adél	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Friedländer, Irén		1897	/	Novi Sad
Friedländer, Jenő		1900	/	Bezdan
Friedländer, Pál		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Friedländer, Richard		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Friedländer, Teréz		1868	/	Bačka Topola
Friedländer, Terézia		1868	Bačka Topola	Novi Sad
Friedman, Bebi	Pupil	1928	Vrbas	Vrbas
Friedman, Béla		1920	Vrbas	Vrbas
Friedman, Borbála		1900	Bečej	Sombor
Friedman, Fanni		1854	Bistrița	Sombor
Friedman, Fanni		1886	/	Novi Sad
Friedman, Helen		1881	/	Novi Sad
Friedman, Henrietta		1884	Vrbas	Vrbas
Friedman, Ilona		1912	/	Novi Sad
Friedman, Ilona		1919	/	Novi Sad
Friedman, Jutka		1926	Vrbas	Vrbas
Friedman, Kata		1914	/	Novi Sad
Friedman, László		1925	Bezdan	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Friedman, László Leó		1906	/	Bečej
Friedman, Márton		1924	Vrbas	Vrbas
Friedman, Márton		unknown	/	Sombor
Friedman, Paula		unknown	/	Sombor
Friedman, Regina		1869	Kulpin	Kulpin
Friedman, Regina		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Friedman, Rudolf		1904	Novi Sad	/
Friedman, Sándor	Pupil	1928	Vrbas	Vrbas
Friedman, Sára		1894	Subotica	Subotica
Friedman, Szeréna		1896	Subotica	Subotica
Friedman, Teréz		1908	/	Bečej
Frisch, Klára		1907	Lugoj	Sombor
Frisch, Veronika	Pupil	1932	Osijek	Sombor
Fromer, Ágnes, Ági	Pupil	1929	/	Novi Sad
Fromer, Teréz		1910	/	Novi Sad
Fuchs, Aranka		1902	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fuchs, Bosko		1906	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fuchs, Jenő		1900	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fuchs, Katarina		1920	Bezdan	Bezdan
Fuchs, László		1912	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fuchs, Magda		1910	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fuchs, Pál		1914	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fuchs, Valéria, Vali		1910	/	Novi Sad
Fuchs, Zsófia		1874	/	Novi Sad
Fülöp, Erzsébet		1891	Sombor	Sombor
Fülöp, Iván, Dr.		1912	Budapest	Sombor
Fülöp, Lipót		1885	Győr	Sombor
Fürst, Edit	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fürst, Ferenc		1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Fürst, Júlia		1913	/	Novi Sad
Fürst, Klára		1881	/	Novi Sad
Fürst, Klára		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Fürst, Miklós		1921	Čantavir	Subotica
Fürst, Regina		1872	Ada	Čantavir
Fürst, Sándor		1879	/	Novi Sad
Fürst, Tibor	Pupil	1931	Čantavir	Čantavir
Fürst, Vilma		1874	Vrbas	Vrbas
Fusch, Ferenc		1899	/	Subotica
Fusch, Janka		1906	/	Subotica
Gábor, Béla	Industrialist	1875	/	Subotica
Gábor, Erzsébet	Housewife	1890	/	Bačka Topola
Gábor, Erzsébet	Saleswoman	1894	/	Bačka Topola
Gábor, Ilona	Housewife	1891	Szeged	Subotica
Gábor, Ilona	Housewife	1894	Bečej	Bečej
Gábor, Iván	Pupil	1927	Bečej	Bečej
Gábor, Judit	Housewife	1876	Virovitica	Sombor
Gábor, Sándor, Dr.	Medical doctor	1891	/	Bečej
Gábor, Szidónia	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Gajári, József, Dr.	Engineer	unknown	/	Sombor
Gál, István		1886	/	Novi Sad
Gál, Rudolf, Rezső	Lawyer	1880	Bezdan	Sombor
Gál, Zsigmond		1883	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Gangenmayer, Béla		1899	/	Novi Sad
Gangenmayer, Imre	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gáspár, Ilona	Housewife	1898	/	Subotica
Geiger, András		1879	Subotica	Subotica
Geiger, Elsa	Housewife	1888	Vienna	Subotica
Geiger, Erzsébet	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Geiger, Félix	Merchant	1874	/	Subotica
Geiger, Ilona	Housewife	1896	Bački Petrovac	Subotica
Geiger, Ilona	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Geiger, József	Merchant	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Geiger, József	Merchant	1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Geiger, Klára	Housewife	1913	Subotica	Subotica
Geiger, Laura	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Geiger, Lili	Housewife	1923	/	Subotica
Geiger, Ottó	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Subotica
Gergely, Mária	Housewife	1897	Ratkovo	Sombor
Gerő, Hajnalka	Housewife	1913	Subotica	Subotica
Gerő, Iván	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Gerő, Júlia	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gerő, Margit	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Gerő, Mór		1887	/	Novi Sad
Gerő, Mór's wife	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Gerő, Vilmos		1892	/	Novi Sad
Gerstl, Kata	Housewife	1866	/	Novi Sad
Gewürtz, Adolf	Industrialist	1887	Lendava	Sombor
Gewürtz, Ernő		1886	/	Sombor
Gewürtz, Éva	Housewife	1888	Sombor	Sombor
Gewürtz, Gizella	Housewife	1919	Zagreb	Sombor
Gewürtz, Hinko	Child	1940	Sombor	Sombor
Gewürtz, Karolina, Lili	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Gewürtz, Lili	Child	1940	/	Sombor
Gewürtz, Rivka, Rúthi	Housewife	1920	Ilok	Sombor
Gewürtz, Róbert	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor
Gewürtz, Rúth		1901	/	Sombor
Géza, Irén	Housewife	1886	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gingold, Salamon	Merchant	1870	/	Subotica
Gizkan, Endre	Pupil	1933	Kovin	Novi Sad
Gizkan, Irma	Housewife	1906	Vršac	Novi Sad
Gizkan, Márta	Pupil	1932	Kovin	Novi Sad
Glaser, Dóra	Child	1941	/	Subotica
Glaser, Izrael	Child	1942	/	Subotica
Glaser, Izrael's widow	Housewife	1881	/	Subotica
Glaser, Jenő, Eugen	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Glaser, Rózsa	Housewife	1917	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Glaser, Taube	Housewife	1914	/	Subotica
Glass, Edo		1883	Baja	Subotica
Glass, Flóra	Housewife	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Glied, Aliz	Pupil	1930	Zagreb	Subotica
Glied, Anna	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Glied, Ármin	Butcher	1890	Bački Breg	Subotica
Glied, Edit	Pupil	1935	Subotica	Subotica
Glied, Emma	Housewife	1898	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Glied, Etel	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Glied, Eugenia, Zseni	Housewife	1895	Katymár	Subotica
Glied, Gizella	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Glied, Gyula, Julius	Butcher	1874	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Glied, Heinrich, Hinko	Child	1940	Sombor	Sombor
Glied, Ida		1876	Dávod	Subotica
Glied, Johanna	Housewife	1850	/	Subotica
Glied, Lujza	Housewife	1883	Katymár	Subotica
Glied, Mária	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Glied, Paula	Housewife	1890	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Glied, Piroska	Housewife	1906	/	Subotica
Glied, Sándor	Merchant	1898	/	Subotica
Glied, Sarolta Rozália	Housewife	1875	Tovariševo	Bački Petrovac
Glied, Vilmos	Merchant	1872	Stanišić	Subotica
Glück, Ibolya	Housewife	1903	Bajmok	Subotica
Glück, István	Child	1937	Bajmok	Subotica
Glück, Mária	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Glück, Mór	Merchant	1861	Bajmok	Subotica
Goitein, Ilona	Housewife	1879	Subotica	Subotica
Goldarbeiter, Laura	Housewife	1871	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Goldberger, András	Pupil	1930	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Goldberger, András, Bandi		unknown	/	Čonoplja

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Goldberger, Borbála	Housewife	1916	Katymár	Subotica
Goldberger, Borbála, Boriska		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Goldberger, Dezső		1894	Pančevo	Sombor
Goldberger, Erzsébet	Housewife	1909	Șimleu Silvaniei	Subotica
Goldberger, Frigyes, Friedrich		1899	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Goldberger, Frigyes's wife	Housewife	1903	/	Čonoplja
Goldberger, Fülöp's wife	Housewife	1878	/	Subotica
Goldberger, Gyula, Julius	Child	1938	Katymár	Subotica
Goldberger, Judit	Child	1944	Subotica	Subotica
Goldberger, Lujza	Housewife	1893	Pančevo	Sombor
Goldberger, Matild	Housewife	1867	Stanišić	Sombor
Goldberger, Mihály	Merchant	1876	/	Subotica
Goldberger, Mihály's widow	Housewife	unknown	/	Čonoplja
Goldenthal, Berta	Housewife	1895	/	Novi Sad
Goldenthal, Ede		1893	/	Novi Sad
Goldenthal, Ilona	Housewife	1919	/	Novi Sad
Goldfan, Ernesztína	Housewife	1884	Srbobran	Sombor
Goldfan, Jolánka	Housewife	1889	Bačko Gradište	Sombor
Goldgruber, Klára	Housewife	1905	/	Subotica
Goldhamer, Éva	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldhamer, Ilona	Housewife	1908	Bezdan	Novi Sad
Goldhamer, László	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldhamer, Margit	Housewife	1910	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldman, Gyula, Julius		1896	Mali Idoš	Čonoplja
Goldman, Ibolya	Housewife	1900	/	Bačka Topola
Goldman, Ibolya	Pupil	1934	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Goldman, Irén	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Goldman, Kata	Pupil	1929	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Goldman, Magda	Housewife	1913	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldman, Mária	Housewife	1909	/	Bačka Topola
Goldman, Nándor		1889	/	Bačka Topola
Goldman, Rózsa	Housewife	1900	/	Bačka Topola
Goldner, Béla	Industrialist	1881	Subotica	/
Goldner, Ilona	Housewife	1889	Jánoshalma	Subotica
Goldner, Mihály	Industrialist	1890	Subotica	/
Goldner, Tamás	Pupil	1928	/	Subotica
Goldsmít, Malvina	Housewife	1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldstein, Árpád		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldstein, Gyula		1884	/	Bačka Topola
Goldstein, Gyula's wife	Housewife	1889	/	Bačka Topola
Goldstein, Ibolya	Housewife	1913	Kunbaja	Subotica
Goldstein, József	Merchant	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Goldstein, László	Furrier	1904	/	Subotica
Goldstein, Liliana	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Goldstein, Magda	Housewife	1910	/	Subotica
Goldstein, Márta	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Goldstein, Márton	Pupil	1928	/	Subotica
Goldstein, Miklós		1914	/	Bačka Topola
Goldstein, Tamás	Pupil	1932	/	Subotica
Goligher, Josefina		1893	/	Sombor
Gombo, Áron	Clerk	1920	/	Subotica
Gombo, Janka		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Gombo, Lajos		1884	/	Bačka Topola
Gombo, Sámuel	Baker	1890	/	Subotica
Gombo, Sámuel's wife	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Gombos, Blanka	Housewife	1903	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Gombos, Emma		1883	/	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Gombos, Emma	Housewife	1904	Sombor	Sombor
Gombos, Erzsébet	Seamstress	1906	Sombor	Sombor
Gombos, Ida	Housewife	1888	/	Subotica
Gombos, Ilona	Housewife	1873	Košice	Sombor
Gombos, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1896	Kikinda	Sombor
Gombos, Júlia	Housewife	1889	/	Sombor
Gombos, Lajos's widow	Housewife	1886	Novi Sad	/
Gombos, Lili	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Sombor
Gombos, Miklós		1898	/	Novi Sad
Gombos, Szeréna	Housewife	1866	Bečej	Sombor
Gombos, Szidónia, Szida	Housewife	1871	Bečej	Bečej
Gömöri, Berta	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica
Gömöri, Katalin	Housewife	1899	Subotica	Subotica
Gonda, Alfréd	Merchant	1893	/	Subotica
Gonda, Bella	Housewife	1917	/	Subotica
Gonda, Erzsébet	Housewife	1894	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Gonda, Erzsébet	Housewife	1903	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Gonda, György, Gyuri	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Gonda, Hugó Izidor	Merchant	1893	Erdut	Sombor
Gonda, Irma	Housewife	1880	Bačka Topola	Novi Sad
Gonda, Izidor	Retired clerk	1874	Békés	Novi Sad
Gonda, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1916	/	Subotica
Gonda, József	Engineer	1898	Erdut	Sombor
Gonda, Lulu	Child	1942	/	Subotica
Gondo, Ágnes		1923	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Gotlieb, Aranka	Housewife	1890	Pitvaros	Subotica
Gotlieb, Emil	Industrialist	1893	/	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gotlieb, Hilda	Housewife	1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Gotlieb, Nada	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gottesman, Albert	Merchant	1912	/	Subotica
Gottesman, Janka	Housewife	1880	Fertőszentmiklós	Subotica
Goulding, Hugó		1893	Erdut	Sombor
Goulding, József		1888	Erdut	Sombor
Gozonyi, Vilma	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grabinszky, Ibolya, Ibolyka	Housewife	1902	/	Sombor
Grabinszky, Jenő Iván		1894	Budapest	Sombor
Grabinszky, Mária Helga	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Grabinszky, Mór		unknown	/	Mali Idoš
Grabinszky, Vera		unknown	/	Sombor
Grad, Amália	Housewife	unknown	/	Novi Sad
Grad, Josefa	Housewife	1861	Subotica	Subotica
Grad, Terézia	Housewife	1867	Crna Bara	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Bebi	Housewife	1892	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Grin / Grün(n), Emma	Housewife	1907	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Grin / Grün(n), Éva	Pupil	1932	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Gizella	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Hedvig	Pupil	1935	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Heléna	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Irma	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Izidor		1906	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Grin / Grün(n), Jolán	Housewife	1914	/	Bačka Topola

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Grin / Grün(n), Kornélia (Petronella)	Housewife	1911	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Margit	Housewife	1905	Sremska Mitrovica	Novi Sad
Grin / Grün(n), Matild	Housewife	1904	/	Novi Sad
Grin / Grün(n), Noémi	Child	1939	/	Bačka Topola
Grin / Grün(n), Olga	Housewife	1908	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Róza	Housewife	1890	/	Subotica
Grin / Grün(n), Sándor	Pupil	1930	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Aladár	Merchant	1875	Harkány	Sombor
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, András	Merchant	1884	/	Subotica
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Đurđina	Pupil	1928	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Emil	Clerk	1897	Kikinda	Sombor
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Ilona	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Ilona	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Jolán	Housewife	1906	Pakrac	Sombor
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Júlia	Housewife	1878	Valkonya	Sombor
Grinbaum / Grünbaum, Nándor	Merchant	1876	/	Subotica
Grinberg / Grünberg, Róza	Housewife	1883	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Grinberger / Grünberger, Aranka	Housewife	1897	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Grinberger / Grünberger, Bertalan		1870	/	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Bertalan	Confectioner	1882	Szeged	Sombor
Grinberger / Grünberger, Blanka	Housewife	1884	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Grinberger / Grünberger, Ella	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Hajnalka	Housewife	1898	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Grinberger / Grünberger, Imre	Confectioner	1907	Sombor	Sombor
Grinberger / Grünberger, Iván	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, János		1882	/	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Katarina		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Lipót	Goldsmith	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Lívía	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Mígat		1900	/	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Olga	Housewife	1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinberger / Grünberger, Rozália	Housewife	1902	Kač	Novi Sad
Griner / Grün(n)er, Andor	Clerk	1886	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Griner / Grün(n)er, Anna	Housewife	1908	/	Subotica
Griner / Grün(n)er, Judit	Child	1938	/	Subotica
Griner / Grün(n)er, Miklós		1885	Vrbas	Vrbas
Griner / Grün(n)er, Miklós's daughter		1924	Vrbas	Vrbas
Griner / Grün(n)er, Miklós's wife	Housewife	1893	Vrbas	Vrbas
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Etel	Housewife	1897	Selenča	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Ferenc		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Hermann		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Hermina	Housewife	1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Irma	Housewife	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, László	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Márk	Baker	1887	Kulpin	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Miksa		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinfeld / Grünfeld, Sándor	Baker	1880	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grinwald / Grünwald, Cecília	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Grinwald / Grünwald, Eugénia, Zseni	Seamstress	1904	/	Subotica
Grinwald / Grünwald, Lipót	Merchant	1876	/	Subotica
Grinwald / Grünwald, Regina	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Grinwald / Grünwald, Tamás	Child	1943	Bajmok	Subotica
Gross, Ábrahám	Merchant	1889	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Novi Sad
Gross, Adél	Housewife	1903	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Sombor
Gross, Adolf	Cantor	1871	Bačko Gradište	Novi Sad
Gross, Adolf		1899	/	Novi Sad
Gross, Adolf		1900	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Antal		1874	/	Novi Sad
Gross, Berta	Saleswoman	1894	/	Kisač
Gross, Gizella	Housewife	1892	Mágocs	Sombor
Gross, Hermina	Housewife	1876	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Gross, Ignác	Merchant	1880	Kecel	Subotica
Gross, Ignác's wife	Housewife	1903	/	Novi Sad
Gross, Ilona	Housewife	1909	Senta	Kisač
Gross, Irén	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Janka	Housewife	1897	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gross, Josefa	Housewife	1862	/	Subotica
Gross, József	Pupil	1931	/	Subotica
Gross, József	Pupil	1935	Sombor	Sombor
Gross, József's widow		unknown	/	Sombor
Gross, Julianna	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Katarina, Kati	Housewife	1903	Nagyszokoly	Subotica
Gross, Kata, Kati	Saleswoman	1892	Kisač	Kisač
Gross, Klára		1922	Baja	Sombor
Gross, Lenke	Child	1943	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Manó		1885	/	Novi Sad
Gross, Mária	Pupil	1932	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Mihály	Laborer	1899	Tenja	Sombor
Gross, Mór	Merchant	1886	Bački Petrovac	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Gross, Mór's wife	Housewife	1858	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Mózes	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Norbert	Pupil	1935	Sombor	Sombor
Gross, Róza	Housewife	1874	Senta	Sombor
Gross, Róza	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Gross, Róza	Housewife	1902	Subotica	Sombor
Gross, Rozália	Housewife	1890	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Novi Sad
Gross, Rózsa	Housewife	1907	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Gross, Szeréna	Housewife	1889	Bački Petrovac	Sombor
Gross, Terézia		1895	/	Kisač
Gross, Vera	Housewife	1912	Sombor	Sombor
Gross, Vera	Child	1937	Senta	Kisač
Gross, Viktor		1876	/	Novi Sad
Gross, Vilma	Housewife	1879	Pančevo	Sombor
Gross, Vilmos	Clerk	1894	Bošnjaci	Novi Sad
Grossberger, Dávid	Merchant	1890	Bonyhád	Sombor
Grossberger, Ibolya	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Grossberger, Ignác	Industrialist	1901	Subotica	Subotica
Grossberger, Miriam	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Grossberger, Tamás	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Grossepeiss, Ilona	Housewife	1917	Csány	Novi Sad
Grossepeiss, Jeti	Housewife	1892	/	Novi Sad
Grossman, Alfréd	Pupil	1934	/	Subotica
Grossman, Fanni	Housewife	1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grossman, Ida		1909	/	Sombor
Grossman, Ilona	Housewife	1908	Žitište	Novi Sad
Grossman, Laura	Housewife	1874	/	Novi Sad
Grossman, Paula	Housewife	unknown	/	Sombor
Grossman, René		unknown	/	Sombor
Grossman, Simon		1884	/	Bačka Topola
Grossman, Tamás	Pupil	1936	Kumane	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Grossman, Vilmos, Dr.	Medical doctor	1896	Prhovo	Novi Sad
Grossman, Zsigmond, Zsiga	Engineer	1869	/	Novi Sad
Grossman, Zsigmond, Zsiga	Merchant	1892	Prhovo	Novi Sad
Gruber / Grüber, Gizella	Housewife	1890	Stanišić	Sombor
Gruber / Grüber, Lídia	Housewife	1900	Čenej	Sombor
Grubi, Gyula	Merchant	1860	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Grubi, Jakob's wife	Housewife	1890	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Grubi, Johanna	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grubi, Laura	Housewife	1880	Futog	Novi Sad
Grubi, Margit	Housewife	1901	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Grubi, Rudolf, Dr.	Medical doctor	1867	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Grubor, Ilona	Housewife	1918	/	Novi Sad
Guldental, Ede		1893	/	Novi Sad
Günz, Aranka	Housewife	1880	Beograd	Novi Sad
Günz, Aranka	Pupil	1932	Mol	Subotica
Günz, Bernát	Tinsmith	1897	Szentendre	Sombor
Günz, Eszter	Housewife	1916	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Günz, Hilda	Housewife	1899	Senta	Subotica
Günz, Izabella	Housewife	1910	/	Subotica
Günz, Judit	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Günz, Márta	Student	1925	Sombor	Sombor
Günz, Mózes Mór	Teacher	1886	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Günz, Regina	Housewife	1902	Hercegszántó	Sombor
Günz Epstein, Blanka		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gus, Aranka	Housewife	1880	/	Novi Sad
Gussman, Aranka	Housewife	1892	Ostojićevo	Novi Sad
Gussman, Berta	Housewife	1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gussman, Edit	Housewife	1872	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Gussman, Emerik	Engineer	1890	Sremska Mitrovica	Novi Sad
Gussman, Imre		1906	Temerin	Sombor
Gussman, István, Dr.	Lawyer	1905	Crişeni	Sombor
Gussman, Josefina	Housewife	1883	Jermenovci	Novi Sad
Gussman, József	Economist	1872	Kunbaja	Sombor
Gussman, József	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Gussman, Julianna	Housewife	1872	Subotica	Sombor
Gussman, Lajos's widow	Housewife	1862	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gussman, Lora	Housewife	1880	Temerin	Sombor
Guttman, András	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Guttman, Flóra		1882	/	Sombor
Guttman, Gizella	Housewife	1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Guttman, Ilona	Housewife	1890	Eriu-Meţeņ	Novi Sad
Guttman, István	Pupil	1927	/	Subotica
Guttman, Jakab		1870	Kisač	Bezdan
Guttman, Johanna	Housewife	1914	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Guttman, József		1884	Bajmok	Sombor
Guttman, József	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Sombor
Guttman, Klára	Housewife	1919	Sombor	Novi Sad
Guttman, László		1914	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Guttman, Lipót		1876	/	Kucura
Guttman, Magda	Housewife	1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Guttman, Márton		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Guttman, Paula		1871	Tvrdošín	Bezdan
Guttman, Róza	Housewife	1898	/	Subotica
Guttman, Sándor	Freight forwarder	1885	Kisač	Novi Sad
Guttman, Sarolta	Housewife	1887	Martjanci	Novi Sad
Guttman, Szeréna	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Gyenes, Mária		1920	Bezdan	Bezdan
György, Imre, Dr.	Lawyer	1891	Subotica	Subotica
György, Mátvás, Dr.	Pharmacist	1897	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
György, Péter	Pupil	1926	/	Subotica
György, Renée	Housewife	1897	/	Subotica
Ha(a)s(s), Anna		1869	Mohács	Sombor
Ha(a)s(s), Anna		1889	/	Novi Sad
Ha(a)s(s), Edmund, Ödön		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ha(a)s(s), Flóra		1877	/	Novi Sad
Ha(a)s(s), Frederik		1907	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ha(a)s(s), József, Dr.		1865	/	Novi Sad
Ha(a)s(s), Magdolna		1921	Sombor	Sombor
Ha(a)s(s), Regina		1879	/	Novi Sad
Ha(a)s(s), Sándor		1890	Voganj	Sombor
Ha(a)s(s), Sarolta		1890	Stanišić	Sombor
Haase, Ede		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Haberfeld, József		1885	Sombor	Novi Sad
Haberfeld, József		1886	Novi Sad	Sombor
Haberfeld, Rózsa		1892	Baja	Novi Sad
Haberfeld, Rózsa, Rózsi		1894	Lipar	Sombor
Hacker, Béla		1901	Kovačica	Novi Sad
Hacker, Ernest, Ernő		1907	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hacker, Ilona		1900	/	Bačka Topola
Hacker, Imre		1924	/	Bačka Topola
Hacker, Kata		1896	/	Novi Sad
Hacker, László		1922	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hacker, Míra	Pupil	1935	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hahn, János	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Hahn, Malvina		1879	/	Novi Sad
Hahn, Mini		1870	/	Novi Sad
Hahn, Rózsa, Rózsi		1895	Bački Brestovac	Subotica
Hahn, Vilma		1883	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Hai, Anna		1923	Baja	Sombor
Hai, Ella		1904	/	Subotica
Hai, Gizella		1900	Prešov	Sombor
Hai, Gyula		1897	Sombor	Sombor
Hai, Irén		1900	Apatin	Sombor
Hai, Irén		1904	Apatin	Sombor
Hai, Janka		1873	/	Sombor
Hai, József		1904	Sombor	Sombor
Hai, Pál		1911	Sombor	Sombor
Hai, Regina		1874	/	Subotica
Hajdu, Alfréd	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hajdu, Jolán, Joli	Pupil	1930	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Hajdu, Mimi	Pupil	1933	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Hajdu, Rózsa, Rózsi		1908	Vrdnik	Novi Sad
Hajdu, Sándor, Dr.		1895	Crvenka	Čonoplja
Hajdu, Sándor's wife		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Hajdu, Saša	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hajdu, Tibor		1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hajduska, Ágnes	Pupil	1932	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, András	Pupil	1932	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Hajduska, Béla		1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Hajduska, Béla	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Hajduska, Benjámín		1860	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Ida		1901	Subotica	Subotica
Hajduska, Ida		1901	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Ignác		1916	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Imre	Pupil	1935	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Irén		1912	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Johanna		unknown	Tovariševo	Tovariševo
Hajduska, József		unknown	Tovariševo	Tovariševo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Hajduska, Lajos		1903	/	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Öcsi		unknown	Tovariševo	Tovariševo
Hajduska, Rózsa		1864	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Rózsa		1880	/	Bačka Topola
Hajduska, Rózsa		1907	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Hajduska, Rózsa		unknown	Tovariševo	Tovariševo
Hajduska, Sándor	Pupil	1936	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Hajduska, Teréz	Child	1937	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajnal, Ilona		1909	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Hajnal, János		1886	/	Bačka Topola
Hajon, Leon		1899	Sarajevo	Novi Sad
Hajon, Leon's wife		1903	/	Novi Sad
Hajós, Béla, Dr.		1898	Subotica	Subotica
Hajós, Imre		1884	/	Novi Sad
Hajós, Izidor		1885	Chişoda	Sombor
Hajós, Klára		1893	Osor	Sombor
Hajós, Klára		1894	/	Novi Sad
Halász, Erna		1892	Brčko	Novi Sad
Halász, Kálmán		1884	/	Novi Sad
Halász, Lina		1872	Senta	Novi Sad
Halász, Nándor		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Halász, Olga		1896	/	Novi Sad
Halberot, Ignác's wife		1862	/	Novi Sad
Halbrohr, Dezső		1876	/	Subotica
Halbrohr, Ella		1895	/	Subotica
Halbrohr, Ignác		1859	Dunavecse	Sombor
Halbrohr, Mór		1893	Subotica	Subotica
Haller, Klára		1906	/	Novi Sad
Haller, Vera	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Halmai, Ede		1864	/	Novi Sad
Halmai, Eszter, Eszti		1884	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Halmi, Ernő's sister		1870	/	Novi Sad
Halmos, Ernő		1881	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Halmos, Rózsa		1890	/	Novi Sad
Halpern, Jás		1895	Zagreb	Novi Sad
Halpern, Valéria		1902	Zagreb	Novi Sad
Hamburg, Gizella		1898	Hercegszántó	Sombor
Hamburger, Klára		1906	Szeged	Subotica
Händel, Berta		1890	/	Novi Sad
Händel, Nátán		1887	Hrubieszów	Novi Sad
Handl, Ila		1912	/	Novi Sad
Handl, Lili		1909	/	Novi Sad
Handl, Olga		1887	Temerin	Novi Sad
Handler, Anna		1920	Novi Bečej	Novi Sad
Handler, Borbála, Boriska		1906	/	Novi Sad
Handler, Drago	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Handler, Etel		1878	Sremska Mitrovica	Novi Sad
Handler, Gyula		1875	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Handler, Ilona, Ilus		1916	/	Novi Sad
Handler, Lázár		1880	Mošorin	Novi Sad
Handler, Léla		1902	Ruma	Novi Sad
Handler, Lili		1914	/	Novi Sad
Handler, Márton		1876	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Handler, Miksa		1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Handler, Olga		1890	/	Novi Sad
Handler, Olga	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Handler, Simon		1865	Savino Selo	Novi Sad
Handler, Zsigmond, Sigmund		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Harmat, Eta, Etel		1886	Jánoshalma	Subotica
Harmat, Ignác		1884	Bečej	Subotica
Has(s)er, Árpád		1906	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Has(s)er, Josefina		1910	/	Novi Sad
Has(s)er, Mira	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hauer, Ferenc		1904	/	Subotica
Hauer, Miklós		1904	/	Subotica
Hauser, Adolf		1865	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Hauser, Blanka		1902	Sombor	Sombor
Hauser, Dezső		1886	/	Bačka Topola
Hauser, Emma		1902	/	Subotica
Hauser, Gizella		1882	Subotica	Subotica
Hauser, Josefina		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Hauser, László	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Hauser, Ludwig		1869	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Hauser, Miklós		1926	/	Subotica
Hauser, Pál		1914	Szeged	Sombor
Hauser, Rózsa		1890	Bačka Topola	/
Hauser, Sámuel		1894	Ratkovo	Sombor
Havas, Emil, Dr.		1884	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Havas, György		1923	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Havas, Jenő		1889	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Havas, Paula		1869	/	Subotica
Havas, Piroska		1906	/	Subotica
Hazanovits / Hazanović, Mihály		1910	/	Novi Sad
Hecht, Ella		1916	/	Novi Sad
Hefter, Regina		1906	Vrbas	Vrbas
Hefter, Róza		1892	/	Subotica
Hefter, Rózsa, Rózsika	Pupil	1935	Vrbas	Vrbas
Hefter, Sámuel		1890	/	Subotica
Hefter, Sándor		unknown	/	Vrbas
Hegedűs, László's widow		1874	/	Novi Sad
Hegedűs, Leó		1891	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Heiler, András	Pupil	1929	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Heim, Alfréd, Dr.		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Heim, Béla, Dr.		1892	/	Novi Sad
Heim, Flóra		1886	/	Novi Sad
Heim, Gyula		1881	/	Novi Sad
Heis(s)ler, Benő		1877	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Ella		1888	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Gáspár		1880	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Izidor		1882	Subotica	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, József		1874	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Margit		1905	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Mária		1884	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Regina		1868	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Sára, Sári		1880	/	Subotica
Heis(s)ler, Sarolta		1896	Nagykanizsa	Subotica
Heksner, Sámuel, Samu		1878	AsAda	Sombor
Heksner, Sarolta		1883	/	Sombor
Helenberg, Adél	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Helenberg, Elsa		1898	/	Novi Sad
Helenberg, Illés	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Heller, Erzsébet		1906	/	Subotica
Heller, Gizella, Giza		1884	/	Novi Sad
Heller, Janka		1879	Mol	Bačka Topola
Heller, Jónás		1880	/	Bačka Topola
Heller, Júlia		1869	Mol	Bačka Topola
Heller, Margit		1899	/	Subotica
Heller, Róza		1916	Vrbas	Vrbas
Heller, Sándor's wife		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Herbst, Berta		unknown	/	Bečej
Hered, Hermann		1877	/	Novi Sad
Herman, Gizella, Giza		1880	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Herman, Hugó		1925	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herman, Ignác		1876	Subotica	Subotica
Herman, Ignác		unknown	Sombor	Sombor
Herman, Károly		1925	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Herman, Olga		1887	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Herman, Teréz		1893	Senta	Subotica
Herrnhuter, Lajos		1860	Kupusina	Kupusina
Herskowitz / Heršković, Ábrahám		1920	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Cecília		1896	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Imre	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Izidor		1897	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Jakab		1920	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Mózes	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Nanci		1864	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Herskowitz / Heršković, Sándor		1874	Nová Stráž	Sombor
Hertzberger, László		1911	Bezdan	Kula
Herz, Simon		1894	Subotica	Subotica
Herzl, Anna		1912	Subotica	Subotica
Herzl, Borbála, Boriska		1925	/	Novi Sad
Herzl, Erzsébet		1902	Crišeni	Sombor
Herzl, Éva		1926	Novi Sad	Subotica
Herzl, Hermina		1870	Sombor	Sombor
Herzl, Ilona		1874	/	Subotica
Herzl, Ilona		1886	/	Novi Sad
Herzl, Mária		1863	Bajša	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Herzl, Mihály		1899	Sombor	Sombor
Herzl, Miksa		1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Herzl, Róza, Rózi		1925	/	Novi Sad
Herzl, Simon		1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Herzl, Simon		1894	/	Subotica
Herzl, Vilmos		1872	<i>Jerusalem</i>	Sombor
Herzog, Ernő, Dr.		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Herzog, Éva	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Herzog, Franciska		1878	/	Subotica
Herzog, Irén		1909	Tompa	Subotica
Herzog, Irina		1894	Sombor	Sombor
Herzog, Jakab		1868	/	Subotica
Herzog, Kata, Kati		1874	/	Subotica
Herzog, Klára		1914	Subotica	Subotica
Herzog, László		1883	Subotica	Subotica
Herzog, Lipót		1893	Obrovac	Sombor
Herzog, Mihály		unknown	/	Bečej
Herzog, Móric, Moritz		1871	Obrovac	Subotica
Herzog, Péter	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Herzog, Rózsa Erzsébet		1901	Bajmok	Subotica
Herzog, Teréz		1916	/	Novi Sad
Hesser, Erzsébet		1896	Baja	Subotica
Hesser, Ibolya		1904	/	Subotica
Hesser, Jenő		1885	Kanjiža	Subotica
Hesser, Jenő, Eugen		1874	/	Subotica
Hesser, Jolán		1899	/	Subotica
Hesser, Júlia		1888	Hida	Subotica
Hesser, Karolina		1876	/	Subotica
Hesser, László		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hilfreich, Lajos		1895	Siklós	Sombor
Hilfreich, Ottó		1924	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Hirn, Sarolta		1882	/	Bačka Topola
Hirsch, Berta		1891	/	Novi Sad
Hirsch, Erzsébet		1884	Subotica	Subotica
Hirsch, Ilona		1905	Subotica	Sombor
Hirsch, István		1917	Szeged	Sombor
Hirsch, János		1926	Subotica	Sombor
Hirsch, Jenő, Eugen		1889	/	Sombor
Hirsch, Jenő, Eugen		1889	/	Novi Sad
Hirsch, Jónás		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Hirsch, László		1897	Subotica	Sombor
Hirsch, Miksa, Dr.		1894	Subotica	Subotica
Hirsch, Mira	Child	1937	Sombor	Sombor
Hirsch, Nina		1886	/	Subotica
Hirsch, Rózsa, Rózsi		1902	Subotica	Subotica
Hirsch, Szófia		1894	Budisava	Sombor
Hirsch, Szófia, Szófi		1896	/	Novi Sad
Hirschbein, Eugenia, Zseni		1888	Vienna	Novi Sad
Hirschenhauser, Magda		1916	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Hirschenhausser, Ede	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hirschfeld, Berta		1894	/	Novi Sad
Hirschfeld, Berta		unknown	/	Subotica
Hirschfeld, Elsa		1892	/	Novi Sad
Hirschfeld, Elvira		1908	Karavukovo	Karavukovo
Hirschfeld, Géza		1880	Karavukovo	Karavukovo
Hirschfeld, Gizella		1876	Karavukovo	Karavukovo
Hirschfeld, Gyula		1917	Karavukovo	Sombor
Hirschfeld, Illés's son		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Hirschfeld, Illés's widow		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Hirschfeld, Júlia		1914	Gložan	Novi Sad
Hirschfeld, Kata, Kati	Child	1937	Sonta	Sonta
Hirschfeld, Lipót		1881	Sonta	Sonta
Hirschfeld, Sándor		1888	/	Bačka Topola
Hirschfeld, Sándor, Dr.		1896	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Hirschfeld, Dr. Sándor's wife		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Hirschfeld, Sándor, Dr.		1912	Karavukovo	Karavukovo
Hirschfeld, Zelma		1890	Sonta	Sonta
Hirschl, Berta		unknown	/	Vrbas
Hirschl, Dávid		1858	Bačko Gradište	Novi Sad
Hirschl, Dezső		1901	Pécs	Bečej
Hirschl, György	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hirschl, László's widow		1878	/	Novi Sad
Hirschl, Marianna Teréz	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hirschl, Rozália		1895	Kula	Kula
Hirschl, Rózsa		1903	Győr	Novi Sad
Hirschl, Rózsa		1908	Subotica	Subotica
Hirschl, Sámuel		1871	Bačko Gradište	Novi Sad
Hirth, Aliz		1894	Bajmok	Subotica
Hirth, Ferenc, Dr.		1882	Subotica	Subotica
Hirth, Greta, Margit	Pupil	1927	/	Novi Sad
Hirth, Gyula, Julius		1880	/	Novi Sad
Hirth, Herminá's child	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hirth, Regina		1909	/	Novi Sad
Hirth, Róza		1904	/	Novi Sad
Hirth, Rózsa, Rózsika		1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Hirth, Rózsa's daughter	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hochberg, Iván		1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hochberg, Jakab		1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hochberg, Paula		1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Anna		1898	Sombor	Bačka Palanka
Hoffman, Anna		1921	/	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Aranka		1901	/	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Bernát		1880	/	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Cecília	Pupil	1932	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Hoffman, Ellen	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Elsa	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Ilona		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Hoffman, Klára		1925	/	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Magda	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Margit	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Miklós		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Hoffman, Mira		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Nátán		1889	Pivnice	Bačka Palanka
Hoffman, Nátán		1900	Ruma	Bačka Palanka
Hoffman, Pepi		1884	/	Novi Sad
Hoffman, Sarolta		1865	Bajša	Sombor
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Aranka		1894	Budapest	Sombor
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Artúr József, Dr.		1890	Subotica	Subotica
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Ella		1902	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Ilona		1897	Bečej	Bečej
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Irma		1903	Maglaj	Čonoplja

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Jenő, Eugen		1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Johanna		1877	Becsehely	Subotica
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Josefina		1902	Maglaj	Čonoplja
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Júlia		1918	/	Subotica
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Lajcsó		1865	Säveni	Čonoplja
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Magda		1900	Subotica	Subotica
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Mór		1887	Sombor	Sombor
Hol(l)änder / Hol(l)ender, Vilmos		1895	Bečej	Bečej
Hölczl, Ilona		1886	/	Novi Sad
Hölczl, Simon		1874	/	Novi Sad
Holitscher, Hedvig	Pupil	1929	Budapest	Novi Sad
Holzer, Eszter		1895	Mol	Bačko Gradište
Holzer, Irina		1872	Nagykanizsa	Sombor
Holzer, Márton		1869	Eger	Sombor
Hönig, Erzsébet		1900	Szolnok	Sombor
Hönig, Izsák		1897	Senta	Sombor
Hönig, Sándor		1891	Bečej	Bečej
Horowitz, Aranka		1887	/	Subotica
Horowitz, Lipót		1872	/	Subotica
Horowitz, Paula		1892	Subotica	Subotica
Horowitz, Róza		1884	/	Subotica
Horowitz, Szidónia		1894	Vrbas	Vrbas
Horthy, Aladár		1900	/	Subotica
Horthy, Henrik	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Horthy, Viola		1899	Donja Dubrava	Subotica
Hortstein, Szabina		1919	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Horváth, András's widow		1884	/	Subotica
Horváth, Heléna, Hena		1883	Uzhhorod	Bečej
Horváth, Ilona		1900	/	Bačka Topola
Horváth, Lívia	Pupil	1936	Beograd	Subotica
Horváth, Mira		1909	/	Subotica
Horváth, Regina		1907	Beograd	Subotica
Horváth, Sarolta		1889	Čurug	Novi Sad
Hubai, Irén		1910	Kula	Kula
Hubai, Iván	Child	1939	Zagreb	Kula
Huber, Ilona		1902	/	Novi Sad
Huber, Péter	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Huszár, Irma		1886	/	Subotica
Huszár, Ödön		1895	/	Novi Sad
Huszár, Olga		1896	/	Novi Sad
Huszár, Teréz		1854	/	Subotica
Huszit, Sára, Sári		1903	/	Novi Sad
Hütter, Árpád		1898	Stryi	Subotica
Immergut, Judit	Child	1941	Subotica	/
Imre, Hermina	Housewife	1890	Bač	Bač
Imre, Izidor		1881	HoMola	Bač
Imre, Izidor		unknown	/	Subotica
Imre, László		1911	Bač	Bač
Imre, Péter, Peti	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Imre, Tamás, Tomi	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Imre, Vera	Housewife	1915	Bač	Bač
Imre, Vera	Housewife	1918	/	Novi Sad
Indig, Ottó's mother	Housewife	1874	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Indig, Ottó		1899	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Indig, Ottó's wife	Housewife	1904	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Indig, Ottó's son	Child	1939	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Ingus, Edit, Editte	Housewife	1909/1910	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Ingus, Emil	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Ingus, Eugenia, Zseni	Housewife	1880/1881	Čonoplja	Subotica
Ingus, Gyula	Winegrower	1864	Bácsalmás	Subotica
Ingus, Júlia, Justina	Housewife	1882	Prunișor	Subotica
Ingus, Lipót	Winegrower	1878	Madaras	Subotica
Ingus, Margit	Housewife	1900	/	Subotica
Ingus, Margit	Housewife	1903	Madaras	Subotica
Ingus, Pál	Pupil	1931	/	Subotica
Ingus, Szeréna, Seren	Housewife	1918	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Ingus, Tamás	Pupil	1928 /1929	Subotica	Subotica
Ingus, Vilmos	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Subotica
Iritz, Erika	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Iritz, Eta, Etel	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Iritz, Ivánka	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Iritz, János		1885	/	Novi Sad
Iritz, Jenő, Eugen		1887	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Iritz, Johanna	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Iritz, Malvina		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Ivanov, Péter	Laborer	1898	/	Novi Sad
Izrael, Béla	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izrael, Hajnalka	Housewife	1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izrael, Hajnalka	Housewife	1918	/	Novi Sad
Izrael, Hajnalka's son	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Izrael, Jakab	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izrael, Klára	Child	1940	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izrael, Mihály	Merchant	1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izrael, Rivka	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Izrael, Rudolf's widow	Housewife	1869	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Izrael, Wolf		1908	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izsák, Emma	Housewife	1898	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izsák, Éva	Housewife	1887	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izsák, Julianna	Housewife	1922	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izsák, Károly		1920	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Izsák, Katalin	Housewife	1890	Sofia	Sombor
Jafa, Benjámín		1894	/	Bačka Palanka
Jajteles, Irma	Housewife	1878	Budapest	Sombor
Jakab, Benjámín	Annuitant	1874	Tarnow	Novi Sad
Jakab, Etel	Housewife	1872	Szeged	Novi Sad
Jakab, Katarina	Housewife	1907	Batočina	Novi Sad
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Dezső		1908	Vrbas	Vrbas
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Etel	Housewife	1873	/	Novi Sad
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Ilona		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Jenő, Eugen		1914	Vrbas	Vrbas
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Sára, Sári		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Simon		1896	Vrbas	Vrbas
Jakobovits / Jakobović, Simon's wife	Housewife	unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Janovits / Janović, Adolf	Merchant	1879	/	Subotica
Janovits / Janović, Laura	Housewife	1862	Sombor	Sombor
Jelenik, Gizella	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Jelenik, Hermann		1871	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Jelenik, Izidor		1882	/	Novi Sad
Jelenik, József	Engineer	1884	/	Subotica
Jelenik, Rózsa	Housewife	1880	/	Novi Sad
Jelenik, Vilmos		1862	/	Novi Sad
Jelinek, Blanka	Housewife	1914	Mágocs	Subotica
Jelinek, Ervin	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Jelinek, Eszter	Housewife	1897	/	Subotica
Jelinek, György	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Jelinek, Ilona	Housewife	1890	Novi Sad	Subotica
Jelinek, Irén	Housewife	1907	/	Subotica
Jelinek, József	Merchant	1870	/	Subotica
Jelinek, Miksa	Dental technician	1897	/	Subotica
Jelinek, Róza	Housewife	1875	/	Subotica
Jermovits / Jermović, Albert		1897	Vrdnik	Novi Sad
Jermovits / Jermović, Kata	Housewife	1901	/	Novi Sad
József, Klára	Housewife	1898	Bajmok	Bajmok
Kádas, Ignác	Teacher	1879	/	Subotica
Kádas, Péter	Engineer	1914	/	Subotica
Kádas, Zsóka	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Kadelburg, Ignác	Merchant	1892	/	Novi Sad
Kadelburg, Jolán	Housewife	1907	/	Novi Sad
Kadusa, Janka	Housewife	1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kadusa, Klára	Housewife	1922	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kadusa, Márta	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kadusa, Mihály		1892	/	Novi Sad
Kahan, Aliz	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Kahan, Damián	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahan, Etel	Housewife	1907	/	Subotica
Kahan, Hedvig	Pupil	1935	/	Subotica
Kahan, Izidor	Pupil	1932	/	Subotica
Kahan, Judit	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kahan, Julianna	Housewife	1913	/	Novi Sad
Kahn, Éva, Évi	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Fülöp	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Fülöp	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Gabriella	Housewife	1904	/	Novi Sad
Kahn, Olga	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Sándor	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Sarolta	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Szófia	Housewife	1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kahn, Tibor	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kaiser, Mária	Housewife	1871	Stara Moravica	Novi Sad
Káldor, Eszter	Housewife	1878	Bačka Palanka	Sombor
Káldor, Zsigmond	Merchant	1887	Futog	Novi Sad
Kálmán, Erzsébet	Housewife	1904	/	Subotica
Kálmán, Erzsébet	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kálmán, Ferenc	Traveling salesman	1897	Bečej	Bečej
Kálmán, Frida	Housewife	1872	Bečej	Bečej
Kalmár, Anna	Housewife	1914	Subotica	Subotica
Kalmár, Dániel Dávid		1872	Bečej	Bečej
Kalmár, Etel	Housewife	1872	/	Subotica
Kalmár, Gizella	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Kalmár, Gizella	Insurance company representative	1882	/	Subotica
Kalmár, István	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Kalmár, Mária	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Kalmár, Velimir, Dr.	Lawyer	1884	/	Subotica
Kalta, Rózsa	Housewife	1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kalyn, Irén	Housewife	1883	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Kántor, Jenő József	Electrician	1904	Sombor	Sombor
Kapf, Ilona	Housewife	1907	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Kapf, Miksa	Clerk	1902	Bačinci	Bački Petrovac

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kapf, Rózsa, Rózsi	Pupil	1932	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Kardos, Elsa	Housewife	1894	Kaposvár	Subotica
Kardos, Jenő, Eugen		1876	/	Novi Sad
Kardos, Márta	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Karsai, Borbála	Housewife	1901	Subotica	Subotica
Karsai, Mária	Housewife	1878	/	Subotica
Kassovitz, Angéla	Housewife	1872	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kassovitz, Ida	Housewife	1886	Budapest	Novi Sad
Kassovitz, Lili	Housewife	1900	Budapest	Novi Sad
Kassovitz, Miksa	Bank manager	1877	Kanjiža	Novi Sad
Kassovitz, Szidónia	Housewife	1874	/	Novi Sad
Kasticher, Elsa	Housewife	1903	Ilok	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kasticher, Hilda	Housewife	1912	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kasticher, Simon	Merchant	1885	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kasticher, Vera, Verica	Pupil	1936	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kasticher, Vlatko	Pupil	1936	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Katana, Piroska	Housewife	1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Katona, Aranka	Housewife	1899	Vrbanja	Subotica
Katona, Sándor	Industrialist	1895	Erdőtelek	Subotica
Katski, Béla		1860	/	Bačka Palanka
Katski, Éva, Évike	Housewife	1890	/	Bačka Palanka
Katz, Erzsébet, Bözsi	Housewife	1901	/	Subotica
Katz, Emil	Tailor	1894	/	Subotica
Katz, Éva	Pupil	1934	/	Subotica
Katz, Regina	Housewife	1898	/	Subotica
Katzav, Heléna	Housewife	1880	/	Novi Sad
Katzav, Júlia	Housewife	1880	/	Novi Sad
Kaufer, György	Pupil	1931	/	Subotica
Kaufer, Klára	Housewife	1908	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kaufman, Ábrahám	Baker	1870	Budapest	Novi Sad
Kaufman, András	Merchant	1907	Subotica	Subotica
Kaufman, Angéla	Housewife	1872	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kaufman, Cecília	Housewife	1875	Kiskőrös	Subotica
Kaufman, Erzsébet	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Kaufman, Etel	Housewife	1888	Sonta	Sombor
Kaufman, Frida	Housewife	1898	Čurug	Sombor
Kaufman, Géza		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Kaufman, Géza's daughter		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Kaufman, Géza's son		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Kaufman, György	Photographer	1924	/	Subotica
Kaufman, Ida	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Kaufman, Ignác		1859	Bački Breg	Sombor
Kaufman, János		1924	Sombor	Sombor
Kaufman, József	Feather merchant	1899	/	Sombor
Kaufman, Júlia	Pupil	1927	Sombor	Sombor
Kaufman, Lajos	Bookbinder	1892	Sombor	Sombor
Kaufman, Miklós		1924	/	Sombor
Kaufman, Rozália	Housewife	1870	Felsőszentiván	Sombor
Kaufman, Sándor		1858	Bački Breg	Sombor
Keil, Aranka	Housewife	1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keil, Erzsébet	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Keil, Iván	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keil, Judit	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keil, Kelly	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keiner, Dezső, Dr.	Medical doctor	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keiner, Miksa's widow		1866	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kelcsi, Margit	Housewife	1895	Stanišić	Sombor
Kelemen, József	Grain merchant	1882	Szigetvár	Sombor
Kelemen, József		1889	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kelemen, Julianna	Housewife	1889	/	Novi Sad
Kelemen, Magda	Housewife	1915	Vienna	Sombor
Kelemen, Olga	Housewife	1892	Bačka Palanka	Sombor
Kelemen, Pál	Clerk	1918	Vienna	Sombor
Kelert, Anna	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Kelert, Éva	Teacher	1911	/	Subotica
Keller, András	Pupil	1929	/	Novi Sad
Keller, Elsa	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Keller, Elvira	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Keller, Elvira	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keller, Ervin	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keller, Ervin	Child	1938	/	Subotica
Keller, Etel	Housewife	1878	/	Subotica
Keller, Hinko		1894	/	Novi Sad
Keller, Ignác	Merchant	1875	Čonoplja	Novi Sad
Keller, Irén	Housewife	1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keller, Irén	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keller, Izidor	Tailor	1912	/	Subotica
Keller, József		1884	/	Novi Sad
Keller, Léla	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keller, Mira	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Keller, Rózsa	Housewife	1918	/	Subotica
Keller, Rózsa, Rózsika	Housewife	1914	/	Novi Sad
Keller, Vojko	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kellner, Kálmán	Traveling salesman	1884	Čurug	Novi Sad
Kellner, Kata, Kati		1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kellner, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kemény, Alfréd		1909	/	Novi Sad
Kemény, András, Bandi	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kemény, Anna	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kemény, Árpád		1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kemény, Gabriella	Housewife	1873	/	Subotica
Kemény, Gyula	Merchant	1886	Szirák	Subotica
Kemény, Irina	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Kemény, Irma	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kemény, Soma, Dr.	Medical doctor	1879	/	Novi Sad
Kemény, Dr. Soma's widow	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Kempf, Oszkár, Dr.	Lawyer	1887	/	Sombor
Keni, Margit	Housewife	1894	Baja	Sombor
Kepin, Leó	Bank clerk	1893	Vienna	Subotica
Kerényi, Ágnes	Pupil	1929	Sombor	Sombor
Kerényi, Borbála, Boriska	Housewife	1911	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Kerényi, Endre	Pharmacist	1910	Sombor	Sombor
Kerényi, Flóra	Housewife	1879	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Kerényi, Janka	Housewife	1872	Köteles	Novi Sad
Kerényi, Jenő, Eugen	Economist	1868	Köteles	Novi Sad
Kerényi, Margit	Housewife	1920	Sombor	Sombor
Kerényi, Sándor	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor
Kerényi, Tibor	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kerpel, Lajos	Merchant	1866	/	Subotica
Kerschner, Béla	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kerschner, Lorna	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kertész, Fanni	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Kertész, Imre		1914	/	Mali Iđoš
Kertész, János	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kertész, Luca, Luci	Housewife	1890	/	Novi Sad
Kertész, Mór's wife	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Kertész, Sámuel	Professor	1882	Makó	Subotica
Kertész, Sámuel		1889	/	Novi Sad
Kertész, Sándor		1884	/	Mali Iđoš
Kertész, Sára, Sári		1916	/	Mali Iđoš

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kessler, Ágnes	Housewife	1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kessler, Ignác		1899	Našice	Sombor
Kessler, József	Merchant	1885	/	Novi Sad
Kessler, Károly	Sales agent	1899	Sombor	Sombor
Kessler, Kata, Katinka	Housewife	1919	/	Novi Sad
Kessler, Margit	Housewife	1888	Budapest	Novi Sad
Kessler, Oszkár	Merchant	1915	/	Novi Sad
Kessler, Saša	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kessler, Szidónia	Housewife	1872	Sombor	Sombor
Kessler, Szidónia	Housewife	1878	Sombor	Subotica
Kessler, Tamás	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kessler, Vera	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kimmel, Friderika	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kirschner, Cecília	Housewife	1880	Hercegszántó	Sombor
Kirschner, Mihály	Locksmith	1878	Gelu	Sombor
Kisgeci, Illés		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Kiss, Anna	Housewife	1920	/	Subotica
Kiss, Edit	Clerk	1920	Vršac	Novi Sad
Kiss, Edit	Pupil	1928	/	Subotica
Kiss, Erzsébet	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Kiss, István	Dentist	1909	Paks	Sombor
Kiss, Jenő, Eugen	Photographer	1884	Dunaújváros	Sombor
Kiss, Jolán	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Kiss, Jolánka	Housewife	1887	/	Sombor
Kiss, Kata, Katinka	Housewife	1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kiss, Miksa	Merchant	1889	/	Subotica
Kiss, Oszkár		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kiss, Pál	Merchant	1884	/	Subotica
Kiss, Tibor	Pupil	1921	/	Subotica
Kiss, Vilmos	Pharmacist	1892	Kula	Subotica
Klauber, Szófia	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Klein, Ábrahám	Pupil	1932	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Klein, Ábrahám	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Adolf		1859	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Adolf's wife	Housewife	1862	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Aladár		1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Anna	Music teacher	1890	/	Subotica
Klein, Anna	Housewife	1918	/	Subotica
Klein, Aranka	Pupil	1931	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ármin		1876	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Áron	Veterinarian	1881	Čantavir	Sombor
Klein, Áron's wife	Housewife	1908	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Bernát	Tailor	1872	/	Subotica
Klein, Bernát	Pupil	1927	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Blanka	Housewife	1901	Ruski Krstur	Ruski Krstur
Klein, Blume, Blumi	Housewife	1914	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Cecília	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Klein, Dávid		1881	/	Subotica
Klein, Debóra	Housewife	1904	/	Subotica
Klein, Emília	Pupil	1930	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ernest, Ernő	Clerk	1893	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Klein, Erzsébet	Housewife	1916	Ruski Krstur	Ruski Krstur
Klein, Etel	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Klein, Éva	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Ferenc	Merchant	1880	Kula	Vrbas
Klein, Flóra	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Klein, Flóra	Housewife	1887	Vrbas	Čonoplja
Klein, Géza	Wholesaler	1867	/	Subotica
Klein, Gina	Housewife	1880	Budapest	Subotica
Klein, Gizella	Housewife	1874	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Hanna	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Klein, Hermann	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ignác, Dr.	Lawyer	1887	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ignác	Merchant	1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ilona	Housewife	1876	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ilona	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Klein, Ilona	Pupil	1929	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Irma	Housewife	1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Irma	Housewife	1920	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, János	Child	1943	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Jenő	Merchant	1892	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Jenő	Pupil	1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Jenő, Eugen	Shoemaker	1876	/	Subotica
Klein, Jenő, Eugen	Electrician	1900	/	Subotica
Klein, Jenő's wife	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Klein, Johanna	Housewife	1898	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, József	Merchant	1880	/	Subotica
Klein, József		1877	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Klára	Housewife	1900	/	Subotica
Klein, Klára	Pharmacist	1902	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Lenke	Housewife	1916	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Lili	Housewife	1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Lipót		1912	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Lipót	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Malvina	Housewife	1887	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Malvina	Housewife	1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Mária	Housewife	1870	/	Čonoplja
Klein, Márton		1868	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Klein, Márton	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Máté, Dr.	Medical doctor	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Matild	Housewife	1872	/	Subotica
Klein, Mihály		1896	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Miklós	Pupil	1931	/	Subotica
Klein, Mira	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Mór		1887	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Mór		1894	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Mózes	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Nándor, Dr.	Lawyer	1899	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Öcsi	Pupil	1934	/	Subotica
Klein, Ödön		1901	Miskolc	Vrbas
Klein, Oszkár	Merchant	1879	/	Subotica
Klein, Paula	Housewife	1876	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Piroska	Child	1942	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Ráhel	Housewife	1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Rebeka	Housewife	1915	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Róza	Housewife	1851	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Róza	Housewife	1926	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Rozália	Housewife	1905	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Rózsa	Housewife	1886	Kovilj	Vrbas
Klein, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Salamon		1851	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Salamon's widow	Housewife	1891	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Sámuel	Merchant	1902	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Sándor	Merchant	1896	Kaposvár	Ruski Krstur
Klein, Sándor	Sales agent	1897	/	Sombor
Klein, Sándor		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Klein, Sándor's widow	Housewife	1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Sára	Housewife	1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Szeréna	Housewife	1890	/	Subotica
Klein, Szeréna	Housewife	1923	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Szófia	Housewife	1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klein, Vera	Housewife	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Klein, Vera	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klein, Vilma	Housewife	1885	/	Novi Sad
Klein, Zoltán	Merchant	1887	/	Subotica
Klein, Zsigmond's widow	Housewife	1886	Novi Sad	/
Klein, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Klein, Zsuzsanna	Housewife	1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Klenits / Klenić, András, Dr.	Medical doctor	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Klenits / Klenić, Ilona	Housewife	1902	/	Subotica
Klenits / Klenić, Iván Tamás	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Klinenberg, Adolf	Merchant	1888	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klinenberg, Izidor		1875	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klinenberg, Jakab		1880	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klinenberg, Jolán	Housewife	1884	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klinenberg, Rebeka	Housewife	1884	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Klinger, Adolf	Traveling salesman	1882	Mohács	Sombor
Klopfer, Andor	Furrier	1911	/	Subotica
Klopfer, Cecília	Housewife	1911	/	Subotica
Klopfer, Cecília, Cili	Teacher	1906	Sarajevo	Subotica
Klopfer, Heléna	Housewife	1872	Novi Sad	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Klopper, Ignác	Merchant	1889	Subotica	Subotica
Klopper, Josefa	Housewife	1899	Zagreb	Subotica
Klopper, Lotti	Housewife	1875	Subotica	Subotica
Klopper, Magda	Seamstress	1922	Subotica	Subotica
Klopper, Rózsa	Housewife	1885	/	Subotica
Klopper, Sarolta	Housewife	1878	/	Subotica
Klopper, Szerafina	Housewife	1888	Zemun	Subotica
Klug, Aranka	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Klug, Margit	Housewife	1907	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Knacker, Borbála	Housewife	1909	Sombor	Sombor
Knacker, Sámuel, Samu	Feather merchant	1906	/	Sombor
Koch, Gábor	Student	1923	/	Novi Sad
Koch, Hermina	Housewife	1882	/	Novi Sad
Koch, Illés	Innkeeper	1871	Subotica	Subotica
Kohm, Gyula	Clerk	1888	Rivica	Novi Sad
Kohm, Henrietta Vera	Housewife	1895	Osijek	Novi Sad
Kohn, Andor	Pupil	1935	Čantavir	Subotica
Kohn, András, Bandi	Student	1914	Subotica	Subotica
Kohn, Anna	Housewife	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Kohn, Aranka	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Ármin	Shoemaker	1921	Trenčín	Sombor
Kohn, Artúr	Engineer	1898	/	Sombor
Kohn, Béla		1915	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Bernát	Pupil	1928	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Blanka	Housewife	1922	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Dávid	Merchant	1890	Kljajićevo	Sombor
Kohn, Debóra	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Duško	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Edit	Pupil	1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kohn, Edit	Child	1943	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Edmund	Merchant	1860	/	Subotica
Kohn, Eduárd	Merchant	1862	Kunbaja	Subotica
Kohn, Erzsébet	Housewife	1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Fanni	Housewife	1890	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Kohn, Fülöp	Clerk	1888	/	Subotica
Kohn, Fülöp	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Géza	Barber	1923	/	Subotica
Kohn, Gizella	Housewife	1865	Kaposvár	Subotica
Kohn, Gizella	Housewife	1868	Kupusina	Sombor
Kohn, Gizella	Housewife	1918	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Heléna	Housewife	1868	Ratkovo	Bačka Palanka
Kohn, Hermina	Housewife	1872	Kula	Subotica
Kohn, Hilda	Housewife	1894	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Ida	Housewife	1895	/	Sombor
Kohn, Ilona	Housewife	1894	Budapest	Subotica
Kohn, Ilona		1902	Vrbas	Vrbas
Kohn, Irén	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Kohn, Irén	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Irén	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Iván Lajos	Pupil	1936	/	Subotica
Kohn, Janka	Cashier	1884	/	Subotica
Kohn, Janka	Housewife	1890	/	Subotica
Kohn, Janka	Housewife	1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Sombor
Kohn, Josefina	Housewife	1870	/	Subotica
Kohn, József		1861	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, József		1864	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Kohn, Judit	Pupil	1936	Sombor	Sombor
Kohn, Júlia	Housewife	1874	/	Novi Sad
Kohn, Júlia	Housewife	1894	Bezdan	Bezdan
Kohn, Károly	Sales agent	1876	Ravno Selo	Sombor
Kohn, Kata, Kati	Housewife	1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kohn, Klára	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Kohn, Klára	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Kohn, Klementina	Housewife	1869	/	Novi Sad
Kohn, László	Pupil	1935	Vrbas	Bačka Topola
Kohn, Leó		1899	/	Novi Sad
Kohn, Magda	Housewife	1912	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Kohn, Malvina	Merchant	1880	Bajmok	Subotica
Kohn, Margit, Mg.	Pharmacist	1903	Božjakovina	Subotica
Kohn, Margit	Housewife	1906	Ada	Subotica
Kohn, Mária	Housewife	1900	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Kohn, Mária	Child	1938	/	Subotica
Kohn, Mária	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Kohn, Márk	Merchant	1861	Kaposvár	Subotica
Kohn, Márkus		1892	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Matild	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Mór's wife	Housewife	1869	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Olga	Housewife	1885	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Kohn, Olga	Housewife	1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Olga		1920	Kač	Novi Sad
Kohn, Oszkár	Pupil	1932	Čantavir	Subotica
Kohn, Paula	Housewife	1882	Subotica	Subotica
Kohn, Róza	Housewife	1862	/	Subotica
Kohn, Róza	Housewife	1878	Žabalj	Sombor
Kohn, Rózsa	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Kohn, Sámuel, Samu	Economist	1879	Kljajićevo	Sombor
Kohn, Sámuel's widow	Housewife	1896	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Sándor		1908	Čantavir	Subotica
Kohn, Sára	Housewife	1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Sára, Sári	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kohn, Sarolta	Clerk	1898	/	Subotica
Kohn, Sarolta	Housewife	1907	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kohn, Sarolta Sára	Housewife	1913	Subotica	Subotica
Kohn, Simon		1878	Vrbas	Vrbas
Kohn, Simon		1918	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kohn, Simon's wife	Housewife	unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Kohn, Zsigmond	Merchant	1886	/	Subotica
Kojmann, Margit	Housewife	1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Béla		1921	/	Novi Sad
Kolb, Ella	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Kolb, Hanna	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Hermann		1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Ibolya, Ibi	Housewife	1916	Sombor	Novi Sad
Kolb, Ibolya, Ibolyka	Housewife	1912	/	Novi Sad
Kolb, Ildikó	Pupil	1932	Debeljača	Ruski Krstur
Kolb, Illa	Housewife	1906	/	Novi Sad
Kolb, Ilona	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Imre	Pupil	1932	Ruski Krstur	Sombor
Kolb, Judit	Child	1943	/	Subotica
Kolb, Judit	Child	1943	Kula	Kula
Kolb, Lázár	Merchant	1890	/	Subotica
Kolb, Lázár		1893	Kula	Kula
Kolb, Malvina	Housewife	1898	/	Novi Sad
Kolb, Márta	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Rózsa, Rózsika	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Sándor	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kolb, Teréz	Housewife	1912	/	Subotica
Kolb, Terézia	Housewife	1928	Subotica	Subotica
Kolín, Márk		1861	/	Subotica
Kollmann, Dezső, Dr.	Professor	1877	Sopron	Sombor
Kollmann, Gizella	Housewife	1874	Subotica	Subotica
Kolos, Janka	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kolos, Mihály		1892	/	Novi Sad
Kolta, Rózsa	Housewife	1896	Kikinda	Novi Sad
Komlós, Elsa	Housewife	1896	Silbaš	Novi Sad
Komlós, Endre Iván	Carpenter	1922	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Komlós, Erna	Housewife	1898	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Komlós, Erzsébet	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Komlós, Frida	Housewife	1889	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Komlós, Fülöp	Merchant	1895	Kač	Novi Sad
Komlós, Gusztáv		1898	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Komlós, Gyula		1885	/	Novi Sad
Komlós, Irén	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Komlós, Izidor		1887	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Komlós, Margit	Housewife	1899	/	Subotica
Komlós, Márk		1879	/	Novi Sad
Komlós, Mór	Merchant	1897	Zrenjanin	Bački Petrovac
Komlós, Sára, Sári	Housewife	1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Komor, Géza	Merchant	1867	/	Subotica
Komor, Matild	Housewife	1873	/	Subotica
König, Adolf	Merchant	1860	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
König, Béla	Merchant	1890	/	Subotica
König, Béla		1911	/	Bački Petrovac
König, Béla's wife	Housewife	1914	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
König, Blanka	Housewife	1899	Subotica	Bački Petrovac
König, Dezső	Merchant	1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
König, Erzsébet	Housewife	1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
König, Ida	Housewife	1872	Senta	Novi Sad
König, Imre, Dr.	Medical doctor	1910	Senta	Subotica
König, Lipót Pál		1896	Budapest	Sombor
König, Manuel, Manó		1893	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
König, Margit	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
König, Miksa		1907	Nitra	Bački Petrovac
König, Mór	Brushmaker	1882	Bečej	Bečej

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
König, Nóra	Housewife	1882	Bečej	Bečej
König, Regina	Housewife	1888	Bajmok	Bajmok
König, Vera	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Königsberg, Fanni		1900	Bezdan	Sombor
Königsberg, Ilona	Dentist	1908	Bezdan	Sombor
Königsberg, Imre	Dentist	1904	Bezdan	Sombor
Königsberg, Lázár	House painter	1867	Kolomyia	Sombor
Königsberg, Róza, Rozália	Dentist	1911	Bezdan	Sombor
Königsberg, Sándor		1902	Bezdan	Sombor
Königsberg, Sarolta, Sára	Housewife	1897	Bezdan	Sombor
Königsberg, Terézia	Nurse	1913	Bezdan	Sombor
Königstädtler, Dušan		1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kopf, Ignác	Merchant	1875	Kiskőrös	Subotica
Kopp, Klára	Housewife	1899	/	Subotica
Kopp, Zsigmond, Sigmund	Merchant	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Koralek, Hinko, Dr.	Medical doctor	1869	/	Sombor
Koralek, Jolánka	Housewife	1869	Solt	Sombor
Korn, Jakab		1869	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Sombor
Korn, Janka	Housewife	1868	Subotica	Sombor
Kornel, Erzsébet	Housewife	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Kornhauser, Béla's wife	Housewife	1888	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Kornhauser, Jolána	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Kornhauser, Regina	Housewife	1906	Bonyhád	Subotica
Kornhauser, Vilmos	Pupil	1935	/	Subotica
Kornstein, Péter	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Kornstein, Sarolta	Housewife	1917	Subotica	Subotica
Kőrösi, Cecília	Housewife	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Kőrösi, Géza	Merchant	1881	Nagykőrös	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kovács, Ármin		1862	/	Novi Sad
Kovács, Cecília	Housewife	1904	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Kovács, Dezső	Grain merchant	1887	Bačinci	Novi Sad
Kovács, Dezső		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kovács, Gizella	Housewife	1897	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kovács, István		1897	/	Novi Sad
Kovács, Margit	Housewife	1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kovács, Mariska	Housewife	1892	/	Novi Sad
Kovács, Olga	Housewife	1878	/	Subotica
Kovács, Rozália	Housewife	1875	/	Novi Sad
Kovács, Vilmos	Merchant	1870	/	Subotica
Kramer, Antun	Upholsterer	1903	Bátaszék	Subotica
Kramer, Aranka	Housewife	1892	Baja	Subotica
Kramer, Erna, Emma		1897	Bátaszék	Subotica
Kramer, Etel	Housewife	1873	Subotica	Subotica
Kramer, Janka	Housewife	1871	/	Subotica
Kramer, Júlia	Housewife	1913	Bátaszék	Subotica
Kramer, László	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Kramer, Sámuel	Merchant	1867	/	Subotica
Kratki, Ilona	Housewife	1874	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Adél		unknown	Bezdan	Bezdan
Kraus, Adolf	Merchant	1872	Subotica	Subotica
Kraus, Adolf		unknown	Bezdan	Bezdan
Kraus, Alfréd		unknown	Bezdan	Bezdan
Kraus, Alfréd's widow	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Kraus, András	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Berta	Housewife	1883	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Borbála, Boriska	Housewife	1900	Bečej	Bečej
Kraus, Bruno	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Bruno		unknown	/	Kulpin

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kraus, Cecília		1870	Subotica	Subotica
Kraus, Dávid		unknown	/	Mali Idoš
Kraus, Edit	Housewife	1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Eduárd		1884	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Kraus, Eduárd's widow	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Emil		1872	Kulpin	Kulpin
Kraus, Emil's wife	Housewife	1872	Kulpin	Kulpin
Kraus, Ernest, Ernő	Merchant	1887	Novi Bečej	Subotica
Kraus, Erzsébet	Housewife	1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Géza		1888	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Gizella	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Gizella	Housewife	1910	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Kraus, György	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, György		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Kraus, Gyula	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Kraus, Heléna	Housewife	1873	Stanišić	Sombor
Kraus, Hermann	Engraver	1906	<i>Jerusalem</i>	Sombor
Kraus, Ilona	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Irén	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Kraus, Irén	Housewife	1904	Novi Bečej	Subotica
Kraus, Janka	Housewife	1881	Budapest	Subotica
Kraus, Jenő		1879	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Jenő, Eugen	Upholsterer	1879	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1885	/	Subotica
Kraus, Jolán, Joli	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Josefíne	Housewife	1909	Huta	Sombor
Kraus, József		1890	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, József	Merchant	1868	Bečej	Bečej
Kraus, József	Merchant	1868	Bečej	Bečej
Kraus, Júlia	Housewife	1869	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Julianna	Housewife	1921	Bečej	Bečej
Kraus, Kata, Kati	Housewife	1881	Srbobran	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kraus, László	Pupil	1925	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Kraus, Leona	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor
Kraus, Lili	Housewife	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Kraus, Lili	Housewife	1921	/	Subotica
Kraus, Malvina		1884	/	Lalić
Kraus, Malvina		unknown	Bezdan	Darda
Kraus, Manuel		unknown	/	Kulpin
Kraus, Margit	Housewife	1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Margit		unknown	/	Bečej
Kraus, Mária		unknown	/	Kulpin
Kraus, Miklós	Engineer	1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Miklós's wife	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Miklós	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Miklós's daughter	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Miklós's son	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Noémi	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kraus, Olga	Housewife	1895	/	Subotica
Kraus, Pál		1911	/	Subotica
Kraus, Piroska	Housewife	1881	/	Subotica
Kraus, Piroska	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Róza	Housewife	1881	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Róza	Housewife	1881	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Rózsa	Housewife	1893	/	Subotica
Kraus, Sámuel	Clockmaker	1874	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Sámuel		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Kraus, Sándor	Private entrepreneur	1864	Stanišić	Sombor
Kraus, Sándor	Merchant	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Kraus, Sándor		1889	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Sándor	Day laborer	1926	Nagykálló	Sombor
Kraus, Sarolta	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica
Kraus, Teréz	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Kraus, Tibor		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Krebs, Béla	Jeweler	1885	/	Subotica
Kreitzler, Netti	Housewife	1890	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Béla	Merchant	1888	Ruma	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Berta	Housewife	1886	/	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Betti		unknown	/	Mali Idoš
Krishaber, Edit	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Kula
Krishaber, Emma	Housewife	1888	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Erzsébet	Housewife	1918	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Éva		1922	/	Mali Idoš
Krishaber, Flóra	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Gyula	Merchant	1894	/	Mali Idoš
Krishaber, Gyula	Child	1939	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Krishaber, Ilona	Housewife	1899	Kula	Kula
Krishaber, Izidor	Merchant	1884	Slankamen	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Jenő, Eugen	Company director	1877	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Katalin		1896	/	Mali Idoš
Krishaber, László		1910	Subotica	Subotica
Krishaber, Magda	Housewife	1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Margit	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Margit	Housewife	1888	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Margit	Housewife	1889	Subotica	Subotica
Krishaber, Margit		1924	Mali Idoš	Mali Idoš
Krishaber, Mária	Housewife	1910	Mohovo	Bačka Topola
Krishaber, Netti	Housewife	1888	Hrtkovci	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Rivka	Housewife	1917	/	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1890	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Rózsa	Housewife	1901	/	Novi Sad
Krishaber, Sándor	Merchant	1877	/	Subotica
Krishaber, Sándor	Merchant	1887	Ruma	Novi Sad
Kritzler, László	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kritzler, Manna, Mani	Housewife	1914	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Kritzler, Róbert	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kritzler, Róbert	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kritzler, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1908	/	Novi Sad
Kritzler, Szeren	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kritzler, Vera, Verica	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kritzler, Zsuzsa, Zsuzsi	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kun, Emma	Housewife	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Kun, Margit	Housewife	1900	/	Novi Sad
Kun, Tibor	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Kunetz, Ella	Housewife	1888	Subotica	Subotica
Kunetz, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Subotica
Ladányi, Evelin Judit	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Ladányi, Magda	Housewife	1917	Subotica	Subotica
Ladányi, Matild	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica
Ladányi, Rózsa	Housewife	1899	Subotica	Subotica
Lampel, Hermina	Housewife	1878	Čurug	Novi Sad
Lampel, Ida	Housewife	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Landau, Adolfina	Housewife	1888	/	Sombor
Landau, Géza	Dance teacher	1881	Subotica	Sombor
Landau, Júlia	Dance teacher	1885	/	Subotica
Landauer, Irén	Housewife	1897	Sombor	Subotica
Landauer, Irina	Housewife	1897	Sombor	Sombor
Lang, Illés	Merchant	1884	/	Subotica
Lang, Jenő	Merchant	1890	/	Subotica
Lang, Jolán, Joli	Housewife	1908	/	Novi Sad
Lang, Mihály	Merchant	1878	/	Subotica
Lang, Miklós	Merchant	1919	/	Subotica
Lang, Zsófia, Zsófi	Housewife	1899	/	Subotica
Langsferder, Klára	Housewife	1905	/	Subotica
Lányi, András	Clerk	1920	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Lányi, Miksa	Merchant	1881	Subotica	Subotica
Lányi, Szeréna	Housewife	1889	Soltvadkert	Subotica
László, Dezső	Merchant	1878	/	Subotica
László, Dezső, Dr.	Lawyer	1904	Bečej	Bečej
László, Gina	Housewife	1875	Stanišić	Sombor
László, István	Pupil	1929	Bečej	Bečej
Laufer, Márk	Sales agent	1897	Sombor	Sombor
Lázár, Imre	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Subotica
Lázár, László	Clerk	1894	Senta	Sombor
Lázár, Sarolta	Housewife	1892	Novi Kneževac	Sombor
Lebowitz / Lebović, Adolf		1912	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lebowitz / Lebović, Gizella	Housewife	1901	Abaújkér	Subotica
Lebowitz / Lebović, Gyula	Merchant	1892	Tysobyken'	Subotica
Lebowitz / Lebović, Mária	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lebowitz / Lebović, Tibor	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Léderer, Anna	Housewife	1906	Zrenjanin	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Dezső	Clerk	1889	/	Subotica
Léderer, Erzsébet	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Léderer, Ferenc		1890	/	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Frida	Housewife	1899	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Gábor		1906	/	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Gizella	Housewife	1888	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Léderer, Gizella	Child	1939	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Léderer, György	Machine locksmith	1923	/	Subotica
Léderer, Gyula	Electrician	1904	Sombor	Sombor
Léderer, Imre, Dr.	Dentist	1895	Sombor	Sombor
Léderer, Irén	Housewife	1906	Subotica	Subotica
Léderer, Irén	Housewife	1910	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Irén	Housewife	1919	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Léderer, István	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Léderer, István	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Jakab		1881	Crvenka	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Janka	Housewife	1875	Mol	Sombor
Léderer, Jolán	Housewife	1889	Stanišić	Sombor
Léderer, Karolina	Housewife	1885	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Károly		1889	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Kata, Kati	Housewife	1860	/	Novi Sad
Léderer, Lili	Housewife	1913	/	Novi Sad
Léderer, Lipót		1859	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Margit	Housewife	1899	Pačir	Sombor
Léderer, Margit		1913	/	Novi Sad
Léderer, Márk	Pupil	1930	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Léderer, Márk's widow		1876	/	Novi Sad
Léderer, Olga	Housewife	1889	Budapest	Sombor
Léderer, Oszkár	Pupil	1933	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Léderer, Regina	Housewife	1885	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Léderer, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Léderer, Róza	Housewife	1884	Budapest	Novi Sad
Léderer, Sándor	Clerk	1878	/	Novi Sad
Léderer, Sarolta	Housewife	1897	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Léderer, Szidónia		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Léderer, Tibor		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Lefkovits / Lefković, József	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Lefkovits / Lefković, Margit	Housewife	1915	/	Subotica
Lehner, Margit	Housewife	1894	Čantavir	Subotica
Lehner, Sándor		1886	Subotica	Subotica
Leichtner, Fülöp	Merchant	1896	Sombor	Senta
Leichtner, Fülöp	Pupil	1929	Senta	Sombor
Leichtner, Sarolta	Housewife	1896	Senta	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Leiner, Emil	Merchant	1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Leiner, Emma	Housewife	1876	Bačka Palanka	Novi Sad
Leiner, Erna	Clerk	1907	Stara Pazova	Novi Sad
Leipnik, András	Pupil	1934	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Etel	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Éva	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Ferenc	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Gyula	Electrician	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Ibolya, Ibolyka	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Ilona	Housewife	1908	Sombor	Subotica
Leipnik, István		1922	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, József	Dental technician	1925	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Lajos	Machinist	1893	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Lázár	Machinist	1854	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Margit	Housewife	1899	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Mária	Housewife	1911	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Sámuel		1906	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Tibor	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Leipnik, Vera, Verica	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Leipnik, Zoltán	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Lenárd, Etel	Housewife	1900	Szeged	Subotica
Lenárd, Péter	Pupil	1933	/	Subotica
Lenárd, Sándor	Factory owner	1894	Bogojevo	Subotica
Lenárd, Teréz	Housewife	1903	Subotica	Subotica
Lenárd, Zsófia	Housewife	1905	Kikinda	Subotica
Lenárd, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Lendler, Lujza	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Lendler, Zsigmond	Economist	1884	Bjelovar	Novi Sad
Lendvai, Mária	Housewife	1885	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Lengyel, Ármin	Merchant	1866	Subotica	Subotica
Lengyel, Sándor		1895	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Lengyel, Teréz	Housewife	1900	Subotica	Subotica
Lenyi, Adolf		1869	Vrbas	Vrbas
Lenyi, Anna	Housewife	1874	Vrbas	Vrbas
Lenyi, Berta	Housewife	1874	Vrbas	Vrbas
Lenyi, József		1896	Vrbas	Vrbas
Leon, Adél	Housewife	1896	/	Novi Sad
Leon, Mihály	Sales assistant	1894	/	Novi Sad
Leon, Sándor	Pupil	1926	/	Novi Sad
Lévai, Borbála, Boriska		unknown	/	Bečej
Lévai, Gyula		unknown	/	Bečej
Lévai, Lajos's widow	Housewife	1861	Subotica	Bečej
Lévai, Magda		unknown	/	Bečej
Lévai, Oszkár	Merchant	1898	Tapolca	Subotica
Lévai, Vera		unknown	/	Bečej
Leventhal, Henrik	Factory owner	1880	Ruski Krstur	Subotica
Licht, Adél	Housewife	1881	Stará Lesná	Subotica
Licht, Erzsébet	Housewife	1913	Subotica	Subotica
Licht, Éva	Pupil	1929	/	Subotica
Licht, Fanni	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Licht, Géza	Merchant	1889	Bajmok	Subotica
Licht, Heinrich, Henrik	Merchant	1874	Bajmok	Bajmok
Licht, Ilona	Housewife	1900	Senta	Subotica
Licht, Ilona	Housewife	1916	/	Subotica
Licht, Irén's son		unknown	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Licht, Juli	Child	1942	/	Subotica
Licht, Júlia	Housewife	1890	Bezdan	Subotica
Licht, Leó	Hatter	1889	/	Subotica
Licht, Malvina	Housewife	1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Licht, Miksa	Merchant	1870	Bajmok	Subotica
Licht, Mór	Pupil	1932	/	Subotica
Licht, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1860	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Licht, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Licht, Sándor		1879	Bajmok	Subotica
Licht, Sára	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Licht, Vera	Pupil	1936	Subotica	/
Lichtenberg, Janka	Housewife	1882	/	Novi Sad
Lichtenberg, Milka	Housewife	1882	/	Novi Sad
Lichter, Fülöp	Merchant	1896	Senta	Sombor
Lichter, Piroska	Pupil	1929	Senta	Sombor
Lichter, Sarolta	Housewife	1896	Senta	Sombor
Lichtig, Anna	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Lichtig, Jenő, Eugen	Tailor	1879	Kanjiža	Subotica
Lichtig, Magda	Housewife	1913	Cluj-Napoca	Subotica
Lichtig, Vilma	Housewife	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Lichtner, Elsa	Housewife	1917	/	Novi Sad
Lichtner, Ferenc		1919	/	Novi Sad
Lieber, Ilona	Housewife	1905	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Lieber, Imre	Pupil	1935	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Lieber, József	Child	1937	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Lieber, Simon		1911	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Lindner, Edmund, Ödön	Politician	1884	/	Novi Sad
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Dóra	Housewife	1912	/	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Éva	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Illés	Merchant	1893	/	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Ilona	Housewife	1871	Császártöltés	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Júlia	Housewife	1907	Katymár	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Lívia	Housewife	1911	Zagreb	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Margit, Manci	Housewife	1893	Madaras	Sombor
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Márk, Dr.	Lawyer	1882	Žabalj	Novi Sad
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Minci	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Mira	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Mór	Merchant	1866	Nagybaracska	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Nándor	Merchant	1909	/	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Rena	Housewife	1890	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Sára	Housewife	1925	/	Subotica
Lipkovitz / Lipković, Vera	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Lipschitz / Lipšić, Bella	Housewife	1913	Bajmok	Subotica
Lipschitz / Lipšić, Irma	Housewife	1886	/	Subotica
Lipschitz / Lipšić, Leó	Cantor	1879	Bajmok	Subotica
Lipschitz / Lipšić, Sándor	Merchant	1880	Subotica	Subotica
Littman, Béla	Merchant	1897	/	Subotica
Littman, Flóra	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Littman, Károly	Clerk	1888	/	Subotica
Littman, Róza	Housewife	1860	/	Subotica
Littman, Vojislav	Merchant	1897	/	Subotica
Littman, Zsigmond, Dr.	Chemical engineer	1876	Môťová	Subotica
Löbl, Alfréd	Merchant	1881	/	Subotica
Löbl, Amália	Housewife	1861	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löbl, András		unknown	/	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Löbl, Elvira	Housewife	1912	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Löbl, Ernest, Ernő	Merchant	1879	/	Subotica
Löbl, Eszter	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löbl, Eugenia, Zseni	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Löbl, Hermina	Housewife	1868	Cerna	Sombor
Löbl, Ibolya, Ibolyka	Housewife	1882	/	Novi Sad
Löbl, Ilona	Craftsman	1900	Nagykőrös	Novi Sad
Löbl, István		unknown	Sivac	Sombor
Löbl, Johanna	Property manager	1876	Mol	Subotica
Löbl, Júlia	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Löbl, Kálmán		1882	/	Novi Sad
Löbl, Kálmán		1887	Bačko Gradište	Subotica
Löbl, Katarina	Housewife	1888	/	Subotica
Löbl, Katarina		unknown	/	Sombor
Löbl, Lujza	Housewife	1874	/	Novi Sad
Löbl, Nada	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löbl, Nina	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica
Löbl, Regina	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Löbl, Rózsa	Housewife	1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löbl, Sámuel		1861	/	Novi Sad
Löbl, Vera	Pupil	1924	Beograd	Novi Sad
Löbl, Zsuzsa	Child	1943	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löffler, Róza	Housewife	1873	Kanjiža	Subotica
Loschitz / Lošić, Aladár	Traveling salesman	1874	Bezdan	Sombor
Loschitz / Lošić, Berta	Housewife	1878	Beograd	Novi Sad
Loschitz / Lošić, Margit	Housewife	1890	Hajós	Sombor
Loschitz / Lošić, Róza	Housewife	1865	Bezdan	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Loschitz / Lošić, Rózsa	Housewife	1886	Bečej	Bezdan
Lów, Gizella	Merchant	1882	/	Subotica
Löwenberg, Hedvig	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Löwenberg, Jakab's wife	Housewife	1861	Novi Sad	/
Löwenberg, Pál	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löwenberg, Péter	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löwenberger, Ferdinand		1883	Kisač	Kula
Löwenberger, Ida	Housewife	1890	Kula	Kula
Löwenberger, Sándor		1894	Rumenka	Novi Sad
Löwinger, Dávid	Merchant	1860	Vasvár	Subotica
Löwinger, Mária	Housewife	1896	Subotica	/
Löwinger, Róza	Housewife	1875	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Löwinger, Sándor	Clerk	1878	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Adolf	Shoemaker	1874	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Adolf's wife	Housewife	1872	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Andor	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lówy, András	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lówy, Anna	Housewife	1906	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Béla		1914	Vrbas	Vrbas
Lówy, Dávid	Pupil	1931	/	Subotica
Lówy, Denisz	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lówy, Dezső's wife	Housewife	unknown	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Dragutin, Károly		1880	Tovariševo	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Edo	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lówy, Egon	Pupil	1929	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Egon	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lówy, Ella	Housewife	1890	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Lówy, Ella	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Lówy, Erna	Child	1942	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lówy, Etel	Housewife	1868	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Fülöp		1866	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Gabriella	Housewife	1885	Subotica	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Gusztáv	Merchant	1871	/	Subotica
Lówy, Helga	Pupil	1935	Subotica	/
Lówy, Hermann		1876	Vrbas	Vrbas
Lówy, Herman's wife	Housewife	1882	Vrbas	Vrbas
Lówy, Ida	Housewife	1908	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lówy, Ilona	Housewife	1873	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Ilona	Housewife	1903	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Imre		1913	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Isidónia	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Izidor		1896	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Jakab		1865	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Jakab		1897	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Janka	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lówy, Jenő's daughter		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Jenő's wife	Housewife	unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Johanna	Housewife	1882	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, József	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lówy, Julianna	Housewife	1892	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Lówy, Karla	Housewife	1908	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, László		1870	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Margit	Housewife	1909	Stara Pazova	Subotica
Lówy, Mária	Housewife	1897	Budapest	Subotica
Lówy, Mátyás	Merchant	1882	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Mátyás	Merchant	1904	Subotica	Subotica
Lówy, Mátyás's wife	Housewife	1872	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Miriam	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Lówy, N.	Shoemaker	1904	/	Subotica
Lówy, Olga	Pupil	1929	Subotica	/
Lówy, Oszkár	Merchant	1877	Subotica	/
Lówy, Pál	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Lówy, Péter	Child	1937	/	Subotica
Lówy, Piroska	Housewife	1909	Subotica	Subotica
Lówy, Rezső	Merchant	1886	Bajša	Subotica
Lówy, Sándor		1895	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Sándor		1896	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Sándor's wife	Housewife	unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Sára	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Lówy, Susi, Zsuzsanna	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lówy, Szidónia		1872	/	Novi Sad
Lówy, Szidónia	Housewife	1875	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Lówy, Szidónia	Housewife	1886	/	Subotica
Lówy, Szidónia	Housewife	1886	Budapest	Crvenka
Lówy, Szidónia	Housewife	1887	Ivanovci	Sombor
Lówy, Tamás	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Lówy, Teréz	Housewife	1865	/	Subotica
Lówy, Teréz	Housewife	1873	Baja	Subotica
Lówy, Teréz	Housewife	1878	/	Subotica
Lówy, Tibor	Pupil	1932	Čantavir	Subotica
Lówy, Volvis		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Lukács, Dusi	Drugstore pharmacist	1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lukács, Erzsébet	Housewife	1907	Subotica	Sombor
Lukács, Géza	Economist	1885	Subotica	Subotica
Lukács, György	Child	1939	Sombor	Sombor
Lukács, Rasel	Housewife	1915	Subotica	Subotica
Lukács, Regina	Housewife	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Lukács, Zsigmond, Zsiga	Pharmacist	1876	/	Novi Sad
Lustig, Adolf	Merchant	1880	Zemun	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Lustig, Adolf	Butcher	1891	Gattendorf	Novi Sad
Lustig, Emma	Housewife	1900	Stara Moravica	Sombor
Lustig, Éva	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lustig, Fanni	Housewife	1880	Beograd	Novi Sad
Lustig, Ferdinand, Dr.	Lawyer	1870	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lustig, Hermina	Housewife	1872	/	Novi Sad
Lustig, Ibolya	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Lustig, Ibolya		unknown	/	Kulpin
Lustig, Ilona	Housewife	1897	Mohács	Sombor
Lustig, József	Merchant	1892	/	Sombor
Lustig, Julianna	Housewife	1889	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Lustig, Lajos	Merchant	1898	Sombor	Sombor
Lustig, Mária	Housewife	1891	Budapest	Novi Sad
Lustig, Regina	Housewife	1862	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Lustig, Róza	Housewife	1874	Berlin	Novi Sad
Lustig, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Lustig, Szeréna	Housewife	1876	Beograd	Novi Sad
Lux, András	Merchant	unknown	/	Sombor
Lux, Netti	Housewife	1872	Bezdan	Sombor
Mach, Alfréd	Founder	1888	Subotica	Subotica
Mach, Eugenia, Zseni	Housewife	1888	Subotica	Subotica
Mach, Gizella	Housewife	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Mach, Olga	Housewife	1894	Subotica	Subotica
Mader, Erika	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Sombor
Mader, Malvina	Housewife	1897	Bošnjaci	Sombor
Mader, Mira	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Sombor
Mader, Róza	Housewife	1871	Szeged	Sombor
Mader, Vera	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Sombor
Mager, Ármin		1884	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Mager, Júlia	Housewife	1882	/	Bačka Topola
Mahler, Klára	Chemist	1908	Bosanski Brod	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Mahler, Klára	Housewife	1908	Slavonski Brod	Novi Sad
Mahler, Vera	Child	1938	Beograd	Subotica
Mandl, Dezső	Merchant	1879	Miskolc	Sombor
Mandl, Johanna	Housewife	1900	Subotica	Subotica
Mandl, Lajos	Clerk	1890	/	Subotica
Mandl, Olga	Housewife	1882	/	Sombor
Mandl, Pál	Merchant	1908	Sombor	Sombor
Mandlovits / Mandlović, Mór		1861	/	Novi Sad
Mannheim, Betti	Housewife	1911	/	Novi Sad
Mannheim, Emma	Housewife	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Ervin	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Mannheim, Erzsébet	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Éva	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Gizella	Housewife	1879	/	Subotica
Mannheim, Ilona	Housewife	1901	Đurđevo	Subotica
Mannheim, Kornélia	Housewife	1885	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Márk	Tailor	1866	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Mihály's wife		1888	/	Mali Idoš
Mannheim, Mór	Barber	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Oszkár	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Mannheim, Rózsa	Housewife	1910	Bajmok	Subotica
Mannheim, Sándor	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Teréz, Terike	Housewife	1908	Subotica	Novi Sad
Mannheim, Vera	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Mannheim, Vilma		1883	Pančevo	Novi Sad
Mansberger, László	Installer	1926	Budapest	Sombor
Mansberger, Sándor	Pupil	1928	Budapest	Sombor
Marberger, Aladár	Traveling salesman	1894	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Marberger, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1896	/	Novi Sad
Marer, Simon	Traveling salesman	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Margaréta, Béla	Merchant	1888	Subotica	Subotica
Margaréta, Gizella	Housewife	1894	Subotica	Subotica
Márkus, Etel	Housewife	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Márkus, Klára	Housewife	1910	Subotica	Subotica
Márkus, Lipót	Merchant	1870	Subotica	Subotica
Márkus, Aranka	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Mautner, Henrik Hinko	Merchant	1886	Budakovci	Novi Sad
Mautner, Matild, Maca	Housewife	1892	Daruvar	Novi Sad
Mayer, Baki	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Mayerhof, Aranka	Housewife	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Mayerhof, Flóra	Housewife	1871	Subotica	Subotica
Mayerhor, Adolf	Optician	1871	/	Subotica
Mayor, József		1898	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Mayorovitz / Majorović, Ábrahám		1900	Bilky	Čonoplja
Mayorovitz / Majorović, Elsa		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Mayorovitz / Majorović, Imre	Pupil	1929	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Mayorovitz / Majorović, Leó	Day laborer	1924	Olovo	Sombor
Mayorovitz / Majorović, Mihály	Pupil	1934	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Medak, Lipót	Locksmith	1874	Subotica	Subotica
Medak, Lipót's wife	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Mehr, Sándor		unknown	/	Sombor
Mehr, Stefánia	Pupil	1930	Sombor	Sombor
Mehr, Zsigmond		unknown	/	Sombor
Meida, Mária	Housewife	1888	Bečež	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Meider, Júlia	Housewife	1870	Subotica	Subotica
Meider, Júlia	Housewife	1870	/	Subotica
Mendelsohn, László	Merchant	1900	/	Subotica
Mendelsohn, N.	Merchant	1874	/	Subotica
Menheim, Rudolf		1900	Subotica	Subotica
Mentzer, Bernát		1884	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Bernát	Child	1942	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Hilda	Pupil	1926	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Ignác	Merchant	1923	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Izidor		1918	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Klára	Housewife	1923	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Márkus		1887	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Renée	Housewife	1900	Subotica	Subotica
Mentzer, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mentzer, Terézia		1892	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Mercado, Leona	Housewife	1894	Sombor	Sombor
Mercks, Vilmos		1922	/	Novi Sad
Merkin, Paula	Housewife	1890	Hercegszántó	Sombor
Merkler, Ilona	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Merkler, Ilona	Housewife	1890	Katymár	Subotica
Merkler, Magda	Saleswoman	1919	Subotica	Subotica
Merkler, Misko	Merchant	1888	Čantavir	Subotica
Merkler, Nándor	Merchant	1894	Subotica	/
Merkler, Nándor's wife	Housewife	1899	/	Subotica
Messer, Erzsébet	Housewife	1896	Baja	Subotica
Messinger, György	Clerk	1919	Sombor	Sombor
Messinger, Regina	Manicurist	1892	Podolie	Sombor
Messner, Ferdinand	Merchant	1868	Bački Brestovac	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Messner, Ibolya	Housewife	1896	Szeged	Sombor
Messner, Magdolna	Pupil	1927	Sivac	Sombor
Messner, Márkusz	Tanner	1893	Sivac	Sombor
Mezei, György	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Mezei, Hermina	Housewife	1872	Kiskőrös	Subotica
Mezei, Izsák, Dr.	Medical doctor	1867	Bečej	Subotica
Mezei, László, Dr.	Medical doctor	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Mezei, Margit	Housewife	1910	Bač	Subotica
Mezei, Szeréna	Housewife	1872	Stara Moravica	Sombor
Mezei, Tibor's widow	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Mintz, Ilona	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Mintz, Márton		1896	/	Novi Sad
Mintz, Piroska	Pupil	1926	/	Novi Sad
Miskolczy, Ilona	Piano teacher	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Mittler, Elsa	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Mittler, Gyula	Merchant	1885	/	Subotica
Mocs, Jolán	Housewife	1916	Banja Luka	Sombor
Moises, Adalbert		1892	/	Novi Sad
Moises, Cesza	Housewife	1910	/	Novi Sad
Moises, Elsa	Housewife	1877	/	Novi Sad
Moises, Ernő	Freight forwarder	1913	Szászfa	Novi Sad
Moises, Ilona	Housewife	1885	/	Novi Sad
Moises, Ilona	Professor	1916	Kač	Novi Sad
Moises, Izidor	Merchant	1896	Kač	Novi Sad
Moises, Izsák	Merchant	1883	Kač	Novi Sad
Moises, Izsák	Student	1902	Szászfa	Novi Sad
Moises, Janka	Housewife	1896	Beli Manastir	Novi Sad
Moises, Johanna	Housewife	1888	Beli Manastir	Novi Sad
Moises, Mira	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Moises, Nela	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Moises, Paula	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Moises, Rozália	Housewife	1906	Gyékényes	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Moises, Tibor	Merchant	1918	Batajnica	Novi Sad
Moises, Kona	Housewife	1885	/	Novi Sad
Molnár, Béla		1902	/	Subotica
Molnár, Ella	Housewife	1885	Darda	Novi Sad
Molnár, Erzsébet	Housewife	1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Molnár, Lili	Housewife	1910	/	Novi Sad
Molnár, Miklós		1904	Darda	Novi Sad
Molnár, Sámuel		1875	Humenné	Novi Sad
Morberger, Aladár		1894	/	Novi Sad
Morberger, Aliz	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Morberger, Ede	Merchant	1879	Savino Selo	Novi Sad
Morberger, Ilona	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Morberger, Ilona	Housewife	1901	Mátészalka	Novi Sad
Morberger, Irén	Housewife	1900	Beška	Novi Sad
Morberger, Izsák		1889	/	Novi Sad
Morberger, Julianna	Housewife	1892	/	Novi Sad
Morberger, Rozália		1896	/	Novi Sad
Morberger, Rudolf	Merchant	1896	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Morberger, Vera	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Morgenstein, András		unknown	/	Stara Moravica
Morgenstein, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1915	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Morgenstern, Aladár	Furrier	1892	Senta	Subotica
Morgenstern, András	Tailor	1913	Srbobran	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Gizella	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Morgenstern, György	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Jakab		1874	/	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Johanna	Housewife	1906	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Morgenstern, Júlia	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Katarina	Housewife	1897	/	Subotica
Morgenstern, Magda	Housewife	1918	/	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Manó, Emanuel	Merchant	1881	/	Subotica
Morgenstern, Margit		1920	/	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Rózsa	Housewife	1911	Čalma	Subotica
Morgenstern, Szonya	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Vignezia	Housewife	1917	/	Novi Sad
Morgenstern, Zsigmond	Merchant	1884	Subotica	/
Morgenstern, Zsigmond's wife	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Morvai, Mária	Housewife	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Morvai, Piroska	Housewife	1894	Makó	Odžaci
Moskovits / Mosković, Fanni	Housewife	1873	Nitra	Sombor
Moskovits / Mosković, Hermann	Merchant	1859	Sombor	/
Mózes, Erzsébet	Pupil	1927	Budapest	Sombor
Müller, Adél	Housewife	1872	Bezdan	Sombor
Müller, Elen	Housewife	1903	Horgoš	Novi Sad
Müller, Emma	Housewife	1891	/	Novi Sad
Müller, Ernest, Ernő	Traveling salesman	1904	/	Subotica
Müller, Ernest, Ernő	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Müller, Hermina	Housewife	1863	Novi Bečej	Sombor
Müller, Ilona	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Müller, Jolán	Housewife	1889	Somogyfajsz	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Müller, Jolán	Housewife	1908	/	Subotica
Müller, Lipót	Merchant	1895	Bečej	Bečej
Müller, Miklós		1910	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Müller, Mór	Tailor	1881	Báté	Subotica
Müller, Olga	Housewife	1898	Kač	Bečej
Müller, Rozália	Housewife	1867	Papča	Apatin
Müller, Rózsa	Housewife	1886	/	Subotica
Müller, Vera	Pupil	1924	Ada	Bečej
Multz, Gabriella	Housewife	1915	/	Subotica
Munk, Adolf		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Munk, Ilona	Housewife	1866	Vrbas	Vrbas
Munk, Róza	Housewife	1899	Vrbas	Vrbas
Nádas, Judit	Housewife	1922	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Nádas, Magda	Housewife	1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Nádas, Teréz	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Nagy, Ágnes	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Nagy, Ágota	Child	1937	Sombor	Sombor
Nagy, Anna	Housewife	1884	Mokrin	Subotica
Nagy, Anna	Housewife	1888	Jánoshalma	Subotica
Nagy, Anna	Housewife	1908	/	Subotica
Nagy, Béla, Dr.		1890	/	Novi Sad
Nagy, Béla, Dr.	Lawyer	1896	Bezdan	Sombor
Nagy, Jenő, Eugen, Dr.	Dentist	1866	Szakály	Sombor
Nagy, Flóra	Housewife	1871	Stanišić	Sombor
Nagy, Frida	Housewife	1907	Subotica	Subotica
Nagy, Greta, Margit	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Nagy, György	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Nagy, Irén	Housewife	1910	/	Novi Sad
Nagy, Irina	Housewife	1911	Indija	Sombor
Nagy, Mária	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Nagy, Vera	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Nagy, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Nátán, Aranka	Housewife	1905	/	Novi Sad
Nátán, Ida	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Neiser, Irén	Housewife	1901	/	Novi Sad
Neiser, Lajos	Ironmonger	1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Neiser, Róza	Housewife	1865	Katymár	Sombor
Neiser, Sándor		1915	/	Novi Sad
Neményi, Ágnes	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Neményi, Hermina, Hedi	Housewife	1922	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Neményi, Ilona		1882/1883	Sanad	Subotica
Nemes, Lili	Housewife	1909	Subotica	Subotica
Nemes, wife (maiden Goldschmidt)	Housewife	1858	/	Sombor
Nesser, Róza	Housewife	1865	/	Sombor
Netel, Emma	Housewife	1898	/	Novi Sad
Netel, Heléna	Housewife	1876	/	Novi Sad
Neu, Berta	Housewife	1865	/	Novi Sad
Neu, Gyula		1861	/	Novi Sad
Neu, Irén	Housewife	1902	Subotica	Subotica
Neu, Magda	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Neu, Margit	Housewife	1908	Novi Sad	Čonoplja
Neu, Róza	Housewife	1876	/	Subotica
Neuburg, Malvina	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Neufeld, Árpád	Merchant	1906	Subotica	Subotica
Neufeld, Ilona	Housewife	1893	/	Subotica
Neuhaus, Károly	Merchant	1884	/	Subotica
Neuhaus, Maca	Housewife	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Neuhaus, Rudolf	Clerk	1891	Mošorin	Subotica
Neuman, András	Bagmaker	1895	Novi Sad	Sombor
Neuman, Blanka	Housewife	1891	/	Novi Sad
Neuman, Elsa	Housewife	1886	/	Novi Sad
Neuman, Erzsébet	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Neuman, János		1894	/	Novi Sad
Neuman, József	Barber	1925	Sombor	Sombor
Neuman, Katalin	Housewife	1878	/	Bačka Topola
Neuman, Lipót		1894	/	Novi Sad
Neuman, Lipót's wife	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	/
Neuman, Sára	Housewife	1896	Bezdan	Sombor
Neuman, Sarolta	Housewife	1892	/	Novi Sad
Neuman, Simon		1874	/	Bačka Topola
Neumann, Josefina	Housewife	1862	Subotica	Subotica
Oblatt, Aranka	Housewife	1865	Kula	Sombor
Oblatt, Marinka	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Oblatt, Sára	Housewife	1871	Baja	Subotica
Oblatt, Szeréna	Housewife	1902	Čantavir	Sombor
Of(f)ner, Anna	Housewife	1887	Bezdan	Sombor
Of(f)ner, Emil	Clerk	1883	Bačko Gradište	Sombor
Of(f)ner, Fülöp	Merchant	1875	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Of(f)ner, Ignác	Merchant	1853	Zmajevo	Sombor
Of(f)ner, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1881	/	Novi Sad
Of(f)ner, Judit	Housewife	1860	Orosháza	Sombor
Of(f)ner, Piroska	Housewife	1902	Stanišić	Sombor
Of(f)ner, Róza	Housewife	1866	/	Novi Sad
Of(f)ner, Vilma	Owner of fashion salon	1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Orbán, Géza		1898	/	Novi Sad
Orbán, Margit	Housewife	1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ordentlich, Dina	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ordentlich, Vilma	Seamstress	1899	/	Novi Sad
Orenstein, Johanna	Housewife	1868	/	Novi Sad
Orenstein, Szimóna	Housewife	1876	/	Novi Sad
Orgonás, Mária	Housewife	1901	Padej	Subotica
Orova, Arnold	Merchant	1882	Budapest	Bačka Palanka
Orova, Iván		1924	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Orova, Lili		1923	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Orova, Melitta	Housewife	1922	/	Novi Sad
Orova, Szidónia, Szidi	Housewife	1890	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Orova, Vilma	Housewife	1898	/	Novi Sad
Pálfi, Aranka	Housewife	1903	Bistrița	Novi Sad
Pálfi, Ferenc	Pupil	1926	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Pálfi, Teréz	Housewife	1875	/	Novi Sad
Pálmai, Dezső's widow	Housewife	1869	/	Novi Sad
Palóc, Franciska	Housewife	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Palóc, Judit	Pupil	1925	Subotica	Subotica
Palóc, László	Pupil	1929	Subotica	Subotica
Palóc, Mór	Lumberer	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Palóc, Nándor	Clerk	1889	Ada	Subotica
Palóc, Rózsa	Housewife	1896/1897	/	Subotica
Palóc, Simon, Dr.	Lawyer	1882	Ada	Subotica
Panzel, István	Merchant	1906	/	Subotica
Panzel, József	Waiter	1904	Szeged	Subotica
Pápai, Gyula		1894	/	Subotica
Papp, Josefina	Housewife	1878	Barcs	Novi Sad
Papp, Károly	Pupil	1927	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Paskesz, Berta	Housewife	1914	/	Novi Sad
Paskesz, Mira	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Paskesz, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1920	/	Novi Sad
Paskesz, Vera	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Paszkus, Ervin	Pupil	1926	Sombor	Sombor
Pataki, Jolán	Housewife	1901	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pataki, Judit, juči	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pataki, Julianna	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pataki, Magda	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pataki, Péter	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Paul, Ábrahám	Merchant	1893	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Paul, Debóra	Housewife	1922	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Paul, Hanna	Housewife	1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pauntz, Ágota	Housewife	1924	Sombor	Sombor
Pauntz, Ármin	Traveling salesman	1891	Felsőregmec	Sombor
Pauntz, Borisz	Pupil	1931	Zagreb	Novi Sad
Pauntz, Cecília	Housewife	1892	Čantavir	Sombor
Perkstein, Béla	Feather merchant	1908	Budapest	Sombor
Perkstein, Erzsébet	Housewife	1909	/	Sombor
Perkstein, Etel	Pupil	1929	Sonta	Sombor
Perkstein, Irén	Pupil	1933	Sombor	Sombor
Perkstein, Sándor	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Perl, Edit	Housewife	1924	/	Subotica
Perl, Lajos	Merchant	1868	Subotica	Subotica
Perl, Lajos	Travelling salesman	1893	/	Novi Sad
Perldik, Hinko		1882	New York	Sombor
Perldik, Ilona	Housewife	1872	Szinpetri	Sombor
Perles, Géza		unknown	/	Sombor
Perles, Mária	Housewife	1887	Bačko Dobro Polje	Sombor
Perles, Zsigmond	Merchant	1871	Hercegszántó	Sombor
Pessing, Dávid	Merchant	1878	Sremska Mitrovica	Novi Sad
Pessing, Irma	Housewife	1884	Katafa	Novi Sad
Pessing, Jacques		1884	/	Novi Sad
Pessing, Jolán	Housewife	1890	/	Novi Sad
Pessing, Rózsa	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Pető, Ilona	Housewife	1897	Bečej	Bečej
Pető, Rózsa	Housewife	unknown	/	Subotica
Pető, Zoltán	Merchant	1887	Bečej	Bečej
Pfeffer, Leona	Housewife	1914	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Pfeffer, Verona	Pupil	1932	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Philipp, Regina		1901	Osijek	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Pichler, Mária	Housewife	1883	Subotica	Subotica
Pick, Géza	Goldsmith	1885	Subotica	Subotica
Pick, József		1897	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pick, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Pick, Sándor		unknown	/	Bečej
Pilip, Régine	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Pillisch, Nina	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Pillisch, Oszkár	Pupil	1925	/	Novi Sad
Pillischer, Béla		1884	Bačko Gradište	Novi Sad
Pillischer, Frida	Housewife	1888	/	Novi Sad
Pillischer, Géza	Timber merchant	1872	Subotica	Subotica
Pillischer, Hanna Hermina	Housewife	1881	Ada	Subotica
Pillischer, Jakab	Economist	1875	Bečej	Sombor
Pillischer, Júlia	Housewife	1891	Békéscsaba	Novi Sad
Pillischer, László		1913	Deva	Novi Sad
Pillischer, Laura	Housewife	1878	Kucura	Sombor
Pillischer, Lili	Child	1939	Subotica	Novi Sad
Pillischer, Magda	Housewife	1917	Szeged	Novi Sad
Pinto, Albert	Clerk	1901	Sarajevo	Sombor
Pirnitzer, Márk Miksa, Dr.	Lawyer	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Pisker, Frida	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pisker, Gertrúd	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pisker, Hermina	Housewife	1886	/	Novi Sad
Pisker, József	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pisker, Júlia	Housewife	1901	/	Novi Sad
Pisker, Ödön	Merchant	1898	Gardinovci	Novi Sad
Pisker, Sándor		1884	/	Novi Sad
Polgár, Anna	Housewife	1902	/	Subotica
Polgár, Dr. Gusztáv's widow	Housewife	1881	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Polgár, Ida	Housewife	1878	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Polgár, Vera	Pupil	1926	Subotica	Subotica
Politzer, Ella	Seamstress	1910	/	Subotica
Politzer, Josefina	Housewife	1894	Sotin	Sombor
Politzer, Klára	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Politzer, Manó	Merchant	1879	Čonoplja	Sombor
Pollak, Áron's wife	Housewife	1923	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Artúr	Merchant	1880	/	Subotica
Pollak, Dávid	Pupil	1925	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Dina	Housewife	1923	/	Novi Sad
Pollak, Ede		1897	/	Novi Sad
Pollak, Eszter	Housewife	1899	Čantavir	Subotica
Pollak, Fedora, Fegi	Pupil	1936	/	Subotica
Pollak, Frida	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Pollak, György, Gyuri		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Pollak, Haim's wife	Housewife	unknown	/	Subotica
Pollak, Hermann		1867	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Ignác	Machinist	1880	Sombor	Novi Sad
Pollak, Ilona	Housewife	1889	/	Novi Sad
Pollak, Jerzy	Feather merchant	1874	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, József	Mechanics	1902	Sombor	Sombor
Pollak, József	Pupil	1934	/	Subotica
Pollak, József's wife	Housewife	1854	/	Subotica
Pollak, Júlia	Housewife	1874	Kula	Kula
Pollak, Karolina	Housewife	1875	Bajmok	Subotica
Pollak, Laura	Housewife	1908	Subotica	Subotica
Pollak, Lázár	Waiter	1890	Kővágóórs	Sombor
Pollak, Malvina	Housewife	1875	Vaskút	Subotica
Pollak, Margit	Pupil	1930	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Margit, Manci	Housewife	1910	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Pollak, Margit, Mancsi	Housewife	1916	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pollak, Mayer	Merchant	1896	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Márk	Merchant	1873	Čonoplja	Čonoplja
Pollak, Márk, Markus	Merchant	1874	/	Subotica
Pollak, Márton	Merchant	1899	/	Subotica
Pollak, Márton's wife	Housewife	1904	/	Subotica
Pollak, Miklós	Pupil	1928	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Miksa		1893	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Rebeka	Housewife	1896	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Róza	Housewife	1885	Moson	Subotica
Pollak, Rózsa	Housewife	1893	Senta	Čonoplja
Pollak, Rózsa	Housewife	unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Pollak, Rózsa, Rózsika	Pupil	1931	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Sára, Sári	Child	1942	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Terézia	Child	1943	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Pollak, Vera	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Pollatschek, Amália	Clerk	1915	Subotica	Sombor
Pollatschek, Gizella	Housewife	1886	Sombor	Sombor
Pollatschek, József	Merchant	1881	Torda	Sombor
Pollatschek, Mária	Housewife	1888	/	Subotica
Pollatschek, Mária	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Pollatschek, Zsigmond	Merchant	1883	Žabalj	Sombor
Pongrácz, Miklós	Pupil	1927	/	Subotica
Pongrácz, Rózsa	Housewife	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Popovits / Popović, Aranka	Housewife	unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Popper, Albert		1880	Mladenovo	Mladenovo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Popper, Cecília		unknown	/	Sombor
Popper, Fanni	Housewife	1879	Mladenovo	Bačka Palanka
Popper, Ilona	Housewife	1914	/	Novi Sad
Popper, Júlia	Housewife	1873	/	Novi Sad
Popper, Karolina	Housewife	1874	Mladenovo	Sombor
Popper, Karolina	Clerk	1927	Vienna	Novi Sad
Popper, Margit, Mancsi	Housewife	1916	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Popper, Nándor, Dr.	Medical doctor	1887	/	Sombor
Popper, Nátán	Merchant	1880	Mladenovo	Mladenovo
Popper, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1888	Mladenovo	Mladenovo
Popper, Sándor	Pupil	1930	Sonta	Sombor
Popper, Vilma	Housewife	1885	Sonta	Sombor
Popper, Zsigmond		1882	Mladenovo	Mladenovo
Präger, Éva	Child	1940	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Margit, Gitta	Child	1943	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Hugó		1914	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Hugó's wife	Housewife	1913	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Jakab		1920	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Jakab	Child	1941	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Judás		1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Márkusz	Pupil	1929	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Mózes	Rabbi	1913	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Mózes's wife	Housewife	1913	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Salamon		1887	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Salamon's wife	Housewife	1889	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Präger, Sándor	Engineer	1879	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Präger, Sára, Sári	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Preisner, Viola	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Pressburger, Berta	Housewife	1872	Baja	Sombor
Pressburger, Dezső	Leather merchant	1889	Subotica	Subotica
Pressburger, Ernő	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor
Pressburger, Erzsébet	Housewife	1913	/	Sombor
Pressburger, Flóra	Housewife	1881	Subotica	Subotica
Pressburger, György	Child	1943	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Pressburger, Gyula, Julius	Pupil	1937	Sombor	Sombor
Pressburger, Hermina	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pressburger, István	Child	1941	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Pressburger, Jenő, Eugen	Feather merchant	1910	/	Sombor
Pressburger, József	Child	1940	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Pressburger, Károly	Merchant	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Pressburger, Károly		1901	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Pressburger, Katalin	Pupil	1933	Sombor	Sombor
Pressburger, Lea	Housewife	1887	Feketić	Subotica
Pressburger, Lili		1919	/	Bačka Topola
Pressburger, Mária	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Pressburger, Márk	Shoemaker	1876	/	Subotica
Pressburger, Mór		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Pressburger, Sarolta	Housewife	1889	Kula	Bačka Topola
Pressburger, Szeréna	Housewife	1890	/	Bačka Topola
Prisner, Viola	Housewife	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Rab, Ábrahám's widow	Housewife	1852	/	Subotica
Rab, Márk	Merchant	1892	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Rabinovics, Jakab	Cook	1904	/	Subotica
Rácz, Ella	Housewife	1912	Osijek	Sombor
Rácz, Emil	Merchant	1880	Oradea	Sombor
Rácz, Vilma	Housewife	1884	Osijek	Sombor
Radaschitz / Radašić, Rozália, Riza	Housewife	1874	Subotica	Subotica
Radó, Ábrahám	Merchant	1852	/	Subotica
Radó, Betti	Housewife	1870	/	Subotica
Radó, Imre	Writer	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Radó, Irén	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Radó, Lili	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Radó, Márk	Merchant	1892	/	Subotica
Radó, Róbert	Clerk	1873	Bela Crkva	Novi Sad
Rákosi, Béla	Merchant	1886	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Rákosi, Hajnal	Clerk	1918	/	Subotica
Rákosi, Hajnalka	Housewife	1908	Sopron	Subotica
Rákosi, József	Merchant	1860	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Ramon, Ede		1888	/	Novi Sad
Ravicser, Flóra	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Ravienski, Cecília	Housewife	1919	Osijek	Sombor
Ravienski, Gábor	Laborer	1914	/	Sombor
Rechnitzer, Ignác	Merchant	1900	Štívica	Subotica
Récsei, János		1873	Bečej	Apatin
Récsei, Olga	Housewife	1883	Stara Moravica	Apatin
Reiberger, Károly	Factory owner	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, Adolf	Merchant	1871	/	Subotica
Reich, Anna	Housewife	1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reich, Aurel		1880	Vrbas	Vrbas
Reich, Blanka	Housewife	1885	Bačka Palanka	Sombor
Reich, Borbála, Boriska	Housewife	1920	Sombor	Sombor
Reich, Dušan	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Reich, Erzsébet	Housewife	1876	Zrenjanin	Subotica
Reich, Eugenia, Zseni	Housewife	1866	/	Subotica
Reich, Gyenes, Gyenő	Sales assistant	1906	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, György	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reich, Hermann		1869	/	Novi Sad
Reich, Hermann		1889	/	Novi Sad
Reich, Ila	Housewife	1895	/	Novi Sad
Reich, Ilona	Housewife	1905	/	Novi Sad
Reich, Ilona	Pupil	1929	/	Sombor
Reich, Irén	Housewife	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, István	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reich, István	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reich, Jakab		1859	Vrbas	Vrbas
Reich, János	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, Jenő	Merchant	1906	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, Johanna	Housewife	1892	Srbobran	Novi Sad
Reich, Jolán	Housewife	1897	/	Subotica
Reich, József		1908	Srbobran	Novi Sad
Reich, Judit	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reich, Júlia	Housewife	1916	/	Subotica
Reich, Károly		1924	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Reich, Kata	Housewife	1904	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, Lajos	Merchant	1898	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, László		1870	Novi Sad	Srbobran
Reich, Lázár	Merchant	1874	/	Subotica
Reich, Leó	Photographer's assistant	1924	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, Margit	Housewife	1900	/	Subotica
Reich, Mária	Housewife	1900	Subotica	Subotica
Reich, Mária	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Reich, Matild	Housewife	1898	Sombor	Subotica
Reich, Miksa	Merchant	1874	Vinkovci	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Reich, Miksa, Max		1872	/	Novi Sad
Reich, Mór		1876	/	Subotica
Reich, Mór's widow	Housewife	1877	/	Subotica
Reich, Regina	Housewife	1875	/	Subotica
Reich, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1886	Vrbas	Vrbas
Reich, Salamon		1849	Lalić	Sombor
Reich, Simon	Sales agent	1879	Ratkovo	Sombor
Reich, Simon's son	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Jakab		1883	/	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Judit	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Julianna	Housewife	1886	/	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Manó		1884	/	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Matild	Housewife	1907	/	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Miksa	Merchant	1868	Baja	Subotica
Reichenberg, Róza	Housewife	1886	/	Novi Sad
Reichenberg, Sándor	Merchant	1891	Baja	Subotica
Reichenberg, Sára	Housewife	1898	/	Subotica
Reichenberg, Teréz	Housewife	1870	Bački Monoštor	Subotica
Reichental, Fanni	Housewife	1865	/	Subotica
Rein, Berta	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Rein, Hermina	Housewife	1881	Čantavir	Sombor
Rein, Izsák	Traveling salesman	1884	Mali Idoš	Sombor
Rein, Márta	Housewife	1910	Sombor	Sombor
Rein, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1899	Sombor	Sombor
Rein, Zsuzsanna	Housewife	1923	Sombor	Sombor
Reinbauer, Rózsa	Housewife	1897	Senta	Subotica
Reiner, Imre	Upholsterer	1884	/	Subotica
Reiner, Margit	Photographer	1918	/	Subotica
Reiner, Nándor	Clerk	1884	/	Subotica
Reinhener, Károly		1888	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Reinhener, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1896	Senta	Subotica
Reisman, Magda	Housewife	1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reiss, Alex	Medical doctor	1892	/	Subotica
Reiss, Dávid	Merchant	1873	/	Subotica
Reiss, Ida	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Reiss, Olga	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Reiter, Blanka	Housewife	1924	Temerin	Novi Sad
Reiter, Erzsébet	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Reiter, Fanni	Housewife	1865	/	Novi Sad
Reiter, Frida	Housewife	1896	Beograd	Novi Sad
Reiter, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1879	/	Subotica
Reiter, Kata, Kati	Housewife	1883	Senta	Subotica
Reiter, Lenke	Housewife	1884	Mali Idoš	Novi Sad
Reiter, Magdaléna	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reiter, Miksa		1901	/	Novi Sad
Reiter, Regina	Housewife	1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reiter, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Reitzer, Erzsébet	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Reitzer, József		1864	/	Novi Sad
Reitzer, József's widow	Housewife	1866	/	Novi Sad
Reitzer, Lenke	Housewife	1880	/	Novi Sad
Reitzer, Vilmos	Merchant	1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Reusch, Regina	Housewife	1904	/	Subotica
Révész Buchwald, Albert	Merchant	1887	Bački Petrovac	Subotica
Révész, Albin		1880	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Révész, Albin's wife	Housewife	1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Révész, Arnold		1891	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Révész, Gizella	Housewife	1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Révész, Gusztáv Dr.	Clerk	1881	/	Subotica
Révész, Gyula	Retiree	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Révész, Ilona	Housewife	1882	Dalj	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Révész, Klára	Housewife	1898	Bajmok	Subotica
Révész, Lenke	Bank manager	1884	/	Subotica
Révész, Ottó	Clerk	1875	Bajmok	Bajmok
Richter, Ilona	Housewife	1880	Baja	Subotica
Rihn, Matild		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Ringler, Flóra	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Rip(p), Aranka	Housewife	1904	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Rip(p), Dezső	Merchant	1891	Bezdan	Sombor
Rip(p), Franciska, Fanni	Housewife	1897	Bezdan	Bezdan
Rip(p), Ilona	Housewife	1901	Bezdan	Bezdan
Rip(p), Izidóra	Housewife	1895	Stanišić	Sombor
Rip(p), János	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Rip(p), József	Merchant	1880	Bezdan	Bezdan
Rip(p), Margit	Housewife	1899	Bezdan	Bezdan
Rip(p), Mária	Housewife	1885	Dávod	Novi Sad
Rip(p), Olga, Olgi	Housewife	1919	Bezdan	Bezdan
Rip(p), Rozália	Housewife	1874	Bački Breg	Bezdan
Rip(p), Vilmos		1912	Bezdan	Bezdan
Rip(p)ner, Sára, Sári	Housewife	1894	/	Subotica
Robitschek, Ferenc	Merchant	1873	Doroslovo	Subotica
Robitschek, Ibolya	Housewife	1908	Subotica	Subotica
Robitschek, Jakab	Merchant	1878	Doroslovo	Sombor
Robitschek, Judit	Child	1942	Subotica	Subotica
Robitschek, Lili	Housewife	1910	Subotica	Subotica
Robitschek, Malvina	Housewife	1875	Bajmok	Subotica
Robitschek, Szidónia	Housewife	unknown	/	Sombor
Röder, Dezső	Merchant	1883	Ratkovo	Sombor
Röder, Ella	Housewife	1905	Žabalj	Bačka Topola
Röder, Jakab	Retired teacher	1850	/	Bačka Topola
Röder, Mária	Housewife	1889	Rábahídvég	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Röder, Oszkár	Pharmacist	1893	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Roman, Jolán	Housewife	1890	Subotica	Subotica
Roman, Oszkár	Dentist	1881	Subotica	Subotica
Römer, György	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Römer, Ilona	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Römer, Janka	Housewife	1902	Kisač	Novi Sad
Römer, József		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Römer, Miklós	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Römer, Mira	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Römer, Péter	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rónai, Anna	Housewife	1861	/	Subotica
Rónai, Ede		1890	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rónai, Emma	Housewife	1887	Vrbas	Vrbas
Rónai, Erzsébet	Housewife	1892	Sombor	Sombor
Rónai, György, Gyuri		1917	Vrbas	Vrbas
Rónai, György		1924	Vrbas	Vrbas
Rónai, Katalin, Tinka	Housewife	1891	/	Bačka Topola
Rónai, Kornélia		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Rónai, Margit	Music teacher	1884	/	Subotica
Rónai, Szidónia	Merchant	1866	Kecskemét	Sombor
Rosenbaum, Julianna	Housewife	1852	Gakovo	Apatin
Rosenberg, Antónia	Housewife	1863	/	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Emma	Housewife	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Erna	Housewife	1895	Zemun	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Etel	Housewife	1890	Budapest	Sombor
Rosenberg, Éva	Student	1919	Baja	Sombor
Rosenberg, Éva Veronika		1919	Baja	Sombor
Rosenberg, Ferenc		1896	/	Bačka Topola
Rosenberg, Hanna	Merchant	1892	Bečej	Bečej

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Rosenberg, Hermina	Housewife	1875	/	Bačka Topola
Rosenberg, Izidor	Economist	1879	Stanišić	Sombor
Rosenberg, Lajos		1870	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Mária	Housewife	1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Márk	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Márton	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Mór		1901	Vrbas	Vrbas
Rosenberg, Mór's wife	Housewife	1904	Vrbas	Vrbas
Rosenberg, Netti	Housewife	1869	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Netti	Housewife	1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Ottó	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Paula	Housewife	1880	Budapest	Sombor
Rosenberg, Rozália	Housewife	1880	/	Bačka Topola
Rosenberg, Rózsa	Housewife	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Rosenberg, Rózsa	Housewife	1896	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Rosenberg, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1916	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Rudolf, Rezső	Economist	1884	Stanišić	Sombor
Rosenberg, Sándor		1886	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Sándor	Industrialist	1912	Stanišić	Sombor
Rosenberg, Tibor	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenberg, Vilmos		1892	Senta	Bačka Topola
Rosenblüth, Antónia	Housewife	1868	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenblüth, Jolán		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Rosenfeld, Gáspár		1879	/	Novi Sad
Rosenfeld, Gáspár's wife	Housewife	1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenfeld, János		1899	Murska Sobota	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1899	Ada	Sombor
Rosenfeld, Judit	Pupil	1927	Zaláu	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Rosenfeld, Klára	Seamstress	1914	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Klára	Seamstress	1922	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Lea	Housewife	1924	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Margit	Housewife	1907	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Mária	Housewife	1911	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Mária	Pupil	1929	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Mária, Mari	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Márton		1894	Jankovci	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Nándor	Pupil	1927	Sivac	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Piroska	Seamstress	1919	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Richárd	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Novi Sad
Rosenfeld, Róza	Housewife	1874	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Rózsa	Housewife	1897	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Salamon	Merchant	1864	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Sándor	Merchant	1923	/	Subotica
Rosenfeld, Tibor	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Rosenstein, Adolf's wife	Housewife	1901	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Rosenstein, Jolán	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenstock, Gyula	Landowner	1868	Bajmok	Novi Sad
Rosenstock, Malvina Amália	Housewife	1884	Vrbas	Novi Sad
Rosenthal, Etel, Netti	Housewife	1879	Sonta	Sombor
Rosenthal, József	Industrialist	1870	Sonta	Sombor
Rosenthal, Mária	Housewife	1911	Bačka Topola	Subotica
Rosenzweig, Béla		1903	Bač	Bač
Rosenzweig, Dávid's wife	Piano teacher	1866	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenzweig, Elsa	Housewife	1904	Bač	Bač
Rosenzweig, Ernő	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Rosenzweig, Gáspár		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Rosenzweig, György, Gyuri	Pupil	1923	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenzweig, Lajos	Merchant	1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenzweig, Lili	Housewife	1909	/	Subotica
Rosenzweig, Márta	Pupil	1936	Bač	Bač
Rosenzweig, Regina	Housewife	1883	Gospođinci	Novi Sad
Rosenzweig, Róza	Housewife	1878	Esztergom	Subotica
Rosenzweig, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1910	/	Subotica
Rosenzweig, Valéria	Housewife	1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosenzweig, Vera, Babuci	Pupil	1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rosman, József		1904	/	Sombor
Rosner, Jakab	Merchant	1892	Nagylak	Subotica
Rosner, Paula	Housewife	1891	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Subotica
Róth, Antal		1872	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, Aranka	Housewife	1903	Feketić	Novi Sad
Róth, Béla		1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, Dezső		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, Edit		1923	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, Ernő		1875	Bački Breg	Bezdan
Róth, Erzsébet	Housewife	1891	Bečej	Bečej
Róth, Etel		1926	Subotica	Subotica
Róth, Ferenc's widow	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Róth, Janka	Housewife	1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, János	Musician	1914	Vienna	Sombor
Róth, Jolán		1925	Subotica	Subotica
Róth, József	Laborer	1891	Sombor	Sombor
Róth, József		1899	Vrbas	Vrbas
Róth, József's daughter		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Róth, József's wife	Housewife	unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Róth, Katarina	Housewife	1904	Vrbas	Vrbas
Róth, Margit	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Róth, Mária	Housewife	1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, Róbert		1865	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Róth, Róza	Housewife	1881	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Róth, Simon	Professor	1913	Bečej	Bečej
Róth, Szeréna	Housewife	1887	Bezdan	Bezdan
Róth, Tamás	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rothauser, Erzsébet	Housewife	1897	Subotica	Subotica
Rothbart, Fanni	Housewife	1866	/	Novi Sad
Rothbart, Irén	Housewife	1900	Budapest - Újpest	Novi Sad
Rothbart, Miksa	Freight forwarder and customs broker	1886	/	Novi Sad
Rothbart, Vera, Verica	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rothman, Imre's widow	Housewife	1869	/	Subotica
Rothmüller, Klára	Housewife	1910	Baja	Sombor
Rothmüller, Vilmos	Merchant	1908	Sombor	Sombor
Rothsman, Magda	Housewife	1922	/	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Ábrahám		1890	/	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Ábrahám		1900	Novi Sad	Bačka Topola
Rothstein, Áron	Carpenter	1872	Zagreb	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Egon	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Erzsébet	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Ida	Housewife	1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Rihárd	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Bačka Topola
Rothstein, Rihárd	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Rozália	Housewife	1880	/	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Rózsa	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Rothstein, Rózsa	Housewife	1905	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Rothstein, Rózsa	Housewife	1905	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Rothstein, Vilmos	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Rózsa, Herta		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Rubinstein, Ágnes	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Rubinstein, Flóra	Housewife	1909	/	Subotica
Rubinstein, Jakab	Clerk	1902	Subotica	Subotica
Rubinstein, Judit	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Rus(s), Dezső	Feather merchant	1894	/	Sombor
Rus(s), Herbert	Pupil	1926	Sombor	Sombor
Rus(s), Margit	Housewife	1906	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Rus(s), Miklós	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ruzsits / Ružić, Emil	Sales representative	1875	Mandělos	Novi Sad
Ruzsits / Ružić, Gizella	Housewife	1883	Zemun	Novi Sad
Sahm, Ádám	Merchant	1897	/	Sombor
Sahm, Fanni	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Sahm, Irina	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor
Sahm, Sándor	Pupil	1927	Sombor	Sombor
Sahm, Szeréna	Housewife	1906	New York	Sombor
Sahm, Vilmos	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Sajagi, Jozefa		1869	/	Subotica
Salamon, Edit	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Salamon, Erzsébet	Housewife	1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Salamon, Frigyes, Friedrich, Dr.	Lawyer	1880	/	Novi Sad
Salamon, Izabella		1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Salamon, Malvina		1880	Šajkaš	Novi Sad
Salamon, Tibor		1924	/	Novi Sad
Salamon, Zoltán		1880	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Salamon, Zoltán	Dentist	1912	Sighetu Marmăției	Sombor
Salgó, Andor, Dr.		1892/1893	Ada	Ada
Samber, Miroslav, Frigyes	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Samber (Samdel), Malvina	Housewife	1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Samet, Áron		1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Bernát	Merchant	1926	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Emma	Housewife	1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Jakab		1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Jenő		1922	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Judás Gyula	Merchant	1891	Sanisláu	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Konstantin, Kon	Merchant	1900	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Lipót		1865	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Márksz's wife	Housewife	1873	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Márkus		1869	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Samet, Ráhel	Housewife	1916	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Sándor, Irén		1912	Zagreb	Novi Sad
Sándor, Jenő, Eugen	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sass, Erzsébet	Housewife	1886	Budapest	Vrbas
Sattler, Ármin	Merchant	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sattler, Ilona Johanna	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sattler, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1892	/	Novi Sad
Sattler, Sarolta	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Sattler, Sarolta	Housewife	1901	/	Novi Sad
Sattler, Valéria	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schächter / Schechter, Julianna		1906	Subotica	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, (female)		1894	Vrbas	Vrbas
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Adolf		1888	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, András	Pupil	1935	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Anna		1897	Darda	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Ármin		1872	Svetozar Miletić	Čonoplja
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Blanka		1903	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Ernest, Ernő		1875	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Ernő		1877	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Erzsébet		1898	Baja	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Erzsébet		1900	Fülöpszállás	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Erzsébet, Böske		1904	Vrbas	Vrbas
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Etel		1868	/	Bečej
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Etel		1884	/	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Etel		1884	/	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Etel		1892	Bački Petrovac	Senta
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Ferenc		1905	/	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, György		1922	Sombor	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Illés		1888	Feketić	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Imre		1894/1896	Stara Moravica	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Irén		1882	Novi Vrbas	Svetozar Miletić

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Izidor		1890	Câmpulung Moldovenesc	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Jenő, Eugen		1871	Kula	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Jozefina		1870	Kula	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, József		1875	Bajmok	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Júlia		1864	Krušćić	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Julianna		1909	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Klára		1909	/	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Lajos	Merchant	1882	Bajmok	Bajmok
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Lajos		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Lajos's wife		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Lipót		1875/1877	Bajmok	Bajmok
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Magda		1902	/	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Magda		1909	Mélykút	Kanjiža
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Mária	Child	1939	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Mária		1860/1864	Stara Moravica	Subotica
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Márk		1865	Čantavir	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Mátyás		1875	Bajmok	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Rozália		1877	Doroslovo	Kanjiža

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Sámuel		1871	Kula	Sombor
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Sándor's wife		1874	/	Vrbas
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Szabina		1891	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Schaf(f)er / Schäf(f)er, Szerén		1883	Törökszentmiklós	Sombor
Schanfeld, Gizella		1864	/	Senta
Schannen, József		1882	Subotica	Subotica
Schapira, Mihály	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Schatz, Anna		1894	/	/
Scheer, Ármin, Dr.		1873	Baja	Sombor
Scheer, Franciska		1875	Subotica	Sombor
Scheer, Fülöp		1856	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Scheer, Fülöp Jr.		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Scheer, Gyula, Julius		1884	/	Novi Sad
Scheer, Hinko		1877	Baja	Sombor
Scheer, Irina		1881	Banská Štiavnica	Sombor
Scheer, Kata		1921	/	Subotica
Scheer, Katarina		1889	Beč	Novi Sad
Scheer, Klára		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Scheer, Oszkár		1902	Subotica	Subotica
Scheinberger, Ármin		1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Scheinberger, Erzsébet, Böske		1894	/	Novi Sad
Scheinberger, Etel		1865	/	Novi Sad
Scheinberger, Károly		1887	/	Bačka Topola
Scheinberger, Rózsa		1889	Zrenjanin	Bačka Topola
Schi(c)k, Aurélia		1924	Senta	Senta
Schi(c)k, Hilda		1925	Senta	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schi(c)k, Illés		1864	Dávod	Senta
Schi(c)k, Jenő, Eugen	Pupil	1932	Senta	Senta
Schi(c)k, Dr. Kálmán's wife		1860	/	Subotica
Schi(c)k, Márton		1890	Bečež	Bečež
Schi(c)k, Matild		1894	Nyírmihálydi	Senta
Schi(c)k, Sámuel		1892	Carei	Senta
Schiller, Amália		1870 (1876)	Subotica	Kanjiža
Schiller, Jakab		1864	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schiller, Jolán		1898	/	Subotica
Schiller, József	Pupil	1929	Subotica	Subotica
Schiller, Paula		1875	Stara Moravica	Senta
Schiller, Róza		1874	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schimmerling, Adolf		1916	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Schimmerling, Erzsébet		1916	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Schimmerling, Janka	Pupil	1936	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Schirmann, Ábrahám		1926	Senta	Senta
Schirmann, Blanka		1921	/	Senta
Schirmann, Eszter		1921	Senta	Senta
Schirmann, Fanni		1864	Senta	Senta
Schirmann, Johanna		1886	/	Senta
Schirmann, Margit		1912	/	Senta
Schirmann, Nándor, Nushin		1883	Sombor	Senta
Schirz, Inge		1924	/	Novi Sad
Schlager / Schläger, Ábrahám's widow		1860	/	Senta
Schlager / Schläger, Bernát	Pupil	1927	/	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schlager / Schläger, Berta		1882	/	Subotica
Schlager / Schläger, Berta		1919	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schlager / Schläger, Dávid		1925	Senta	Senta
Schlager / Schläger, Heléna		1891	Tysmenytsia	Senta
Schlager / Schläger, Henrik	Bagmaker	1876 (1886)	/	Subotica
Schlager / Schläger, Izsák	Pupil	1929	Senta	Senta
Schlager / Schläger, Mózes		1893/1894	Bulatovac	Senta
Schlager / Schläger, Zohár, Sohar	Pupil	1928	Senta	Senta
Schlanger / Schlänger, Eduárd		1882	/	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Janka		1894/1896	Požarevac	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, János		1886	/	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Jenő		1890	Čurug	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Jenő, Eugen		1887	/	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Klára		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Márta		1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Mór		1879	/	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Regina		1884	/	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Sándor		1870	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schlanger / Schlänger, Sándor		1876	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, András	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Bački Petrovac
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, András (Szegő)		1905	/	Horgoš
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Anna	Pupil	1931	/	Bački Petrovac
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Aranka		1895	Svetozar Miletić	Mol
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Berta		1887	Bački Monoštor	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Borbála		1892	/	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Borbála		1926	Senta	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Borbála, Boriska		1895	Pančevo	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Borbála, Boriska (Szegő)	Child	1940	Horgoš	Horgoš
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Dezső		1890	Senta	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Emil		1866	/	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Erzsébet		1895	Ruski Krstur	Horgoš
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Erzsébet		1920	/	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Eszter	Pupil	1929	Senta	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Fanni		1867	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Ferenc		1896	/	Bački Petrovac
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Ferenc		1917	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Gyula		1874	Bečej	Bečej
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Hilda		1911 (1908)	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Ida		1876	/	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Ignác's widow		1862	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Ilona		1914	Soltvadkert	Sombor
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Irén		1903	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Izabella		1884	/	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Janka		1892	Senta	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Johanna		1880	/	Mol
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, József	Pupil	1936	/	Bački Petrovac
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Judit		1911	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Julia		1904	Jászkarajenő	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Julianna		1888	/	Kanjiža
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Kata		1918	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, László	Merchant	1906	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, László		1925 (1928)	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Manó		1888	<i>Hungary</i>	Ada
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Mária		1866	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Mária		1912	Bácsalmás	Sombor
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Márk, Markus		1908/1911	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Márta	Pupil	1929 (1934)	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Márton	Pupil	1928	Senta	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Mátyás		1892	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Mihály		1904	Sombor	Sombor
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Miriam	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Pál (Szegő)		1862	Ruski Krstur / Kanjiža	Horgoš
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Paula (Szegő)		1874	Kanjiža	Horgoš
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Péter	Child	1940	Sombor	Sombor
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Péter	Child	1943	Subotica	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Piroska		1904	/	Subotica
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Rózsa		1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Salamon		1910	/	Sombor
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Sándor		1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Sándor	Pupil	1933	Osijek	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Sándor	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Sándor	Pupil	1935	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Sas		1905/1916	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Simon	Child	1937	/	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Soma		1865	Vaskút	Senta
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Szerén		1920/1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Tibor	Pupil	1930	Mol	Mol
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Tilda		1880	Dobovica	Bečež
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Vilmos		1886	/	Novi Sad
Schläsinger / Schlesinger, Vilmos Mór		1873	Vaskút	Subotica
Schlisser, Imre		1892	Sombor	Novi Sad
Schlisser, Irma		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schlomowitz / Šlomović, Gizella		1901	Subotica	Subotica
Schlomowitz / Šlomović, Mária	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Schlomowitz / Šlomović, Miriam	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Schmidt, Elsa		1903	/	Novi Sad
Schmidt, Júlia		1880	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schmidt, Julianna		1886	/	Novi Sad
Schmidt, Vilma		1915	/	Novi Sad
Schmil, Etel		1886	/	Subotica
Schmil, Lajos		1893/1894	/	Subotica
Schmolka, Zsigmond, Zsiga		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schneider, Etel		1865	/	Novi Sad
Schneider, Vilmos		1886	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schnek, Frida	Child	1943	/	Kanjiža
Schnek, Jakab		1904	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, Jakab's son	Pupil	1932	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, József		1909	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, József's child, sibling of Márton and Frida	Pupil	1932	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, József's child, sibling of Márton and Frida	Child	1937	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, Márta	Child	1939/1940	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, Márton	Child	1941	/	Kanjiža
Schnek, Rózsa	Child	1941/1942	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schnek, Simha, Simcha	Child	1936/1938	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schneut, Elsa		1903	/	Novi Sad
Schön, Ernest, Ernő	Merchant	1883	Budapest	Subotica
Schön, Ilona		1891/1892	Subotica	Subotica
Schön, Manó		1874	Dunaszekcső	Subotica
Schönaug, László		1904	/	Senta
Schönberger, Agata	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, András	Child	1942	Subotica	Subotica
Schönberger, András	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schönberger, Ármin		1892/1893	Čurug	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Borbála		1924	Bačka Topola	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Dezső		1913	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, Emília	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Etel		1867	Lalić	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Éva		1926	Novi Sad	Subotica / Novi Sad
Schönberger, Frigyes, Friedrich		1894	Novi Sad	Subotica/Novi Sad
Schönberger, Hedvig	Child	1941	Subotica	Subotica
Schönberger, Hedvig	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, Ignác		1895	Lalić	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Ignác's wife		1898	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Ilona		1883	/	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Ilona		1903	/	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Imre		1913	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, Imre	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Imre	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Imre	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Izabella, Bella	Housewife	1898 (1900)	Srbobran	Novi Sad
Schönberger, József		unknown	/	Sombor
Schönberger, Károly		1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Katalin		1921	Subotica	Subotica
Schönberger, Katalin		1921	Subotica	Sombor
Schönberger, Klára		1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Klára	Child	1940	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, Lajos	Farmer	1892	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schönberger, László		1906	/	Sombor
Schönberger, Lili		1921	Bačka Topola	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Margaretta	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Margit, Mancsi	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Miksa, Max		1886	Veča	Sombor
Schönberger, Regina		1890	/	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Regina		unknown	Nové Zámky	Sombor
Schönberger, Sámuel	House painter	1898 (1888)	Lalić	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Sándor	Pupil	1927	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, Sándor	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Sándor	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Sándor's wife		1898	/	Novi Sad
Schönberger, Vera		1923	Sombor	Sombor
Schönberger, Zelma		1879	/	Novi Sad
Schönbrunn, Aranka		1911	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Benő		1906	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Dezső	Orthopedic mechanic	1886	Beograd	Subotica
Schönbrunn, Eduárd		1909	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Elvira		1922	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Ferenc		1884	Sárvár	Sombor
Schönbrunn, György	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Gyula	Pupil	1936	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schönbrunn, Ilona		1906	/	Bački Petrovac
Schönbrunn, Ilona		1911	Baja	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Ilona	Child	1938	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Imre		1918	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Imre	Pupil	1935/1936	Bački Petrovac	/
Schönbrunn, István	Pupil	1936	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, József		1898	Jászapáti	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Julianna		1895	Nagybaracska	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Julianna		1908	Čonoplja	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Klára	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Kornélia (Petronella)		1894	/	Subotica
Schönbrunn, László		1902	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Schönbrunn, László		1913	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Malvina	Child	1939/1940	Bački Petrovac	/
Schönbrunn, Margit	Child	1937	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Margit	Child	1939	Subotica	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Márton		unknown	/	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Miklós	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Miklós	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Miksa	Child	1939	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Olga	Pupil	1929	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Péter	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Piroska	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schönbrunn, Rozália		1914	Zagreb	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Rózsa, Rózsika	Child	1937/1938	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Schönbrunn, Sándor		1890	/	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Vera	Pupil	1930	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Vilmos		1916	Sombor	Sombor
Schönbrunn, Zsigmond, Sigmund		1908	Sombor	Sombor
Schönfeld, Aladár		1909	/	Novi Sad
Schönfeld, Béla		unknown	/	Ada
Schönfeld, Bella		1880	Ada	Ada
Schönfeld, Dezső		unknown	/	Bečej
Schönfeld, Ella		1919	Bečej	Bečej
Schönfeld, Ernő		1905	Mol	Ada
Schönfeld, Frimet		unknown	/	Ada
Schönfeld, Haim		1919	Ada	Ada
Schönfeld, Hayele, Chayele		1909	Mol	Ada
Schönfeld, Hugó		1895	/	Novi Sad
Schönfeld, Jolán		1892	/	Bečej
Schönfeld, Jolán		1907	Ada	Ada
Schönfeld, József		1913	Mol	Ada
Schönfeld, Lea		1909	Vác	Novi Sad
Schönfeld, Lévi	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Schönfeld, Nushin		unknown	/	Ada
Schönfeld, Rézi		unknown	/	Ada
Schönfeld, Rózsa		1872	Nagykőrös	Bečej
Schönfeld, Rózsa		1902	Almaşu Mare	Subotica
Schönfeld, Sámuel		1870	Bečej	Bečej
Schönfeld, Sámuel		1891	Bečej	Bečej
Schönfeld, Sándor		1863	Ada	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schönfeld, Sándor	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönfeld, Shmuel, Sámuel		1915	Mol	Ada
Schönfeld, Sore		1911	Mol	Ada
Schönfeld, Tibor	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schönig, Sándor		unknown	/	Bečej
Schos(s)berger, András	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Dezső		1895	/	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Edit	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Ella		1886	/	Vrbas
Schos(s)berger, Erzsébet		1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Fanni		1875	Novo Miloševo	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Fanni		1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Frida		1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Frigyes, Friedrich		1910	/	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Gizella		1870	Bugyi	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Herman		1873 (1870)	Vrbas	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Ida		1922	Titel	Novi Sad / Titel
Schos(s)berger, Ilona		1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Ilona	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Jakab's son, brother of Zsigmond		1886	Vrbas	Vrbas
Schos(s)berger, Jakab's wife		1859	/	Vrbas

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schos(s)berger, Jolán		1879	Subotica	Bajmok
Schos(s)berger, Jozefina, Joža		1884	Buziaş	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, László		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Lili	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Manó		1878	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Manó, Emanuel		1878	/	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Margit		1899 (1902)	Srbobran	Vrbas / Srbobran
Schos(s)berger, Matild		1898	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Mira	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Nátán		1874	Srbobran	Vrbas
Schos(s)berger, Oszkár		1878	Titel	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Sándor	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Szerén		1903/1904	Senta	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Vilma	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schos(s)berger, Zsigmond		1882	Vrbas	Vrbas
Schos(s)berger, Zsigmond, Sigmund, Dr.		1885	Vrbas	Sombor
Schotten, Olga		1914	/	Ada
Schre(c)k, Dina	Child	1940	Mol	Mol
Schre(c)k, Judit	Child	1942	Mol	Mol
Schre(c)k, Lea	Pupil	1936	Bačka Palanka	Mol
Schre(c)k, Rózsa, Rózsika		1912	Mol	Mol

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schreiber, Aranka, Réli		1889	/	Novi Sad
Schreiber, Ármin		1870	Sremska Mitrovica	Novi Sad
Schreiber, Emil	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schreiber, Etel		1870	Vrbas	Subotica
Schreiber, Janka		1898	/	Novi Sad
Schreiber, Margit	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad / Beograd	Novi Sad / Beograd
Schreiber, Mór, Dr.		1886	Zemun	Subotica
Schreiber, Rozália		1880	Vrbas	Novi Sad
Schreier / Schreyer, Dezső	Feather merchant	1882	/	Subotica
Schreier / Schreyer, György	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Stara Moravica
Schreier / Schreyer, István	Child	1943	Subotica	Subotica
Schreier / Schreyer, János		1899	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Schreier / Schreyer, László, Dr.		1913	Kula	Sombor
Schreier / Schreyer, Lívia		1912	Subotica	Subotica
Schreier / Schreyer, Sándor's widow		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Schreier / Schreyer, Terézia		1882	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Schreier / Schreyer, Verona		1909	Bajmok	Bajmok
Schresser, Júlia		1864	Senta	Senta
Schret(t)er, Fanni	Housewife	1864	/	Bečej
Schret(t)er, Heléna	Housewife	1890	/	Bečej
Schret(t)er, Heléna		unknown	/	Bečej
Schret(t)er, Teréz		1855	Wismar	Bečej
Schuler, Anna		1906	Apatin	Apatin
Schuler, György	Pupil	1933	Beograd	Apatin
Schuler, Miroslav, Frigyes	Pupil	1930/1933	Beograd / Subotica	Apatin

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schuler, Paula		1875	Stara Moravica	Senta
Schulhoff, Albert	Merchant	1876	Subotica	Subotica
Schulman, András, Dr.		1900	Szeged	Subotica
Schulhoff, Gizella		1883	Szeged	Subotica
Schulman, Júlia		1894	/	Subotica
Schultz, Dávid	Merchant	1878	Mezőtúr	Subotica
Schultz, Eszter		1879	Kovin	Novi Sad
Schultz, Rózsa, Rózsika		1874	Békés	Subotica
Schwab, Emil		1924	Apatin	Apatin
Schwab, Vilma		1916	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Apatin
Schwalb, Erzsébet		1922	Apatin	/
Schwalb, Fanni		1890	Ada	Apatin
Schwalb, Haim		1922	Apatin	Apatin
Schwalb, Haim		1926	Senta	Senta
Schwalb, Ibolya		1918	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Apatin
Schwalb, Johanna		1862	Tiszalök	Senta
Schwalb, Lajos, Dr.	Clerk	1881	/	Subotica
Schwalb, Sámuel		1885	Senta	Apatin
Schwartz, Aliz		1890	/	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Andor		1921	Bajmok	Subotica
Schwartz, András	Pupil	1929	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Antal	Pupil	1930	Bajmok	Subotica
Schwartz, Antal	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Antónia		1863/1864	Jánd	Senta
Schwartz, Aranka		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Aranka	Pupil	1927	Bácsalmás	Senta
Schwartz, Béla		1877	Bácsbokod	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Béla	Pupil	1930	Bajmok	Subotica
Schwartz, Cecília		1873	Bačko Gradište	Senta
Schwartz, Dávid		1887	Čonoplja	Sombor
Schwartz, Dávid's widow		1889	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schwartz, Dezső		1895	Bačko Gradište	Bačko Gradište
Schwartz, Egon		1883/1885	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Eleonóra		1868	Kiskunhalas	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Erzsébet		1891	/	Senta
Schwartz, Erzsébet		1894	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Schwartz, Erzsébet		1895	Nagykanizsa	Sombor
Schwartz, Erzsébet		1898	Novi Sad	Bačko Gradište
Schwartz, Erzsébet, Lizi		1910	Subotica	Subotica
Schwartz, Erzsébet		1911	Senta	Senta
Schwartz, Erzsébet		1925	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Fanni		1880	Mol	Mol
Schwartz, Fanni, Ilona		1882	Srbobran	Senta
Schwartz, Flóra		1891	/	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Frida		1886	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Gábor		1907	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Schwartz, Géza		1887	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Heléna		1922	/	Sombor
Schwartz, Henrik		1894	<i>Hungary</i>	Čonoplja
Schwartz, Henrik's wife		unknown	/	Čonoplja
Schwartz, Hugó		1888	<i>Hungary</i>	Kanjiža
Schwartz, Ignác		1869	/	Mol
Schwartz, Ignác		1879	/	Senta
Schwartz, Ilona		1915	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Iren		1902	Subotica	Bajmok
Schwartz, Irma		1903/1904	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Jolán		1901	/	Horgoš
Schwartz, Júlia		1882	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Júlia		1888	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Julianna		1864	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Schwartz, Katalin		1906	/	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schwartz, Katalin, Kati		1908	/	Bečej
Schwartz, Klára		1915	Bácsalmás	Sombor
Schwartz, Lajos		1910	/	Subotica
Schwartz, László		unknown	/	Sombor
Schwartz, László Imre	Child	1937	Bajmok	Bajmok
Schwartz, Leona		1889	Bácsalmás	Subotica
Schwartz, Lili		1911	/	Mol
Schwartz, Linka		1870	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Schwartz, Livia	Child	1937	Senta	Senta
Schwartz, Malvina	Merchant	1874	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Margit		1891	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Mayer's wife		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Schwartz, Miklós	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Čonoplja
Schwartz, Mira		1921	Osijek	Novi Sad
Schwartz, Mira	Child	1939/1940	Bečej	Mol
Schwartz, Paulina		1890	Bajmok	Subotica
Schwartz, Péter	Child	1938	Senta	Senta
Schwartz, Sámuel		1906	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Schwartz, Sámuel's widow		1874	/	Subotica
Schwartz, Sándor	Child	1939	Senta	Senta
Schwartz, Teréz, Tesa		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Schwartz, Teréz's daughter		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Schwartz, Vera	Pupil	1929	Subotica	Subotica
Schweiger, József	Merchant	1880	/	Subotica
Schweiger, Rózsa		1890	/	Subotica
Schweiger, Vilma		1884	/	Subotica
Schweiger, Vilmos		1894	Ratkovo	Novi Sad
Schwimmer, Béla		1887	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Schwimmer, Izidor		1880	/	Subotica
Schwimmer, Lajos	Merchant	1892	/	Subotica
Schwimmer, Lili		1920	Subotica	Subotica
Schwimmer, Lipót, Leopold		1869	/	Subotica
Schwimmer, Margit		1896	/	Subotica
Schwitzer, Etel		1870	Mali Idoš / Kula	Subotica
Schwitzer, Pál		1896	Našice	Subotica
Sebestyén, Gyula, Julius		1871	Torda	Sombor
Sebő, Janka		1898	/	Novi Sad
Sebő, Péter	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Subotica
Sebők, Gizella		1888/1890	Ada	Senta
Seelenfreund, Amália	Housewife	1892	Kecskés	Sombor
Seelenfreund, György	Pupil	1935	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Seelenfreund, József	Pupil	1927	Budapest	Sombor
Seelenfreund, Júlia	Housewife	1905	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Seelenfreund, Mózes		1901	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Seelenfreund, Viktor	Engineer	1891	Pápa	Sombor
Seemann, Flóra	Housewife	1901	Senta	Sombor
Seemann, Simon	Merchant	1893	/	Sombor
Segvits / Šegvić, Mira	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Seidner, Adolf	Merchant	1876	Sombor	Sombor
Seidner, Júlia	Housewife	1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Seidner, László		1903	/	/
Seleman, Nátána	Housewife	1885	Subotica	Apatin
Selenfreud, Márk's daughter	Pupil	1934	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Selenfreud, Márk's eldest daughter	Pupil	1930	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Selenfreud, Márk's wife	Housewife	unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Selinger, Ilse	Housewife	1923	/	Novi Sad
Serlegi, Márk		1856	Lovasberény	Senta
Shkutch, Rozália		1870	Novi Bečej	Novi Sad
Shkutch, Vilma		1890	Bašaid / Vršac	Novi Sad
Silber, Áron		1906	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Edit	Pupil	1935	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Gizella		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Silber, János Jenő	Pupil	1928	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, József		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Julianna, Júlia	Housewife	1904	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Miksa	Pupil	1930	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Miriam		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Móric, Moritz		1900	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Mózes		1897	Nova Gradiška	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Ráhel	Housewife	1909	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Regina	Housewife	1902	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Sámuel		1879	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Sámuel		1902	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Sára	Pupil	1935	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silber, Terézia, Teréz	Pupil	1930	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Silberstein, Dávid	Merchant	1891	Bajmok	Bajmok
Silberstein, Róza	Housewife	1891	Stara Moravica	Bajmok
Silbiger, Géza	Landowner	1884	/	Subotica
Silbiger, Ilona	Housewife	1871	/	Subotica
Silbiger, Róza	Housewife	1895	Bezdan	Subotica
Simon, Anna		1865	Senta	Senta
Simon, Béla		1898	/	Senta
Simon, Béla		unknown	/	Ada
Simon, Emil's wife		1898	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Simon, Hajnal	Pupil	1929	Senta	Senta
Simon, Hermina		unknown	Ada	Ada
Simon, János		1894	Karlovo	Novi Sad
Simon, Márta	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sinberger, Félix		1897	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Sinberger, Vilmos		1895	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Singer, Adolf	Pupil	1933	Sombor	Sombor
Singer, Anna	Housewife	1905	Paseky	Sombor
Singer, Árpád	Merchant	1899	Sombor	Sombor
Singer, Ella	Housewife	1885	/	Subotica
Singer, Emil		1881	Vrbas	Vrbas
Singer, Emil	Industrialist	1888	Balassagyarmat	Novi Sad
Singer, Emil	Merchant	1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Singer, Frida	Housewife	1881	/	Sombor
Singer, Géza	Clerk	1896	Draž	Sombor
Singer, Ilona	Housewife	1884	Vrbas	Vrbas
Singer, Ilona	Housewife	1887	Humenné	Novi Sad
Singer, István	Merchant	1900	Sombor	Sombor
Singer, Júlia	Housewife	1876	Vajska	Novi Sad
Singer, Karolina	Housewife	1896	Bašaid	Novi Sad
Singer, Lajos		1894	Vrbas	Vrbas
Singer, Leó		1899	Bajmok	Bajmok
Singer, Mária	Housewife	1903	Sombor	Sombor
Singer, Márk		1882	Baja	Vrbas
Singer, Olga	Housewife	1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Singer, Salamon	Merchant	1879	Sombor	Sombor
Singer, Sándor		1886	/	Novi Sad
Singer, Sára, Sári	Housewife	1864	Tiszavasvári	Sombor
Singer, Vilmos		1865	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Singer, Vilmos		1865	Draž	Novi Sad
Singer, Vlada		1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Skolnik, Gizella	Housewife	1911	/	Novi Sad
Skolnik, Imre	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Smetana, Julianna	Housewife	1899	Bečej	Novi Sad
Sohr, Flóra	Housewife	1881	Čantavir	Novi Sad
Sohr, Gyula, Julius		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sohr, Ilona	Housewife	1909	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sohr, Ilona	Housewife	1914	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sohr, Manó, Emanuel		1886	Bezdan	Bezdan
Sohr, Miriam	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Somogyi, Bernát's widow		1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sonnenberg, Ármin	Merchant	1887	Sakule	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Béla		1887	Sakule	Novi Sad
Sonnenberg, Béla	Merchant	1889	Sakule	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Hilda	Housewife	1894 /1884	Subotica	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Jolán	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Lujza	Housewife	1867	Vrbas	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Mira	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Netti	Housewife	1883	Subotica	Subotica
Sonnenberg, Róza	Housewife	1897 (1893, 1898)	Budapest	Novi Sad
Sonnenberg, Rózsa	Housewife	1895	/	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Edit	Housewife	1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Sonnenfeld, Ilona	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Ilona	Housewife	1885	/	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Ilona	Housewife	1889	/	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Ilona	Housewife	1892	/	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Jenő	Merchant	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Jenő, Eugen	Merchant	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Sonnenfeld, Netti	Housewife	1882	/	Subotica
Sós, Bella		1896	/	Subotica
Sós, Imre	Merchant	1894	Stutthof	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Sós, Sándor	Student	1923	Subotica	Subotica
Spas(s)er, Ilse		1921	Trieste	Sombor
Spas(s)er, Jakab		unknown	/	Sombor
Spas(s)er, Margit		1888	/	Sombor
Spi(e)gel, Adolf		1899	Munkács	Senta
Spi(e)gel, Aranka		1925	/	Senta
Spi(e)gel, Herman		1901	/	Senta
Spi(e)gel, Lívia	Pupil	1927	/	Senta
Spi(e)gel, Margit		1886	Nelipyno	Senta
Spi(e)gel, Rózsa		1902	/	Senta
Spi(e)gel, Sándor's widow		1882	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Spi(e)l(l)mann, Greta, Margit	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spi(e)l(l)mann, Hana		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Spi(e)l(l)mann, Salamon		unknown	Beč	Novi Sad
Spi(e)l(l)mann, Salamon's daughter		unknown	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spiro, Albert		1886	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spiro, Albert		1888	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Ada
Spiro, Dávid Dezső		1886	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Senta
Spiro, Ella		1913	Kiskunhalas	Kanjiža / Subotica
Spiro, Elsa		1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spiro, Hana		1882	Ada	Ada
Spiro, Judit	Child	1940	/	Kanjiža
Spiro, László		1923	Senta	Senta
Spiro, Margit		1893	Senta	Senta
Spiro, Sherl, Sarolta		unknown	/	Kanjiža
Spitz, Jenő, Eugen, Dr.		1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spitz, Rózsa		1904	/	Novi Sad
Spitz, Zsuzsanna	Pupil	1936 (1933)	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Spitzer, Adél		1894	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Adrienn		1898	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Amália, Mari		1858	Bačka Palanka	Subotica
Spitzer, Anna		1923	Senta	Senta
Spitzer, Anna	Pupil	1935	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Anna		1897 (1893)	/	Senta
Spitzer, Anna		1908 (1906)	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Antal	Merchant	1904	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Ármin		1880/1882	Čantavir	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Béla	Child	1938	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Bella		1908	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Bianka		1914	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Borbála	Pupil	1927	Senta	Senta
Spitzer, Cecília		1853	/	Sombor
Spitzer, Cecília, Cili	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Cipora	Pupil	1936	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Dezső		1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Erzsébet		1906	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Etel		1915	/	Bačka Palanka
Spitzer, Éva	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Ferenc	Freight forwarder	1894	Ruma	Subotica
Spitzer, Flóra		1876	Hódmezőváros	Sombor
Spitzer, Gertrúd		1917	Bratislava	Sombor
Spitzer, Gyula	Tailor	1913	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Hana	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Herman		1893	Timișoara	Sombor
Spitzer, Hermína		1865	Körmend	Sombor
Spitzer, Hermína		1889	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Spitzer, Ida		1874	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Ida		1886	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Ilona		1916	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Spitzer, Imre		1893	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Irén		1897	Senta	Senta
Spitzer, Irén		1902	/	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Irén		1904	Zrenjanin	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Irma		1894	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Isidor		1865	Apatin	Sombor
Spitzer, István, Dr.		1871	Szeged	Sombor
Spitzer, István	Child	1943	/	Subotica
Spitzer, István	Child	1936 (1938)	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Izsák		1886 (1884)	Eisenstadt	Senta
Spitzer, Jakab	House painter	1873	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Janka		1872	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Janka		1895	Novi Sad	Subotica
Spitzer, Janka		1902	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Janka		1913	/	Subotica
Spitzer, János		1926	/	Bački Petrovac
Spitzer, Jenő	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Jenő, Eugen	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Jolán		1888	Pápa	Senta
Spitzer, Jonás	Invalid	1874	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Jónás's wife		1876	/	Subotica
Spitzer, József		1901	/	Subotica
Spitzer, József		1906	/	Bačka Palanka
Spitzer, József		1918	Čorna	Senta
Spitzer, Júlia		1869	Martonoš	Senta
Spitzer, Julianna		1876	Sombor	Sombor
Spitzer, Kata	Pupil	1934	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Katica	Child	1939	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Klára	Pupil	1932	Kikinda	Apatin
Spitzer, Kornélia		1869	Budapest	Subotica
Spitzer, Kriszta	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Lajos		1886	Senta	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Spitzer, Lajos		1890	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, László's wife		unknown	/	Sombor
Spitzer, Lázár's widow		1861	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Lina		1880	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Spitzer, Lipót, Leopold		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Spitzer, Margit		1896	Subotica	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Margit		1907	Apatin	Apatin
Spitzer, Margit		1909	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Margit		1913	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Margit		1918	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Márta	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Sombor
Spitzer, Márton		1900	/	Bački Petrovac
Spitzer, Miklós		1893	Đala	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Minda	Child	1938	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Mór	Merchant	1865	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Móric, Moritz		1905	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Ottó	Pupil	1934	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Paula		1909	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Spitzer, Róza		1879	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Rozália, Rózsa	Housewife	1906	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Spitzer, Rózsa, Rózsika	Child	1938 (1941)	Budapest	Subotica
Spitzer, Salamon		1890	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Sándor		1872	Szeged	Sombor
Spitzer, Sándor	Merchant	1883	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Sándor's child	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Simon	Child	1937/1938	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Tamás	Pupil	1936	Beograd	Apatin
Spitzer, Taube	Child	1940	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Spitzer, Teréz		1861	Baja	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Teréz		1918	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Vilma		1913	Subotica	Subotica
Spitzer, Vilmos		1870	Cerna	Sombor
Spitzer, Zelma		1890 (1886)	/	Novi Sad
Spitzer, Zsuzsanna	Pupil	1936	/	Subotica
Spitzer, Zsuzsanna	Child	1939	/	Bački Petrovac
Sporer, Mór	Industrialist	1876	/	Subotica
Sporer, Sándor	Mill owner	1883 (1885)	Saint Petersburg	Subotica
Sporer, Szerén		1883	/	Subotica
Stark / Stärk, Anna		1871	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stark / Stärk, Adolf	Pupil	1930	Senta	Senta
Stark / Stärk, Bernát, Ber	Child	1937	Senta	Senta
Stark / Stärk, György	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stark / Stärk, Imre		1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stark / Stärk, József		1923	/	Senta
Stark / Stärk, Klára		1924/1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stark / Stärk, Sarolta		1913	Szeged	Novi Sad
Stark / Stärk, Eduárd		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Ábrahám		1883 (1881)	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Adél		1884	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Adolf		1884	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Adolf	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Benyámin		1926	Senta	Senta
Stein, Berta		1917	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Berta		1962	Neštín	Novi Sad
Stein, Cecília		1869	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stein, Danci (Adél, Danica)		1910	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Dezső	Pupil	1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Emma		1919	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Ernő		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Stein, Erzsébet, Dr.		1889	Baja	Sombor
Stein, Eszter		1889	Ada	Ada
Stein, Eugenia, Zseni		1902	Mikluševci	Sombor
Stein, Eugenia, Zseni		1910	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Frida		1898	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Frida		1898	Tovariševo	Bačka Palanka
Stein, Frigyes, Friedrich	Child	1940	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Gábor's widow		1884	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Gizella		1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Gyula, Julius		1919	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Hana		1885	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Ibolya		1883	Senta	Senta
Stein, Ibolya	Pupil	1936	Senta	Senta
Stein, Ignác	Arranger	1909	/	Subotica
Stein, Ignác	Pupil	1934	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Ignác		unknown	/	Subotica
Stein, Ilona		1891	/	Bačka Topola
Stein, Ilona		1901	/	Čonoplja
Stein, Ilona		unknown	/	Sombor
Stein, Imre		1910	/	Senta
Stein, Irén		1894	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Irén		1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Irma		1894	Nagymányok	Sombor
Stein, István		1909	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stein, Jakab		1908	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Jakab's wife		1887	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Jakab's wife (Erenfeld)		1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, János		1911	Debeljača	Senta
Stein, Jenő		1910	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Jenő	Child	1940	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Jolán		1890 (1895)	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Jozef	Child	1940	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Jozefina		1869	Katymár	Sombor
Stein, József	Child	1939	Sombor	Sombor
Stein, József's widow		1880	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Judás	Pupil	1932	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Kálmán		1869	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Stein, Kamilla		1894 (1892)	Sivac	Novi Sad
Stein, Károly		1885	Bački Petrovac	Novi Sad
Stein, Klára, Kata	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Stein, Lajos	Photographer	1892	Subotica	Subotica
Stein, Lajos		1896 (1898)	/	Sombor
Stein, Lea		1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Lola		1900	Subotica	Subotica
Stein, Lujza		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Magda		1920	Titel	Novi Sad
Stein, Malvina		1881	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Manó		1888	Bački Brestovac	Subotica
Stein, Margit		1895	Budapest	Subotica
Stein, Margit		1909	Véménd	Sombor
Stein, Margit		1910	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Margit		1912	Subotica	Subotica
Stein, Margit	Pupil	1929	Bezdan	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stein, Mária	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Mária	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Stein, Mária	Child	1942/1943	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Márk, Markus	Pupil	1936	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Márton	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Matild		1869	Ečka	Bačka Topola
Stein, Mátyás's wife		1880	Miskolc	Senta
Stein, Mayer		1881/1882	Bačko Dobro Polje	Senta
Stein, Mihály		1866	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Stein, Miksa		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Stein, Miriam	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Mirka		1910	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Mór		1862	Jánoshalma	Senta
Stein, Mór		1906	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Mór's wife		1907	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Mózes		1909	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Ottó	Pupil	1927	Sombor	Sombor
Stein, Ráhel	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Regina		1905	Makó	Senta
Stein, Rif	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Rózsa		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Salamon		1892	Bačka Palanka	Novi Sad
Stein, Salamon		1892	Bački Brestovac	Bačka Palanka
Stein, Sándor		1886	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Ada
Stein, Sándor		1896	Ratkovo	Sombor
Stein, Sándor		1906	/	Sombor
Stein, Sándor	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Sára	Pupil	1935	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Sarolta		1887	Sombor	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stein, Siel	Child	1939	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Stein, Simon		1899	/	Horgoš
Stein, Simon's wife		1904	/	Horgoš
Stein, Simon's son	Pupil	1932	Horgoš	Horgoš
Stein, Tamás	Child	1943	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Teréz		1904/1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Teréz's sister		1911	/	Novi Sad
Stein, Vera		1912	Baja	Sombor
Stein, Vera		1919	Subotica	Subotica
Stein, Vera	Pupil	1932	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Stein, Vera	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stein, Vilmos	Merchant	1884	Katymár	Subotica
Stein, Vilmos		1899	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Stein, Zsigmond, Zsiga		1890	Sivac	Bačka Palanka
Steinbach, Margit		1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinbach, Márk		1862	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinbach, Sándor		1888/1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinberg, Andor		1902	Senta	Senta
Steinberger, Béla		1899	/	Senta
Steinberger, Etel		1897	Subotica	Subotica
Steinberger, Gizella		1877	Čurug	Senta
Steinberger, Miklós	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Steinberger, Szerén		1908	Lypetska Polyana	Sombor
Steinberger, Tibor		1909	/	Senta
Steiner, Adolf		1887	Melenci	Ada
Steiner, Aliz	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Berta		1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steiner, Ella		1895	Ruski Krstur	Ruski Krstur
Steiner, Eszter		1889	Őrszállás	Senta
Steiner, Etel		1879	/	Novi Sad
Steiner, Éva		1862	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Steiner, Gizella		1886	Žabalj	Subotica
Steiner, Gyula		1869	Pécs	Novi Sad
Steiner, Gyula, Julius		1864	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steiner, Imre	Confectioner	1892	/	Subotica
Steiner, János		1911	Bački Petrovac	Subotica
Steiner, Jenő, Eugen		1894	Ruski Krstur	Ruski Krstur
Steiner, Jozefina		1871	Martin	Novi Sad
Steiner, József		1888	Subotica	Subotica
Steiner, Judit		1921	Ruski Krstur	Ruski Krstur
Steiner, Klára		1888	/	Novi Sad
Steiner, Lajos		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steiner, Lea	Child	1938	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Leontina		1896	Subotica	Subotica
Steiner, Lipót		1877	Senta	Senta
Steiner, Márk	Merchant	1860	/	Subotica
Steiner, Mátyás		1900	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Mátyás's wife		1895	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Mira	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steiner, Mór		1885	Mokrin	Novi Sad
Steiner, Péter	Child	1940	Beograd	Apatin
Steiner, Piroska		1914	Apatin	Apatin
Steiner, Regina		1896	Ada	Ada
Steiner, Regina		1904	Borş	Senta
Steiner, Rifke	Child	1937	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Róbert		1923	Budapest	Sombor
Steiner, Rózsa, Rózsika		1925	Ruski Krstur	Ruski Krstur
Steiner, Rózsa, Rózsika	Pupil	1931	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Sámuel	Pupil	1935/1936	Subotica	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Steiner, Sára	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Steiner, Teréz	Pupil	1932	Senta	Senta
Steiner, Vera		1917	Mol	Novi Sad
Steiner, Veronika	Pupil	1934	Zrenjanin	Ada
Steinfeld, Ede, Edmund		1884	Crvenka	Sombor
Steinfeld, Elvira		1890	Čantavir	Sombor
Steinfeld, Ida		1879	Miskolc	Subotica
Steinfeld, Jenő, Eugen		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinfeld, József	Merchant	1875	Oradea	Subotica
Steinfeld, Kata		1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinfeld, Míla		1859	/	Mol
Steinfeld, Rózsa		1890/1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Adler's mother		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Steinitz, Adler's wife		unknown	/	/
Steinitz, Benő		1880	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Steinitz, Dezső	Waiter	1879	/	Subotica
Steinitz, Etel		1879	/	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Gizella		1880	Sivac	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Hela (Heléna, Ráhel)	Pupil	1934	Feketić	Mali Idoš
Steinitz, Hela (Heléna, Ráhel)		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Steinitz, Heléna		1889/1894	Szentlőrinc	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Irén		1909	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Steinitz, József		1873	Kovilj	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Júlia		1875	/	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Laura		1889	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Steinitz, Lipót, Leopold		1894	Sarajevo	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Mária		1883	Bečej	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Steinitz, Mira	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Mór's widow		1873	/	Novi Sad
Steinitz, Sherl, Sarolta		unknown	/	Kanjiža
Steinmetz, Regina		1904	/	Senta
Steinmetz, Teréz	Pupil	1930	/	Senta
Stelzer, Mira	Child	1941	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stelzer, Zsófia		1907/1909	/	Novi Sad
Stelzer, Zsuzsanna		1914	Sombor	Novi Sad
Stern, Ábrahám	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Stern, Adél		1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Aliz	Pupil	1933	Senta	Senta
Stern, Anna	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Aranka		1900	Szeged	Senta
Stern, Béla		1890	Ushkan	Senta
Stern, Béla		1901	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Stern, Béla		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Benyámin	Pupil	1929	Senta	Senta
Stern, Dezső		1898	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bečež
Stern, Ella		1919	/	Horgoš
Stern, Emil		1905	Subotica	Subotica
Stern, Erzsébet		1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Eszter		1904/1905	Čonoplja	Senta
Stern, Etel		1914	/	Subotica
Stern, Éva		1897	Senta	Senta
Stern, Éva	Child	1943	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Fanni		1923	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Flóra		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Stern, Frida	Pupil	1933	Senta	Senta
Stern, Frida	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Stern, Fülöp		1896	/	Senta
Stern, Gabriella		1916	Makó	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stern, Géza		1895	Bačka Palanka	Senta
Stern, Géza's wife		1904	/	Senta
Stern, Gizella		1878	/	Subotica
Stern, Greta, Margit	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Hajnalka		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Stern, Hedvig		1910	/	Kanjiža
Stern, Herman's son	Pupil	1936	Horgoš	Horgoš
Stern, Hermina		1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Ibolya		1924	Horgoš	Horgoš
Stern, Ibolya	Child	1941/1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Ida	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Ignác		1872/1879	<i>Poland</i>	Kanjiža
Stern, Imre		1925	Senta	Senta
Stern, Irén		1880	/	Subotica
Stern, Irén		unknown	/	Kanjiža
Stern, Irma		1894	/	Bačka Topola
Stern, Iván	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Izrael	Pupil	1936	/	Senta
Stern, Izsák	Merchant	1884	/	Subotica
Stern, Izsák		1925	/	Senta
Stern, Jagoda		1869	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Jakab		1907	Senta	Senta
Stern, Jakab		1921/1922	Senta	Senta
Stern, József		1919	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Judit		1921	/	Horgoš
Stern, Judit	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Júlia		1925	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Stern, Julianna		1912	Ilok	Čonoplja
Stern, Kálmán		1876	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Stern, Károly		1887	/	Novi Sad
Stern, Katalin		1868	Banatsko Karadordevo	Senta
Stern, Kredi (Károly)		1916	Senta	Senta

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stern, László		1913	Szeged	Senta
Stern, László	Pupil	1928	Novi Bečej	Bečej
Stern, Lázár, Dr.		1862	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Lázár		1878	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Stern, Lea		1884	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Lenke	Pupil	1926/1927	Senta	Senta
Stern, Lili		1916/1919	Bačka Topola	Novi Sad
Stern, Lola		1900	/	Bačka Topola
Stern, Lotti		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Stern, Madlena	Child	1939	/	Senta
Stern, Mária		1896	Bardejov	Senta
Stern, Márk, Markus		1903	Senta	Senta
Stern, Matild		1880/1884	/	Bačka Topola
Stern, Mátyás		1863	Subotica	Senta
Stern, Mátyás's wife		1875	/	Senta
Stern, Mayer	Pupil	1930	Senta	Senta
Stern, Miklós	Pupil	1930	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Stern, Mór	Tailor	1904	/	Subotica
Stern, Mordechai	Pupil	1928	/	Senta
Stern, Mózes		1892/1893	Makó	Senta
Stern, Mózes		1909/1910	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Mózes's child, sibling of Aliz and Benyámin	Pupil	1928	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Mózes's child, sibling of Aliz and Benyámin	Pupil	1931	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Mózes's child, sibling of Aliz and Benyámin	Pupil	1935	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Mózes's child, sibling of Aliz and Benyámin	Child	1939	Kanjiža	Kanjiža
Stern, Paula		unknown	/	Kanjiža

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Stern, Regina		1903	/	Senta
Stern, Rózsa		1910	Senta	Senta
Stern, Rózsa, Rózsika		1920	/	Senta
Stern, Sámuel		1925	Senta	Senta
Stern, Sándor		1921	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Stern, Sarolta		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Stern, Simon		1860	Bački Brestovac	Čonoplja
Stern, Simon		1890	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Stern, Simon		1897	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Stern, Szerén	Pupil	1932	/	Senta
Stern, Teréz		1900	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Stern, Zsuzsanna		1904	Horgoš	Horgoš
Stessel, Ernő, Dr.		1890	/	Senta
Stessel, Gizella		1862	/	Senta
Stessel, Jenő		1890/1891	Senta	Senta
Stessel, Mária		1901	Tótkomlós	Senta
Stessel, Róza		1900	Katymár	Senta
Stirum, Ilona	Housewife	1879	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Stirum, Mór		1867	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Stras(s)burger, György	Pupil	1935	Subotica	Subotica
Stras(s)burger, Leona		1874	/	Subotica
Stras(s)burger, Zsigmond, Sigmund	Merchant	1869	/	Subotica
Stras(s)er, Géza, Dr.		1885	Kula	Sombor
Stras(s)er, Károly	Merchant	1921	Subotica	Subotica
Stras(s)er, Margit		1897	Subotica	Sombor
Stras(s)er, Pál Tivadar	Pupil	1927	Sombor	Sombor
Straus(s), Anna	Housewife	1911/1912	Bajmok	Subotica
Straus(s), Erzsébet, Böske		1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Straus(s), Ilona		1894	/	Subotica
Straus(s), Lázár	Pupil	1933	Bonyhád	Ada
Straus(s), Mihály	Child	1939	Subotica	Subotica
Straus(s), Miksa		1898	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Straus(s), Petronella		1872	/	Subotica
Straus(s), Regina		1886	Hódmezővásárhely	Subotica
Straus(s), Zsuzsanna	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Streizinger, Izidor		1871	Subotica	Subotica
Stri(c)ker, Erzsébet		1902	Subotica	Subotica
Sturm, Ilona		1897	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Sturm, Mór		1863	Bačka Topola	Sombor
Sugár, András		1894/1896	Subotica	Subotica
Sugár, Herman		1889	/	Bačka Topola
Sugár, Ilona		1899	Vrbas	Vrbas
Sugár, Ilona		1907	/	Senta
Sugár, Ilona		1911	Krstur	Senta
Sugár, Miklós		1894	Vrbas	Vrbas
Sugár, Paula		1871	/	Subotica
Sugár, Piroska		1903	Sombor	Subotica
Sugár, Szidónia		1879	Békéscsaba	Senta
Sulzbach, Hermína	Pupil	1931	Erdevik	Novi Sad
Sulzbach, Ilona	Housewife	1896/1898	/	Novi Sad
Sulzbach, Lipót	Traveling salesman	1895	Erdevik	Novi Sad
Sulzbach, Netti	Pupil	1933	Erdevik	Novi Sad
Sulzbach, Sándor		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Svekriva, Júlia	Housewife	1874	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Szabados, Gizella	Housewife	1873	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szabados, Miksa	Industrialist	1873	Bašaid	Subotica
Szabados, Sára, Sári	Housewife	1879	Bácsalmás	Subotica
Szabó, Henrik	Clerk	1893	/	Subotica
Szabó, Olga	Housewife	1914	/	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Szabó, Zoltán	Cantor	1888	/	Subotica
Szake, József	Veterinarian	1873	Kaposvár	Sombor
Szalai, Katalin	Housewife	1899	Jászapáti	Sombor
Szántó, Aliz	Housewife	1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szántó, Emil	Engineer	1889	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szántó, Izidor	Professor	1888	Šahy	Sombor
Szántó, Olga	Pupil	1934	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szántó, Vilma	Housewife	1889	Szolnok	Sombor
Szántó, Vladislav	Medical student	1921	Sombor	Sombor
Szécsi, Ernő	Merchant	1889	Čantavir	Subotica
Szegő, Erzsébet	Housewife	1907	Subotica	Subotica
Szegő, Félix	Photographer	1878	Vrbas	Kula
Szegő, Géza, Dr.	Medical doctor	1863	Budapest	Subotica
Szegő, Ilona	Housewife	1887	Kula	Kula
Szegő, László, Dr.	Medical doctor	1901	Čonoplja	Subotica
Szegő, Péter	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Székely, Anna	Housewife	1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely, Béla	Clerk	1896	Pančevo	Novi Sad
Székely(i), Erzsébet	Housewife	1901	Sombor	Sombor
Székely, Flóra	Housewife	1884	/	Subotica
Székely, Frida	Housewife	1891	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely, Géza, Dr.	Lawyer	1874	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely, György	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely, Ignác		1874	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Székely, József		1882	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely, Judit	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely(i), Judit	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Sombor
Székely, Károly Zoltán, Dr.	Lawyer	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Székely, Olga	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Székely, Paula		1884	Savino Selo	Kula
Székely(i), Róbert	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Székely, Rozália Sarolta	Housewife	1893	Subotica	Subotica
Székely, Salamon		1870	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Székely(i), Simon	Retiree	1872	Bačka Palanka	Sombor
Székely, Teréz		1867	Bačka Topola	Bečej
Szeles, Etel	Housewife	1884	Subotica	Sombor
Szeles, Jenő, Eugen	Sales agent	1882	Bački Breg	Sombor
Szeles, Lajos	Sales agent	1888	Bački Breg	Sombor
Szeles, Sándor	Merchant	1878	Bački Breg	Sombor
Szélesi, Gizella	Housewife	1887	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szélesi, László	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szélesi, Manó	Hotel porter	1886	/	Novi Sad
Szemze, Ilona	Housewife	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Szenes, Erzsébet	Housewife	1887	Gergepincehelj	Subotica
Szenes, Ilona	Housewife	1912/1913	Szeged	Subotica
Szenes, Imre	Pupil	1930 (1936)	Subotica	Subotica
Szenes, Kálmán	Merchant	1883 (1878)	Felsőszentiván	Subotica
Szenes, Margit	Housewife	1896	/	Subotica
Szenes, Pál	Pupil	1936/1938	Subotica	Subotica
Szenes, Piroska	Housewife	1904	Subotica	Subotica
Szerényi, Dezső		1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szigeti, Greta, Margit	Housewife	1893	/	Subotica
Szigeti, István	Merchant	1908	Subotica	Novi Sad
Szigeti, Mária	Housewife	1873	/	Subotica
Szigeti, Mór	Merchant	1870/1871	Kecskemét	Subotica
Szigeti, Regina	Housewife	1870	Subotica	Subotica
Sziklai, Alfréd	Child	1938	Beograd	Sombor
Sziklai, György	Merchant	1909	Sombor	Sombor
Sziklai, Janka	Housewife	1881	Sonta	Sombor
Sziklai, Judit	Child	1843	Sombor	Sombor
Sziklai, Katalin	Housewife	1909	Budapest	Sombor
Sziklai, Rózsa	Housewife	1908	Sombor	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Szilárd, Piroska	Housewife	1893	Bački Brestovac	Sombor
Szigeti, Sándor, Dr.	Veterinarian	1882	/	Subotica
Szilasi, Andor	Merchant	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Szilasi, Ilona	Housewife	1895	Bečej	Subotica
Szilasi, Ödön, Dr.	Lawyer	1886	Subotica	Subotica
Szilasi, Regina	Housewife	1882 (1887)	/	Subotica
Szilasi, Rózsa	Housewife	1887	/	Subotica
Szilasi, Sándor	Merchant	1884	Subotica	Subotica
Szilasi, Szilvia	Housewife	1864	/	Novi Sad
Szilasi, sister of Bernát Ernst	Housewife	1862	/	Novi Sad
Szirtes, Ferenc		1907	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Szirtes, Júlia	Housewife	1891	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Szirtes, Miklós	Child	1939	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Szőke, György	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Szőke, Margit	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Tábori, Gyula, Dr.		1893	Pusztakovácsi	Sombor
Tamás, Irén		1884	/	Novi Sad
Tamás, István		1902	/	Novi Sad
Tamás, Márton		1877	/	Novi Sad
Tanner, Erzsébet		1891	Sombor	Sombor
Tau, Eszter		1887	/	Novi Sad
Tau, Hermann		1881	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Tau, Klára		1906	/	Novi Sad
Tau, Vera	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Taub, Fanni		1896	Nagybaracska	Subotica
Taub, Ferenc		1891	Čonoplja	Sombor
Taub, Izidor		1890	Subotica	Subotica
Taub, Klára		1900	Târgu Secuiesc	Bački Petrovac
Taub, Mihály	Pupil	1933	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Tauber, Lipót		1865	<i>Slovakia</i>	Vrbas
Tauber, Lipót		1865	/	Novi Sad
Tauss, Erika		1930	Apatin	Apatin

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Tauss, Hermina		1902	/	Novi Sad
Taussig, Alfréd		1873	Řevničov	Bački Petrovac
Taussig, Fanni		1854	/	Subotica
Taussig, Rudolf		1881	Řevničov	Bački Petrovac
Teitelbaum, Fanni		1903	Pavlovo	Sombor
Teitelbaum, Jakab		1899	Sombor	Sombor
Teitelbaum, Miksa		1925	Ilok	Sombor
Teitelbaum, Piroska	Pupil	1927	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Sombor
Teltsch, Antónia Anna		1912	Bački Petrovac	Sombor
Teltsch, Éva	Child	1940	Sombor	Sombor
Teltsch, Ferenc		1908	Sombor	Sombor
Teltsch, Margit		1903	Senta	Subotica
Teltsch, Sándor	Child	1942	Sombor	Sombor
Tenner, Imre		1898	/	Novi Sad
Tibor, Dezső, Dr.		1886	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Tibor, Ella		1890	/	Novi Sad
Tibor, Ervin, Dr.		1884	Bezdan	Sombor
Tibor, György		1908	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Tibor, István		1920	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Tibor, Rozália		1887	Bezdan	Sombor
Tibor, Vera		1913	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Timár, Heléna		1887	Subotica	Subotica
Timár, Imre		1886	Subotica	Subotica
Tolnai, Mariska		1904	/	Subotica
Tomán, Etel		1876	/	Subotica
Tomicsits / Tomičić, Vera		1889	/	Novi Sad
Tordai, Mária		1874	/	Subotica
Tosenfeld, Márton		1894	Jankovci	Subotica
Trafikant, József		1882	/	Subotica
Trattner, Ella		1892	/	Novi Sad
Trattner, Kálmán		1882	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Traub, Franciska		1875	Oradea	Subotica
Traub, Ilona		1900	/	Novi Sad
Traub, Jakab		1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Traub, Lipót		1904	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Trebits / Trebić, Anikó		1908	/	Subotica
Trebits / Trebić, Dávid		1871	/	Novi Sad
Trebits / Trebić, Ella		1887	Kaposvár	Bečej
Trebits / Trebić, Ferenc	Pupil	1931	/	Subotica
Trebits / Trebić, György		1923	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Trebits / Trebić, Gyula		1892	Bečej	Bečej
Trebits / Trebić, Hermann		1874	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Trebits / Trebić, Herman's wife		1891	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Trebits / Trebić, Imre		1914	Subotica	Subotica
Trebits / Trebić, István		1916	/	Novi Sad
Trebits / Trebić, István	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Subotica
Trebits / Trebić, Izabella		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Trebits / Trebić, Jakab's widow		1868	Vrbas	Bečej
Trebits / Trebić, Jolánta		unknown	/	Bečej
Trebits / Trebić, Klára		1911	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Trebits / Trebić, Lajos		1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Trebits / Trebić, Leó		1902	/	Subotica
Trebits / Trebić, Linda		1890	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Trebits / Trebić, Margit		1924	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Trebits / Trebić, Matild		unknown	/	Bečej
Trebits / Trebić, Róbert		1894	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Trebits / Trebić, Róbert's wife		1897	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Trebits / Trebić, Róbert's older son		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Trebits / Trebić, Róbert's younger son		unknown	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Trebits / Trebić, Róza		1879	/	Novi Sad
Trechts, Lajos		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Treuer, Jakab		1880	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Treuer, Szidónia		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Treuer, Zsuzsanna		unknown	/	Kulpin
Trossler, Berta		1878	/	Novi Sad
Trossler, Lívia, Lili		1904	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Trossler, Vilmos		1907	/	Novi Sad
Trossman, ?, Dr.		1899	/	Novi Sad
Trossman, Dr. Trossman's wife		1906	/	Novi Sad
Újhelyi, Aliz		1924	Subotica	Subotica
Újhelyi, Johanna		1891	Pecica	Vrbas
Újhelyi, Magda		1897	Subotica	Subotica
Újhelyi, Nándor		1884	Vrbas	Vrbas
Ungár, Béla, Mg.		1885	Senta	Subotica
Ungár, Erzsébet		1895	Senta	Subotica
Ungár, Fanni		1864	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Ungár, Ferenc		1868	/	Subotica
Ungár, Ferenc's wife		1879	/	Subotica
Ungár, Izidor		1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ungár, Jakab		1877	Kereki	Sombor
Ungár, János		1912	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Ungár, Júlia		1868	Subotica	Subotica
Ungár, Lívia		1895	Subotica	Subotica
Ungár, Malvina		1884	/	Novi Sad
Ungár, Mariska		1891	/	Novi Sad
Ungár, Pál		1879	Subotica	Subotica
Ungár, Regina		1876	Döbrököz	Sombor
Ungár, Soma		1864	/	Subotica
Ungár, Vojislav		1885	Horgoš	Subotica
Ungvár, Bebi	Pupil	1928	Subotica	Subotica
Ungvár, Jenő, Eugen		1892	Subotica	Subotica
Ungvár, Lenke		1904	Subotica	Subotica
Ungvár, Nándor		1894	Subotica	Subotica
Ungvári, Ignác		1909	/	Novi Sad
Ungvári, Nándor		1898	/	Novi Sad
Uroschevitz / Urošević, Aliz		1924	Subotica	Subotica
Uroschevitz / Urošević, Magda		1897	Subotica	Subotica
Váci, Elek	Machinist	1878	Kecskemét	Subotica
Váci, József	Merchant	1879	Stryi	Subotica
Váci, Katalin	Housewife	1884	Stryi	Subotica
Váci, Margit	Housewife	1888	Sombor	Subotica
Vadas, Béla	Merchant	1897	Mátészalka	Novi Sad
Vadas, Béla's mother	Housewife	1866	/	Novi Sad
Vadas, Erzsébet, Elsa	Housewife	1904	/	Novi Sad
Vadas, László	Pupil	1929	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Vadas, Margit	Housewife	1883	Subotica	Subotica
Vadas, Pál	Engineer	1874	/	Subotica
Vadnai, Ábrahám, Abris	Religion teacher	1888	Budapest	Subotica
Vajda, Aladár	Merchant	1890	Pačir	Pačir
Vajda, Erzsébet	Housewife	1916	/	Novi Sad
Vajda, Etel	Housewife	1866	Harta	Sombor
Vajda, Rita	Housewife	1892	Pačir	Pačir
Vajda, Vera	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Vál, Ferenc's wife	Housewife	1874	Vrbas	Vrbas
Vál, Miklós		1896	Vrbas	Vrbas
Vál, Miklós's daughter		unknown	Stryi	Vrbas
Vál, Miklós's son		unknown	Stryi	Vrbas
Vámosi, Mina	Housewife	1862	Stryi	Subotica
Váradi, Lajos	Housewife	1875	Mezőtúr	Sombor
Varró, Izsák	Retiree	1871	Karcag	Sombor
Vas, Antal, Dr.	Lawyer	1881	Kiskunhalas	Subotica
Vas, Ágnes	Housewife	1925	Subotica	Subotica
Vas, Ervin	Merchant	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Vas, Erzsébet	Housewife	1912	Subotica	Subotica
Vas, Gyula	Merchant	1874	Stryi	Subotica
Vas, József	Child	1938	Stryi	Subotica
Vas, Lipót	Clerk	1904	Stryi	Subotica
Vas, Lipót's wife	Housewife	1916	Stryi	Subotica
Vas, Vilma	Housewife	1894	Vienna	Subotica
Vasvári, Aranka	Housewife	1894	Stryi	Subotica
Vasvári, Zoltán	Merchant	1893	Subotica	Subotica
Vécsei, Adél	Housewife	1874	Bački Petrovac	Sombor
Vég, János, Dr.	Medical doctor	1902	Sombor	Sombor
Vékes, Jakab	Clerk	1871	Valpovo	Novi Sad
Vermes, Erzsébet	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Vermes, Magda		1902	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Vértés, Lili		unknown	/	Bečej
Vidor, Gizella	Housewife	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Víg, Andor		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Víg, András	Merchant	1918	Vršac	Sombor
Víg, Anna	Housewife	1876	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Víg, Aranka		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Víg, Ernesztína	Housewife	1886	Stryi	Subotica
Víg, Erzsébet	Housewife	1902	Sombor	Sombor
Víg, Eszter	Housewife	1874	<i>Hungary</i>	Bačka Topola
Víg, Éva	Housewife	1879	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Víg, Éva	Housewife	1897	Esztergom	Subotica
Víg, Éva	Housewife	1914	Subotica	Subotica
Víg, Gábor	Pupil	1931	Sombor	Sombor
Víg, Gizella	Housewife	1888	Stryi	Subotica
Víg, Gizella	Housewife	1891	/	Novi Sad
Víg, György	Merchant	1882	/	Novi Sad
Víg, Gyula		1876	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Víg, Hermina	Housewife	1891	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Víg, Illés		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Víg, József		unknown	/	Bačka Topola
Víg, Lajos	Merchant	1890	Stryi	Subotica
Víg, László	Merchant	1916	Vršac	Sombor
Víg, Miklós	Pupil	1928	Sombor	Sombor
Vindman, Irén	Housewife	1897	Kanjiža	Subotica
Virág, Erzsébet	Housewife	1889	Bajmok	Subotica
Virág, Éva	Housewife	1862	Stryi	Subotica
Viszág, Éva	Housewife	1896	Stryi	Subotica
Vitrael, Berta	Housewife	1866	Vulcan	Novi Sad
Vitrael, Haim	Pupil	1930	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Vitrael, Hermann	Pupil	1928	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Vitrael, Janka	Housewife	1921	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Vitrael, Jeremiás	Merchant	1879	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Vitrael, Jeremiás's wife	Housewife	1886	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Vitrael, Sámuel	Pupil	1932	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Vitrael, Sára	Pupil	1931	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Vitrael, Szeréna	Housewife	1923	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Volkstein, Erzsébet		1904	Stara Moravica	Čonoplja
Wachsberger, Frida	Housewife	1889	/	Novi Sad
Wagner, Béla		1888	Kolomyia	Sombor
Wagner, Regina	Housewife	1890	Stryi	Sombor
Waldman, Melánia	Housewife	1897	/	Novi Sad
Waldner, Berta	Housewife	1878	/	Novi Sad
Waldner, Edit	Violin teacher	1898	/	Novi Sad
Walter, József		1874	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Walter, Regina	Housewife	1879	Stara Moravica	Stara Moravica
Wamosch, Dezső	Merchant	1891	Kaba	Subotica
Wamosch, Róza	Housewife	1892	Bácsalmás	Subotica
Wamoscher, Arnold	Merchant	1883	Kupusina	Sombor
Wamoscher, Arnold	Student	1922	Sombor	Sombor
Wamoscher, Edit	Seamstress	1925	Sombor	Sombor
Wamoscher, Gábor	Timber merchant	1880	Prigrevica	Sombor
Wamoscher, Heléna	Merchant	unknown	Prigrevica	Prigrevica
Wamoscher, Regina	Housewife	1882	Bajmok	Sombor
Wamoscher, Róza	Housewife	1898	Sombor	Sombor
Wandmann, György	Pupil	1933	Subotica	Subotica
Wandmann, Imre	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Subotica
Wandmann, Róza	Housewife	1872	/	Subotica
Weber, Berta	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Weber, Elsa	Housewife	1895	Bačinci	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weber, Józsefa	Housewife	1891	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weber, Margit		1901	Budapest	Vrbas
Weber, Mária Anna	Pupil	1929	Budapest	Vrbas
Weber, Oszkár		1892	/	Novi Sad
Weidinger, Erzsébet	Housewife	1888	Utvinış	Sombor
Weidinger, Frigyes, Friedrich	Merchant	1884	Sombor	Sombor
Weidinger, Norbert		1919	Sombor	Sombor
Weil, Fanni	Housewife	1877	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Weil, Hermina	Housewife	1879	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weil, Regina	Seamstress	1878	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Weil, Sidonius		1886	Feketić	Bačka Topola
Weil, Szidónia	Housewife	1894	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Weil, Teréz	Housewife	1890	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Weil, Vilmos		1885	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Weil, Vilmos		1888	/	Bačka Topola
Weiman, Edmund, Ödön		1890	Petlovac	Novi Sad
Wein, Anna	Seamstress	1905	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinberger, Ármin		1884	Bački Monoštor	Bački Monoštor
Weinberger, Edmund, Ödön	Jeweler	1889	Pančevo	Subotica
Weinberger, Ida	Housewife	1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinberger, Irén	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Weinberger, Judit Mária	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Weinberger, Júlia	Housewife	1871	Hlohovec	Sombor
Weinberger, Katalin	Housewife	1886	Bački Monoštor	Sombor
Weinberger, László	Merchant	1895	Bečej	Bečej
Weinberger, Olga	Housewife	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Weinberger, Rozália	Housewife	1871	Ada	Subotica
Weinberger, Rózsa	Housewife	1914	/	Novi Sad
Weinberger, Sándor		1890	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weinberger, Tamás János	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Subotica
Weiner, Emil	Pupil	1930	/	Subotica
Weiner, Gábor	Merchant	1889	Jászkarajenő	Subotica
Weiner, József	Merchant	1888	Braşov	Subotica
Weiner, Lipót		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Weiner, Regina	Housewife	1866	Bajša	Subotica
Weiner, Sally, Rozália	Housewife	1891	Čonoplja	Subotica
Weinert, Jolán	Housewife	1888	/	Subotica
Weinert, József	Hairdresser	1888	Stryi	Subotica
Weinfeld, András	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Subotica
Weinfeld, Borbála	Housewife	1907	Subotica	Subotica
Weinfeld, Danica	Housewife	1896	/	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, György	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Subotica
Weinfeld, Hedvig	Housewife	1892	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Ignác's widow	Housewife	1868	/	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Imre		1881	/	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Izsák	Merchant	1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Jenő, Eugen, Dr.	Lawyer or Medical doctor	1887	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Katarina	Housewife	1870	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Malvina	Housewife	1894	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Zoltán's wife	Housewife	1904	/	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Zoltán's 1st son	Pupil	1927	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinfeld, Zoltán's 2nd son		unknown	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weinman, Edit	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Weinman, Edmund, Ödön		1890	Baranyaszentiván	Novi Sad
Weinzenfeld, Jenő, Eugen, Dr.	Medical doctor	unknown	/	Novi Sad

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weiser, Irén	Housewife	1889	/	Novi Sad
Weiser, Lajos		1881	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Adél	Child	1941	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Adolf		1924	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Weiss, Ágnes	Pupil	1932	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Aladár	Pupil	1926	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Alfréd	Child	1938	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Alfréd Iván	Child	1938	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Aliz	Housewife	1896	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Aliz	Housewife	1899	Bač	Bač
Weiss, Aliz	Pupil	1933	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, András	Pupil	1935	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Anna	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Árpád	Pupil	1931	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Augustina	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Bernhard	Upholster	1876	Svetozar Miletić	Sombor
Weiss, Berta	Housewife	1865	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Berta	Housewife	1902	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Berta		1923	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Blanka	Housewife	1915	Bajmok	Bajmok
Weiss, Blanka	Housewife	1916	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Cecília	Housewife	1888	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Ella	Housewife	1903	Ratkovo	Novi Sad
Weiss, Ella	Housewife	1917	Vác	Sombor
Weiss, Emma	Pupil	1925	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Erzsébet	Housewife	1908	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Erzsébet	Housewife	1908	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Erzsébet	Housewife	1910	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Erzsébet	Housewife	1913	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Erzsébet	Housewife	1914	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Etel	Housewife	1875	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Etel	Housewife	1909	Weidberg	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weiss, Evike	Child	1942	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Fanni	Housewife	1881	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Faustina, Fajgi	Pupil	1933	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Frida	Pupil	1929	Sivac	Sombor
Weiss, Friedrich's wife	Housewife	1896	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Gábor	Pupil	1932	/	Subotica
Weiss, György	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, György	Pupil	1932	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, György	Child	1939	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Gyula		1861	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Gyula		1872	Bač	Bač
Weiss, Gyula		1879	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Hajnalka	Pupil	1935	Zagreb	Sombor
Weiss, Hermann		1884	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Hermann	Cantor	1910	Stryi	Sombor
Weiss, Hermina	Housewife	1870	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Hermina	Housewife	1875	Bočar	Subotica
Weiss, Hermina	Housewife	1885	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Hugó	Merchant	1874	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Hugó	Landowner	1886	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Ida	Housewife	1875	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Ignác	Merchant	1872	Bajmok	Bajmok
Weiss, Ignác		1884	Bajmok	Subotica
Weiss, Ilona	Housewife	1874	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Ilona	Housewife	1888	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Ilona	Housewife	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Ilona	Pupil	1935	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Irén	Housewife	1901	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Irén	Housewife	1912	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Irma	Housewife	1878	Cece	Sombor
Weiss, István	Locksmith	1903	Sivac	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weiss, István		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weiss, István's wife		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weiss, Izidor	Merchant	1889	Vukovar	Sombor
Weiss, Jakab	Sales agent	1908	Stryi	Sombor
Weiss, Janka	Housewife	1872	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Janki	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, János	Pupil	1935	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Jenő	Brushmaker	1888	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Jenő, Eugen		1889	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Jenő's widow	Housewife	1875	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Josefina	Housewife	1882	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Josefina	Housewife	1882	Subotica	Bačka Topola
Weiss, József	Merchant	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, József	Merchant	1899	Donji Miholjac	Subotica
Weiss, József	Child	1940	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, József's wife	Housewife	1863	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Júlia	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Karolina	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Károly	Merchant	1859	/	Subotica
Weiss, Károly	Tailor	1870	Meggyeskovácsi - Csomaháza	Subotica
Weiss, Katalin	Housewife	1881	Bajmok	Bajmok
Weiss, Katalin	Housewife	1894	Budapest	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Katarina	Student	1926	Bajmok	Subotica
Weiss, Kata, Kati	Housewife	1883	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Klára	Housewife	1922	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Lenke	Housewife	1881	/	Bečej
Weiss, Lenke	Housewife	1913	Nagycsákó	Sombor
Weiss, Leó		1863	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Lina	Housewife	1863	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Lipót	Private entrepreneur	1872	Bajmok	Subotica
Weiss, Lujza	Housewife	1891	Pančevo	Sombor
Weiss, Magda	Housewife	1924	Stryi	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weiss, Magda	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Margit	Housewife	1888/1889	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Margit	Housewife	1896	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Margit	Bookkeeper	1897	Komlósd	Subotica
Weiss, Margit	Clerk	1897	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Mariska		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Miksa		1904	Silbaš	Bač
Weiss, Miksa's wife	Housewife	1880	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Weiss, Mira	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Mira	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Nátán	Merchant	1876	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Olga		1903	Vinkovci	Sombor
Weiss, Olga	Pupil	1928	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Piroška, Piri	Housewife	1910	Bački Petrovac	Bečej
Weiss, Ráhel	Child	1938	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Rebeka	Pupil	1934	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Regina	Seamstress	1878	Bačka Palanka	Novi Sad
Weiss, Regina	Housewife	1896	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, René	Pupil	1936	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Róza	Housewife	1879	Bač	Bač
Weiss, Rózsa	Housewife	1904	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Rózsa	Housewife	1905	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Rózsa, Rózsi	Housewife	1912	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Rózsa, Rózsi	Seamstress	1916	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Rózsa, Rózsi	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Sándor		1885	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Sándor		1887	Bač	Bač
Weiss, Sándor	Merchant	1903	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Sarolta	Housewife	1872	Kula	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Simon		1877	Bačka Topola	Bačka Topola
Weiss, Szeréna	Housewife	1893	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Szeréna		unknown	Stryi	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weiss, Szidónia	Housewife	1868	Stryi	Subotica
Weiss, Szidónia	Owner of stationery	1877	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Teréz	Housewife	1889	Baja	Subotica
Weiss, Teréz	Housewife	1890	Ravno Selo	Novi Sad
Weiss, Tobias	Pupil	1936	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Valéria	Housewife	1912	Tovariševo	Sombor
Weiss, Vera	Housewife	1876	/	Novi Sad
Weiss, Vera	Housewife	1898	Stara Moravica	Subotica
Weiss, Vera	Housewife	1913	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Vera		1921	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Vera	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Vera	Child	1940	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weiss, Vera	Child	1943	Sombor	Sombor
Weiss, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1932	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Zsuzsa	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Weiss, Zsuzsanna	Child	1938	Subotica	Subotica
Weissberg, Lipót		1881	/	Novi Sad
Weissberg, Lipót's wife	Housewife	1884	/	Novi Sad
Weissberger, Frida	Housewife	1889	/	Novi Sad
Weissberger, Júlia	Housewife	1871	Hlohovec	Sombor
Weissberger, Róza	Housewife	1872	Stryi	Subotica
Weissberger, Rózsa	Housewife	1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Weissmann, Sámuel	Merchant	1894	Stryi	Subotica
Weissmann, Sámuel's wife	Housewife	1896	Stryi	Subotica
Weizenfeld, Bernát	Cantor	1854	Novi Sad	/
Weizenfeld, Dezső	Freight forwarder	1883	Stryi	Subotica
Weizenfeld, Dezső	Freight forwarder	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Weizenfeld, Edit		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Weizenfeld, József	Pupil	1927	Baja	Sombor
Weizenfeld, Leona	Housewife	1894	Subotica	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Weizenfeld, Rózsa		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Weizenfeld, Sarolta	Housewife	1897	Nagyszokoly	Subotica
Weizenhofer, Bebi		1919	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weizenhofer, Bernát	Merchant	1866	Zmajevo	Novi Sad
Weizenhofer, Edit	Housewife	1914	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weizenhofer, Ervin		1908	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weizenhofer, Ervin		1914	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weizenhofer, Hermina	Housewife	1894	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weizenhofer, Johanna	Housewife	1873	Sviloš	Novi Sad
Weizenhofer, Rúben	Child	1939	Vrbas	Vrbas
Weizenhofer, Tibor	Child	1939	Vrbas	Vrbas
Wellfisch, Éva		unknown	/	Bački Petrovac
Wellner, Alexandra	Housewife	1869	/	Novi Sad
Wellner, Rozália, Riza		1883	Mezótúr	Novi Sad
Wellner, Rózsa	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Welzberg, Mór		1870	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Welzberg, Szidónia, Szida	Housewife	1875	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Werber, Augusztina	Housewife	1908	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Béla	Merchant	1914	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Berta		unknown	/	Novi Sad
Werber, Dezső		1897	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Dina	Child	1939	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Werber, Elsa	Housewife	1896	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Elsa	Housewife	1902	/	Novi Sad
Werber, Gyula János	Merchant	1906	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, János	Pupil	1936	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Jenő	Child	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Werber, Klára	Pupil	1934	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Werber, Míra	Pupil	1933	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Ráhel	Child	1938	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Terézia, Tesza	Housewife	1900	Subotica	Novi Sad
Werber, Zoltán	Pupil	1936	Bački Petrovac	Bački Petrovac
Werber, Zsuzsa	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Werner, Rózsa	Housewife	1909	Stryi	Subotica
Wessel, Irén	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wessel, Kata, Kati	Housewife	1906	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wiener, Ignác's wife	Housewife	1865	Stryi	Subotica
Wiener, Josefa	Housewife	1887	Stryi	Subotica
Wiesel, Ignác	Pupil	1933	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Bačko Petrovo Selo
Wi(e)s(s)ner, Henrik	Child	1942	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wi(e)s(s)ner, Mária	Housewife	1881	Stryi	Subotica
Wi(e)s(s)ner, Zanna	Housewife	1908	Beograd	Novi Sad
Wilheim, Amália	Housewife	1910	Rymanów	Subotica
Wilheim, Erzsébet	Pupil	1935	Subotica	Subotica
Wilheim, Etel	Housewife	1868	Senta	Subotica
Wilheim, György	Pupil	1930	Subotica	Subotica
Wilheim, Ilona	Housewife	1895	Subotica	Subotica
Wilheim, Jenő, Eugen, Dr.	Lawyer	1887	Subotica	Subotica
Wilheim, Márta	Housewife	1924	Subotica	Subotica
Wilheim, Péter	Child	1942	Subotica	Subotica
Wilheimer, Ilona	Housewife	1880	/	Sombor
Wilhelm, Ilona	Housewife	1899	/	Novi Sad
Wilhelm, Tivadar	Merchant	1887	/	Novi Sad
Winkler, Áser	Pupil	1927	Subotica	Subotica
Winkler, Áser	Child	1940	Subotica	Subotica
Winkler, Eszter	Housewife	1914	Stryi	Subotica
Winkler, Ezékiel	Child	1937	Subotica	Subotica
Winkler, Gedalia	Merchant	1911	Stryi	Subotica

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Winkler, Hanna	Housewife	1891	Stryi	Subotica
Winkler, Hudje	Housewife	1892	Stryi	Subotica
Winkler, József	Merchant	1887	/	Subotica
Winkler, Judás	Merchant	1923	Subotica	Subotica
Winkler, Natália	Housewife	1867	Stryi	Subotica
Winkler, Zoltán	Pupil	1926	Subotica	Subotica
Winter, Emil	Merchant	1877	Baja	Novi Sad
Winter, Ida	Housewife	1879	/	Novi Sad
Winter, Jenő		unknown	Stryi	Sombor
Winter, Kornélia	Housewife	1908	/	Novi Sad
Winter, Olga	Pupil	1932	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wittenberg, Imre	Pupil	1925	Sombor	Sombor
Wittenberg, József	Merchant	1889	Ridica	Sombor
Wittenberg, Margit	Housewife	1899	Ratkovo	Sombor
Wittenberg, Vera	Pupil	1926	Subotica	Sombor
Wizenfeld, Bernát		1854	/	Novi Sad
Wödl, Adolf		1871	Timișoara	Sombor
Wödl, Ella	Housewife	1903	Vršac	Sombor
Wödl, Hermina	Housewife	1870	Jaša Tomić	Sombor
Wohl, Miklós's wife		unknown	Vrbas	Vrbas
Wolf, Berta	Housewife	1894	/	Novi Sad
Wolf, Edit	Housewife	1891	Subotica	Subotica
Wolf, Lia	Child	1942	Subotica	Subotica
Wolf, Sándor		1894	/	Novi Sad
Wolf, Vica	Housewife	1920	Stryi	Subotica
Wolfisch, Éva	Housewife	1881	Ada	Kulpin
Wolfisch, Izidor		1874	Kulpin	Kulpin
Wolfisch, Lajos		1874	Bihartorda	Kulpin
Wolkenstein, György	Pupil	1931	Subotica	Subotica
Wolkstein, Adolf	Private entrepreneur	1871	Timișoara	Sombor
Wolkstein, Heléna	Housewife	1883	Žepče	Sombor

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Wolkstein, Hermina	Housewife	1870	Jaša Tomić	Sombor
Wolkstein, Ignác's widow	Housewife	1904	Stryi	Subotica
Wollheimer, Ilona		1880	/	Sombor
Wollner, Ágnes, Ági	Pupil	1930	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wollner, Fanni	Housewife	1880	Budapest - Újpest	Novi Sad
Wollner, Fedor	Pupil	1933	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wollner, Ilona	Housewife	1910	/	Novi Sad
Wollner, Lili	Housewife	1914	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wollner, Lipót	Lumberer	1867	Sombor	Sombor
Wollner, Magda	Housewife	1909	/	Novi Sad
Wollner, Oszkár Ödön	Law student	1914	Sombor	Sombor
Wollner, Péter	Pupil	1937	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Wollner, Róza		1887	/	Sombor
Wollner, Rózsa	Housewife	1888	Bonyhád	Sombor
Wollner, Vilmos	Merchant	1871	Sombor	Sombor
Zarkovec, Adél	Housewife	1900	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zarkovec, Norbert	Confectioner	1898	/	Novi Sad
Zeisl, Amália		1873	Bačka Palanka	Kula
Zeisl, Sándor Aladár		1897	Čelarevo	Kula
Zelenko, Fischl		1888	/	Bačka Topola
Zelenko, Piroska		1923	/	Bačka Topola
Zemanek, Róbert	Child	1938	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zentai, Aranka	Child	1941	Vrbas	Vrbas
Zentai, Stefánia		unknown	/	Vrbas
Zenziper, Éliás		1902	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Ziegler, Miki	Blacksmith	1828	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Andor's daughter		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Andor's wife		unknown	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka

Last name, first name	Profession	Year of birth	Place of birth	Place of residence
Zilzer, Andor's younger son		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Anna		1910 / 1911	Čurug / Bečej	Novi Sad
Zilzer, Benjámín		1882	Bačka Palanka	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Benjámín		1899	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zilzer, Benjámín's wife		unknown	/	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Benő		1916	Tovariševo	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Berta		1904	Tovariševo	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Elvira		1914	Tovariševo	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Erzsébet	Child	1940	Subotica	Novi Sad
Zilzer, Klára		1914	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zilzer, Lili		1906	Tovariševo	Bačka Palanka
Zilzer, Vera	Pupil	1936	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zinker, Heléna		1874	Ečka	Bačka Topola
Zipriss, Fodor		1925	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zipriss, Hanna		1897	Beograd	Novi Sad
Zipriss, Laura		1870 (1872)	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zipriss, Oszkár, Dr.		1885 (1874)	Bačka Palanka	Novi Sad
Zipriss, Teréz		1890	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zuckermandel, Sándor		1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zuckermandel, Sándor's wife		1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zwiebach, Felice		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zwiebach, József		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zuckermandel, Sándor		1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zuckermandel Sándor's wife		1895	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zwiebach, Felice		1888	Novi Sad	Novi Sad
Zwiebach, József		1884	Novi Sad	Novi Sad

MATERIAL ABOUT THE DEPORTATION OF THE JEWS OF BAČKA IN 1944 IN THE ARCHIVES OF VOJVODINA FONDS F. 183

Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers
and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina – Novi Sad (1944–1948), 1941–
1950¹

One of the most significant and commonly used fonds of the Archives of Vojvodina is the one bearing the F. 183 mark, with full name being: Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina – Novi Sad (1944–1948), 1941–1950. The fonds consists of 81 books and 593 boxes of archival material, totaling 73.7 meters.² It is categorized as a cultural property of exceptional importance.

Establishment of the Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina (hereinafter: The Commission) was initiated by one of the decisions made at the Second Session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ), held on 29 June and 30 November 1943 in Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina. On this occasion, the Declaration was first adopted, on the basis of which the decisions of AVNOJ were made. Some of them were constitutional in nature, like those by which AVNOJ was constituted into “supreme, legislative and executive national representative body”,³ and the National Committee for the Liberation of

¹ This text is partly modified and supplemented work by the same author, “Građa o Holokaustu u fondu F. 183 Arhiva Vojvodine”, *Arheon: Journal of the Archives of Vojvodina*, vol. 1, iss. 1, 2018, 289–300.

² Website of the Archives of Vojvodina (AV) <http://www.arhivvojvodine.org.rs/index.php/fondovi-i-zbirke/svi-fondovi-ci/700-rs-002-f-183>, accessed on October 1, 2018.

³ Website of The Archives of Yugoslavia, http://www.arhivyu.gov.rs/index.php?download_command=attachment&file_command=download&file_id=5181&file_type=File&modul=Core%3A%3AFileManagement%3A%3AcFileModul, decision no. 1, point 2, accessed on October 1, 2018.

Yugoslavia (NKOJ) was established as the executive body of the AVNOJ, which had “all the characteristics of the people’s government”.⁴ Among others, the decision of the AVNOJ Presidency No. 10 was also adopted – it established within the NKOJ Presidency the State Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators. The commission was formed with the aim of “determining accountability, finding and bringing to justice all those responsible for crimes committed in Yugoslavia and being committed during the war by the occupiers and their collaborators [...]”⁵

Since AVNOJ’s decisions established new Yugoslavia as a federal state, gradually, from February to November 1944,⁶ after the State, territorial commissions competent for the territories of each of the federal units were established and subordinated to it. Along with them, Provincial commission was established during the same period, based in Novi Sad. The exact date of its establishment differs from source to source.⁷ It is undisputed, however, that the National Liberation Committee of Vojvodina act no. 30 of November 21, 1944 appointed ten members of the Commission after which it started working.⁸

The organizational structure of the Provincial Commission was harmonized with the State and territorial commissions. There were, however, certain specificities, conditioned by the national composition of the province, as well as the fact that it was divided between the three occupying powers. The Commission’s internal organizational apparatus consisted of several sections, intended to carry out specific tasks from their scope.⁹ In territorial-organizational terms, the whole area under

⁴ Ibid., point 7.

⁵ Ibid., point 7.

⁶ Vladan Vukliš, “Završni izveštaj dr Dušana Nedeljkovića o radu Državne komisije za utvrđivanje zločina okupatora i njihovih pomagača”, *Topola: JU Spomen-područja Donja Gradina magazine*, yr. 2, iss. 2, 2016, 164–243.

⁷ In the History of the Fonds Creator (p. 21), the minutes of the first working session of the Main People’s Liberation Committee of Vojvodina, held from 10 to 13 March 1944 in Belegiš, are cited claiming the Commission was established on this occasion. The 1947 report on the work of the Commission states it was established on 18 September 1944 in Miškovci; Archives of Vojvodina (hereinafter: AV), F. 183, Commission for Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators – Novi Sad (hereinafter: F. 183), 828/1947.

⁸ AV, F. 169, Main National Liberation Committee of Vojvodina – Novi Sad (hereinafter F. 169), 30/1944.

⁹ There were between three and five sections (or divisions), and their number changed with the changes to the Commission’s rules. See more at: AV, F. 183, 213/1944,

the jurisdiction of the Commission was divided into district committees, with headquarters in Novi Sad, Sombor, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Pančevo, Sremska Mitrovica and Zemun.¹⁰ Every district committee contained a number of district statistical councils, which further consisted of a larger or smaller number of local committees.¹¹

Data on crimes were collected directly by the local committees, through uniform printed reports. In every report form it was necessary to enter information about the criminal and the victim, as well as about the crime itself: place, description, damage, evidence, etc. Reports, together with lists of the same, were handed over to statistical councils by the local committees in the territory of a certain district. At councils the reports were further sorted into different records. Through district committees, the final destination of all the material collected and sorted was the Commission in Novi Sad. Based on the material received, here decisions were made to determine a crime, a criminal, a victim and harm. The Commission was obliged to keep the originals of the material in its archives, while it submitted copies and decisions to the State Commission in Belgrade, and decisions only to the competent public prosecutor's offices.¹²

In addition to the above organizational units, the Commission also comprised special survey committees. Most generally speaking, the task of the survey committees was "to conduct surveys on all the mass crimes of the occupier and its collaborators committed during the occupation and process them through studies [...]".¹³ Namely, the Commission, taking into account the already mentioned specificities of the occupation of Vojvodina, classified all crimes by areas, and within the area you by groups.¹⁴ For each area and crime group, survey committees collected

304/1945, 1289/1945 and 3446/1945 or in the History of the Fonds Creator.

¹⁰ The number of district committees also changed over time; the situation stated is from 1947. Compare: AV, F. 183, 213/1944, 7433/1945 and 828/1947.

¹¹ For a detailed schematic overview of the Commission's organizational structure, see: AV, F. 183, 213/1944.

¹² Here, the Commission's method of work is presented in a simplified and illustrative way. For more details on this subject and the topic of the organizational structure of the Commission, see its exhaustive and transparent report of 17 May 1946 (AV, F. 183, 7433/1945).

¹³ AV, F. 183, 828/1947.

¹⁴ This classification was the result of a series of instructions issued by the Commission to its organizational units from May to December 1945. For more on the classification itself, the crime groups and the instruction, see the above-mentioned report of the Commission of 17 May 1946 (AV, F. 183, 7433/1945).

the available evidence, and the final result of their work was the “studies” or detailed reports of crimes committed by groups. There were the following regional survey committees:

1. Survey Committee for Bačka and Baranja,
2. Survey Committee for Banat,
3. Survey Committee for Srem.

Each of the committees had more branch offices. In addition, there were committees responsible for the entire territory of Vojvodina:

4. Survey Committee for Sajmište Camp,
5. Survey Committee for the Germans (“Volksdeutsche”),
6. Survey Committee for Investigating Crimes Committed against Slovaks,
7. Survey Committee for Investigating Crimes Committed against Jews.

The reasons for the formation of the last Survey Committee are obvious. It is believed that before the Second World War about 82,000 Jews¹⁵ lived in the Kingdom Yugoslavia, 25,000 of which were settled in Vojvodina.¹⁶ The war was survived by 3,532 Jews from Vojvodina,¹⁷ which means that close to 86 percent of this Jewish population disappeared in the Holocaust. It was an unprecedented crime in the province, where none of the previous armed conflicts had resulted in complete extermination of one of its ethnic communities. For a mass crime of this magnitude, it was necessary to set up a special survey committee to shed light on it.

Fulfilling its tasks, the Commission and all its remaining organizational units were abolished in early November 1947 on the basis of decision no. 17963/47, issued by the Chief Executive Board of the National Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (APV).¹⁸ The staff and the archives of the Commission was taken over by the Public Prosecutor’s Office of APV. These archives were received by the Archives of Vojvodina on several occasions from 1964 to 2007.¹⁹

¹⁵ Jaša Romano, *Jevreji Jugoslavije 1941–1945. Žrtve genocida i učesnici Narodnooslobodilačkog rata*, Belgrade 1980, 14.

¹⁶ *Zločini okupatora i njihovih pomagača u Vojvodini protiv Jevreja*, edited by Drago Njegovan, Novi Sad 2011, 49.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ AV, F. 183, 1067/1947.

¹⁹ AV Website <http://www.arhivvojvodine.org.rs/index.php/fondovi-i-zbirke/svi-fondovi-ci/700-rs-002-f-183>, accessed on October 8, 2018.

In the Archives, the fonds is largely arranged by the principle of provenance: wherever possible, efforts were made to reconstruct the original, registry order of the material. The fonds is of complex structure and is made up of multiple series of documents, with individual files sorted by different principles: by reference or inventory numbers, by name, geographical determinant or otherwise.

The following is a list of the fonds' series of documents:

- Commission correspondence,
- Survey Committee – documentation on war crimes with inventory numbers,
- reports from the Commission's local committees,
- district survey committees,
- regional survey committees,
- descriptions and lists of crimes and criminals,
- lists of victims and injured of war crimes,
- decisions to identify and declare war criminals,
- files of war criminals,
- files of national enemies,
- thematic groups (records of members of the German military formations and persons serving occupiers, documentation and files of the Hungarian Cultural Association of the Southern Provinces,²⁰ refugee cards of Commissariat for Refugees, correspondence of the Independent State of Croatia governing bodies and others),
- photos and
- analytically processed files.

As the above list shows, the document series of fonds F. 183 mainly follow the organizational structure and work method of the Commission. However, there is no separate series or records of the documents of the Survey Committee for Investigating Crimes Committed against Jews. This logically imposes the following question: how to determine if there is any in the fonds, what is it like, and how much of the archival material is there about the Holocaust?

A partial answer can be given with the help of the so-called "Study", that is, a detailed report on the crimes committed. Like other survey committees, the Survey Committee for Investigating Crimes Committed against the Jews drafted this report for its portfolio.²¹ The study was

²⁰ Délvidéki Magyar Közművelődési Szövetség (DMKS).

²¹ It is interesting that this study is not in the fonds material at all, but, like the material

designed in such a way that with each claim made in it, it also states the inventory number of the document supporting that claim. Namely, the documents with inventory numbers formed a separate unit in the Commission's archives, with their own record books. This is quite understandable, given that these documents provided evidence for various crime groups, collected by survey committees. This whole, in the unaltered order, is also found in F. 183, and in the form of the already mentioned series of documents Survey Committee – documentation on war crimes with inventory numbers. Therefore, the inventory number of the document substantiating a particular claim made in the study, is also the number under which that document can be found in the above series of fonds documents.

In addition, the study also provides a list of places in Vojvodina in which Jewish communities existed, together with data on the number of Jews before and after the occupation. From the list it can be concluded in which places most Jews were killed, and on that basis, one can further search the crime reports collected by the local committees of the Commissions. The assumption is that those reports will certainly include more of those related to Jewish victims and property.

Based on the methodology presented, the Archives of Vojvodina gave the following estimate of the amount of material about the Holocaust in the fonds F. 183, or in two of its series:

- Survey committee – documentation on war crimes with inventory numbers. The series consists of more than 30,000 items, totaling 94 boxes or 11.28 m. For the most part, it consists of the minutes of the hearing of victims, witnesses and, to a lesser extent, perpetrators of war crimes; there are also numerous documents and printed materials of the occupiers. Several hundreds of documents were mentioned in the study itself, and at least as many were not mentioned at all. Overall, a quite stretchy estimate can be given of over five to six hundred of documents related to the Holocaust that could be found in this series. Their final number could, however, be even between one and two thousand.
- Reports from the Commission's local committees. It is an extensive series, with a total volume of 284 boxes or 34.08 m. It is difficult to give a definite estimate of the amounts of reports

of some other fonds of the Archives of Vojvodina, in the Archival Collection of the Museum of Vojvodina.

relating to crimes committed against the Jews. Individual reports within the series are alphabetically ordered by filing places. Although the Commission has drawn up lists of reports by victims' names, they are very unreliable for identifying Jewish victims, since many Jewish names have traditionally been modified to resemble the names of non-Jewish neighbors, especially in Bačka. An indirect estimate may possibly be given, considering the total number of Jewish victims, which was, as noted, just over 20,000 people. If we assume that reports were filed for only ten percent, we would get the number of 2000 reports. Yet this seems to be quite a modest estimate, bearing in mind that there was a possibility to submit multiple reports for one person, if that person was the victim of more crimes (which happened). Also, considering that there are about 1000 documents in one series box, and that the whole series consists of 284 boxes, it is not so likely that reports for a whole group of war crimes can fit only two boxes. Finally, it should be noted that the post-war authorities strongly encouraged filing reports. Therefore, it would be more accurate, but still very much speculative estimate that the total number of reports relating to crimes committed against Jews was at least five to six thousand.

Smaller quantities of similar material can be found in other series of the fonds. As the records of the Commission's correspondence and the analytically described items are in electronic form, computer search found that these series contain a couple dozen documents related to the Holocaust. Such documents could also be found in series with the material of district commissions and regional survey committees. Finally, it is possible that the lists of victims also include records of the Holocaust victims, given that this series consists mainly of lists of victims, sorted by geographical principle, and then by crime groups. The remaining series of fonds documents contain material pertaining to the perpetrators resulting precisely on the basis of reports and documents with inventory numbers. Therefore, these series are not expected to contain original Holocaust material.

To sum up, the final but still extremely liberal estimate of the total material on the Holocaust in F. 183 would range from eight to ten thousand documents. However, if we ignore the quantity of this material for a moment and focus on its quality, we will get a true picture of the importance of the fonds in light of nurturing the memory of the Holocaust.

It is said above that most of the documents regarding the Holocaust, which are in a series with inventory numbers, consist of records from victims and eyewitnesses' hearings. These are invaluable first-hand testimonies, collected while the war was still ongoing, or shortly after its end. These are mostly personal experiences, two to five or six pages in length (though there are more extensive ones), outlining the individual destinies of the Jews of Vojvodina. Records show virtually all stages of the Holocaust, among other things, random abuse and killing immediately after the occupation troops entered, Jews registering, restriction of movement and abolition of civil rights, confiscation of property, killings in the Raid, forced labor, placement in the ghettos, deportations, and the horrors of the concentration camps.

This series also contains records of the crime perpetrators' hearings, occupation authority documents, and various printed materials, including occupation official papers, posters with shooting announcements, and propaganda publications. The significance of this documentation is about shedding light on Holocaust enforcement mechanisms in the territory of Vojvodina, which included propaganda preparation, adoption of appropriate legal solutions and direct execution through specific acts of the competent administration authorities.

The value of crime reports is that they abound in personal information. Each of the reports contains information about the crime perpetrator (name, surname, name of both parents, age, nationality, place of birth, last residence, occupation, rank in service, role in committing the crime), victim (name, surname, parents' names, occupation, age, place of birth, religion, nationality, marital status, address, names of the persons the victim supported and their family relation with the victim), crime (when it was committed, type of crime, time and place of committing, manner and means of committing, evidence, description of pecuniary damage and its amount in cash), and the names of the persons who filed and received the report. In the event of the disappearance of entire families, which often happened, reports were filed, on behalf of the missing, by relatives, friends and neighbors. This is invaluable to identifying victims.

It is clear, then, that F. 183 is a source of truly valuable archival material about the Holocaust, the amount of which is far from negligible. With the intention of commemorating the 75th anniversary of the deportation of Bačka Jews, but also wishing to highlight the importance of the fonds' structure, in 2019 in the Archives of Vojvodina, selection of documents was approached to authentically present this stage of the

Holocaust. As with the assessment of the total amount of material related to the Holocaust, the starting point was the study of the Survey Committee for investigating crimes committed against the Jews. Namely, several sections of the study discuss the crimes committed after the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944., which include deportation. In accordance with the procedure already described, the relevant documents in fonds F. 183 were identified on the basis of the inventory numbers stated in the given chapters of the study, which was followed by a final selection.

Out of 116 files found, 12 files with the documents of the Hungarian occupation authorities, as well as 62 records of the hearing, that is, the testimonies of the survivors of deportation were prepared for publication. Although the number of files containing occupation documents is small, the amount of archival material in them is not small – it comprises 110 sheets of documents in Hungarian. The intention of the organizer was certainly not to fully reconstruct the formal legal preparation and realization of the deportation of Bačka Jews with these documents, but rather to illustrate it. For this reason, these files are presented chronologically and concisely, in the form of analytical descriptions.

In contrast to the official files of the executors of deportation, which are cold and formal, there are testimonies of those who survived the deportation. The characteristics of this material, already discussed, allow the deportation to be viewed – or at least attempted to be viewed – from the perspective of individual victims. In order to focus readers' attention solely on the testimonies, formal parts of the hearing minutes are omitted, such as the headings, the names of the committee members who heard and others. Along with the testimony, the general information of the victims, the time and place of the hearing, as well as the archival signatures of each of the minutes are given. Testimonials are presented in alphabetical order by the victims' last names. In addition, the language properties, orthography, and style of the original archival material have been consistently respected, which deviate from the general orthographic norms of modern Serbian language. Personal names and geographical names are listed in the original form, unless they could not be transcribed due to errors in stating and writing the minutes.

During the translation of this book from Serbian into English, the Archives of Vojvodina established significant cooperation with the Arolsen Archives from Bad Arolsen, Germany.²² It turned out that the

²² The Arolsen Archives are an international center on Nazi persecution with the

Arolsen Archives keep documents which shed more light on the fates of the deportation survivors. Hence, this edition includes copies of the most relevant of those documents, whose research and descriptions were made by Manuela Bielefeld, Iris Fehlemann-Heindörfer and Michael Hoffmann from the Arolsen Archives. Akim Jah coordinated the selection of documents.

Finally, it should be emphasized that these published documents are not the entire structure of the fonds F. 183 concerning the deportation of the Jews of Bačka in 1944. It is very likely that there are more minutes of hearing of victims and witnesses, as well as of the occupation documents, which were not included in the committee's study, and therefore could not be identified as described. The reports of the local committees of the Commission for Investigating the Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators in Vojvodina must not be forgotten. Even though this material does not convey the personal experiences of victims in the way the minutes of the hearing do (although it contains concise descriptions of the crimes), it is substantially larger in scope and, as stated earlier, enabled identifying individual victims.

Taking all this into consideration, publishing these documents could be considered an expression of paying tribute to the victims, but also an attempt to familiarize the general public with the material of fonds F. 183 relating to the deportation, or the Holocaust in general. The ultimate goal of the Archives of Vojvodina is to have the Holocaust material and then the entire material of F. 183 digitized and thus made accessible to the largest number of interested parties, while at the same time providing it with additional material protection. This is, finally, the least that the Archives as an institution can do for residents of Vojvodina victims of Fascism.

world's most comprehensive archive on the victims and survivors of National Socialism. The collection has information on about 17.5 million people and belongs to the UNESCO's Memory of the World. It contains documents on the various victim groups targeted by the Nazi regime and is an important source of knowledge, especially for younger generations. Every year, the Arolsen Archives answer inquiries about some 20,000 victims of Nazi persecution. Research and education are more important than ever to inform today's society about the Holocaust, concentration camps, forced labor and the consequences of Nazi crimes. The Arolsen Archives are building up an extensive online archive and making the documents accessible worldwide.

DOCUMENTS OF OCCUPATIONAL AUTHORITIES
- ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTIONS -

April 8, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4812)

The Police Master Office of Kanjiža submits a report 802/1944 to the Commissioner on the deportation of three Jewish residents from Kanjiža by an unknown German officer.

On April 7, 1944, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, Sándor Korda from Senta, President of the Arrow Cross Party, together with János Tóth from Kanjiža, a member of the same party, and an unknown German officer, searched for Jews Hugó Schwarc, József Stein and Ödön Baum and drove them to Senta. According to the Chief of Police assumption, the German officer came from Novi Sad to Senta and Kanjiža and deported the Jews from the two places to the unknown place, allegedly to Bačka Topola.

Attachment:

- Transcript of two witness statements about the event.
(2 sheets)

April 18, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5124)

Radiogram of Minister of Interior no. 796/1944. eln. VII. c. addressed to all police and gendarmerie master offices on the mandatory conduct of raids in their territories to arrest all those Jews – foreign nationals – who entered the country illegally.

(2 sheets)

April 25, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5060)

Poster - notice that from 5 am on April 26, 1944 Jews in the territory of the city of Senta are prohibited from leaving their homes. Otherwise, police are permitted to use firearms.

From that date, the application of the court martial shall take effect. The consequence for attempting to enter a sealed Jewish home is a death sentence.

The people are urged to report immediately if they have any valuables left for safekeeping by Jews.

All Christians who, beginning March 22, 1944, made any purchase with the Jews, are warned to report it to the authorities, otherwise they will be interned and their property confiscated.

(1 sheets)

May 15, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5122)

Letter from the Government Commissioner for Mobilization in Territory V of the Home Defense Army Forces No. 153/1944, addressed to the mayors and chiefs of districts, giving instructions for the implementation of the order 32.923/el.n.1.ny.-1944 of the Minister of Defense of May 1, 1944, about the internment and deportation of Jews, that is, the manner of keeping records (about 50,000 people from the territory of Hungary).

(3 sheets)

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5131)

Strictly confidential circular by Minister of Finance no. 147.310 VI.f6/1944 of May 15, 1944 sent to financial directorates and heads of their offices, in connection with the inventorying of Jewish movable property, that is, inventorying of Jewish abandoned apartments, shops and warehouses by local governments. Instruction for the implementation of this order of May 15, 1944.

(5 sheets)

May 16, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5128)

(1-2) Mayor of Bács-Bodrog County under confidential 1.179 Res./1944 of May 16, 1944, sends a letter to the chiefs of districts (Bečej, Žabalj) in which he requests that the district administration submit inventory of abandoned Jewish clothing items from the territories of that district within 10 days.

(3-4) Under the same reference number but in letter of 22 May 1944, Mayor of Bács-Bodrog County requests from the local authorities of Bečej, Senta, Kanjiža and Žabalj to submit inventory of abandoned

furniture and kitchen utensils of the Jews from the territory of that district (emphasizing that luxury items are NOT entered in inventory).

(5) By confidential letter no. 81/1944 of May 20, 1944, the district administration of Bečej requires the municipalities to submit an inventory of Jewish clothing items.

Attachments (6-18): Letters addressed to the Bečej district administration:

- Bačko Gradište (6-11): Clothing inventory of Bačko Gradište municipality no. 38/1944 of May 25, 1944. Tabular inventory of furniture and objects of Bačko Gradiste municipality no. 46/1944 of May 31, 1944 (headings: 1 number, 2 name of the former owner, 3 bed (pc), 4 table, 5 chair, 6 bench, 7 low bench, 8 stool, 9 water bucket stand, 10 bucket, 11 saucepan, 12 pot, 13 plate, 14 bowl, 15 cutlery, 16 cup, 17 dishwashing container, 18 dish drying container, 19 dough board, 20 rolling pin, 21 shelves, 22 kitchen cabinet, 23 wardrobe, 24 baby stroller) – twice.
- Bačko Petrovo Selo (12): Municipal clothing inventory Bačko Petrovo Selo no. 43/1944 of May 25, 1944
- Bečej (13): Bečej Municipality clothing inventory no. 54/1944 of May 31, 1944
- Srbobran (14-15): Srbobran Municipality clothing inventory 30/1944 of May 24, 1944
- Turija (16-18): Turija Municipality clothing inventory no. 43/1944 of May 23, 1944 Tabular inventory of furniture and objects of Turija municipality no. 55/1944 of May 31, 1944 (headings: 1 name of the former owner, 2 bed (pc), 3 table, 4 chair, 5 bench, 6 low bench, 7 stool, 8 water bucket stand, 9 bucket, 10 saucepan, 11 pot, 12 plate, 13 bowl, 14 cutlery, 15 cup, 16 dish drying container, 17 dough board, 18 rolling pin, 19 shelves, 20 kitchen cabinet, 21 wardrobe, 22 baby stroller)
- (19–20) Summary clothing inventory for Bečej district no. 81/1944 of May 31, 1944.
(20 sheets)

May 19, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5127)

Mayor of Bács-Bodrog County under strictly confidential 1.174 Res./1944 of May 19, 1944, forwards to the chiefs of county and mayors the order by the Minister of Interior no. 31.100 res.XXI. /1944 on the

marking of Jewish apartments, that is, conducting a procedure related to abandoned Jewish movable property located in these apartments.

Attachments:

- (6-7) Transcript of (confidential) decision 6163/1944 res. of April 07, 1944, by the Ministry of Interior about marking Jewish homes and creating isolated districts the so-called “ghettos” for the Jews, which concerned only the territory of Bačka and Baranja (same document in INV 5055).
- (8-10) Instruction issued by the Szeged Police on the implementation of decision 6163/1944 res. by the Ministry of Interior (same document in INV 5055).
- (11-12) Confidential circular addressed to the heads of public administration and local governments: Order by the Minister of Interior no. 38.223 III. /1944 of May 13, 1944 on costs incurred in implementing Government Order no. 1610/1944 M. E. (the cost of relocating Jews to certain neighborhoods).

(12 sheets)

May 24, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5129)

(1-3) Letter from the Commissioner for Public Supply of the Bács-Bodrog County and the City of Sombor no. 3045/1944 of May 24, 1944 on movable property of Jews seized for public use. It is instructed to distribute (sell) the seized movable property fairly to those in need and to pay the collected money (from sale) into a Post Savings Bank account. Also, what is the procedure with bank accounts of the Jews in the “ghetto”.

(3-4) Circular of the deputy mayor of Bács-Bodrog County no. 24.914/1944 of May 26, 1944 addressed to the mayors and the chiefs of districts on how to inventory movable property of Jews seized for public use.

(5-6) Same as 1-4.

(7) Response by the Chief of Kula district 4535/1944 of June 10, 1944 to the letter of the deputy mayor of Bács-Bodrog County no. 24.914/1944 on movable property of Jews seized for public use. Attached are inventories of movable property of Jews from the municipalities belonging to the Kula district, summary statements for the entire district.

Attachments (8 -...): letters addressed to the Kula district administration:

- Vrbas – Novi and Stari (8-10): Letter 1907/1944 of June 2, 1944 of the municipal government of Novi Vrbas in which he asks for the extension of the deadline for inventory delivery. Letter 1907/1944 of June 9, 1944 of municipal government of Novi Vrbas submitting inventory A I, A. II, B and C with 2 copies each (missing in the file). Letter 1000/1944 of June 5, 1944 of the municipal government of Stari Vrbas submitting inventory (missing in the file).
- Kruščić (Veprovac) (11): Letter 1094/1944 of May 31, 1944 of the municipal government of Kruščić, listing the poor (missing in the file) and informing that there is no Jewish property in the municipality.
- Kula (12): Letter 37/1944 of June 6, 1944 of the municipal government of Kula submitting inventories A. I, A. II, B and C with 2 copies each (missing in the file).
- Ruski Krstur (Bački Krstur) (13): Letter 1542/1944 of June 7, 1944 of the municipal government of Ruski Krstur submitting inventories with 2 copies each (missing in the file).
- Savino Selo (Torža) (14–17): Letter 1260/1944 of July 7, 1944 of the municipal government of Savino Selo submitting inventories of furniture and objects.
- Crvenka (18): Letter 42/1944 of June 5, 1944 of the municipal government of Crvenka submitting inventories (missing in the file)

Summary inventory for the Kula district.

- (25-30) Inventory A. I for the Kula district – in 2 copies.
- (31-34) Inventory A. II for the Kula district – in 2 copies.
- (35-38) Inventory B for the Kula district – in 2 copies.
- (39-40) Inventory C for the Kula district – in 2 copies.
- (41-42) Number of poor by municipalities (by gender and age).
(42 sheets)

June 16, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5126)

Strictly confidential letter by the Minister of Interior no. 127 res. VII.c./1944 of June 16, 1944, addressed to police and border master offices and district chiefs on the conduct of procedures relating to Jews foreign nationals and Jews of doubtful citizenship. Given that among the interned and deported Jews from Hungary there were foreign nationals, it is necessary for such nationals to report and register separately, as they

are also on the lists of other countries.

Jews foreign nationals and Jews of doubtful citizenship, who are not interned or deported and are in the territory of the country, pursuant to earlier order 9.999 res.VII./1944 of May 31, 1944 must be arrested and remanded in custody. Also detained must be all Russian prisoners of war Jews or people of Jewish descent who remained in the country after the end of World War I.

Attachments:

- (3-5) The deputy mayor of Bács-Bodrog County, under strictly confidential 427/1944 of May 6, 1944, forwards to district administrations the order by the Minister of Interior no. 7.233 Res. VII./1944 of May 3, 1944 on implementing the procedure relating to Jews foreign nationals and Jews of doubtful citizenship.
- (6-8) Strictly confidential circular addressed to police and border master offices: Order by the Minister of Interior no. 9.999 res.VII./1944 of May 31, 1944 on implementing the procedure relating to Jews foreign nationals and Jews of doubtful citizenship.
- (9) Excerpt from Investigation Instruction no. 154 that the deadlines referred to in items 2 and 3 of the order by the Minister of Interior no. 9.999 res.VII./1944 of May 31, 1944 are extended by August 1, 1944 (relating to the implementation of this order over Jews citizens of neutral countries and countries of Axis powers).
- (10) Strictly confidential circular addressed to police and border master offices: order by the Minister of Interior no. 11,450 res. VII./1944 of July 1, 1944 that the deadlines referred to in items 2 and 3 of the order by the Minister of Interior no. 9.999 res. VII./1944 are extended by August 1, 1944
- (11) Strictly confidential circular addressed to police and border master offices: order by the Minister of Interior no. 90/27 res. VII.c./1944 of August 3, 1944 that the deadlines referred to in items 2 and 3 of order no. 9.999 res.VII./1944 are extended by September 30, 1944.

(11 sheets)

June 23, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5130)

(1-3) Letter from the Commissioner for Public Supply of Bács-Bodrog County and city of Sombor no. 3458/1944 of June 23, 1944 of

the former movable property of the Jews given to the population for use. A detailed guide on how to distribute (sell) is given.

(4-5) Price list for furniture and movable property. By titles: furniture, kitchen, dishes, tools, men's clothes, women's clothes, children's clothes, bedding, other movable property.

(5 sheets)

August 18, 1944

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5123)

Letter from the deputy mayor of Bács-Bodrog County no. 36.829/1944 of August 18, 1944 sent to the mayors of Senta and Kanjiža and to the district chiefs, informing them of the existence of the Hungarian Institute for the Jewish Issue, and based on a decision of the Minister of Interior no. 44.748/1944 III B. M. inviting them to support the work of this Institute and to support it financially.

(1 sheets)

Undated

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5113)

Records of the Sombor District administration of the sought or rented Jewish apartments, pursuant to Government Order 1610/1944 M. E.

Sections: ordinal number, tenant's name, place of residence, whose house is leased, number of rooms and sub-premises, reference number, note (amount of monthly rent).

(5 sheets)

Translation and analytical descriptions
Ildikó Mérges

SURVIVORS TESTIMONIES

Adler, Anna

Senta, 19 April 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5058)

[...] Anna Adler, 41 yrs old, of Moses' religion, Jewess, a confectioner, a Senta resident with an apartment in 9 Beogradska St, declares:

“On the night of April 25, 1944, an announcement was made according to which all Jews here, regardless of age and occupation, as of 5 o'clock in the morning of April 26, the same year, are not allowed to leave their apartments, and at the same time martial law was proclaimed throughout the city of Senta. This announcement, which was released in Hungarian, was signed by Dr. GYÖRGY GUSÁTH, Mayor of the city.

To our later knowledge, the general deportation of Jews was determined throughout the territory of Bačka with a deadline, as it had already been published. The order was issued by the Hungarian royal ministry, back on April 7, 1944 under order number 6163/1944. This order was signed by Undersecretary of State LÁSZLÓ BAKY from Budapest.

From April 26, 1944, until the last day, i.e. until May 3, 1944, the streets of the city, every street, were patrolled by the military patrols – in groups of three, arresting and taking to the police every Jew who would accidentally show up on the street.

The following took part in the gathering of Jewish families: according to the instructions given by the police authorities: two of three bodies, one German officer or a NCO, and expert persons, especially jewelers, to value the valuables.

At our house on April 28, 1944 arrived PÉTER HALÁSZ, police detective, Dr. MÁTYÁS KOCSIS, general judge of the city of Senta, one German officer, PÁL BARTÓK, jeweler from Senta, and several other officials, whose names I do not know. They ordered us to hand them all the valuables and money as well as the securities. Truly, those named above did not treat us roughly when collecting these valuables. On the other hand, there were such committee members as: ZOLTÁN MÉSZÁROS, police officer from Pécs, ALADÁR TRIPOLSZKI, border officer, JÓZSEF OLÁH, jeweler from Senta, FERENC OLÁH, jeweler

from Senta, CIRIL BEREZNAI, police officer from Hungary, ISTVÁN SÁRI, police detective from Hungary who treated very harshly, both Jews and our property, as they immediately robbed us.

We were allowed to bring some food with us, and of laundry and suits we took just as much as we could put on. Of those who brought with them two coats, or two three dresses, these were seized along the way. As our apartments were thoroughly inspected and things that certain members of the commission needed were seized, they sealed the apartment, and loaded us on ordinary freight cars, or on trucks, as dogs, and transferred us to a school building, where all of us, old and young, regardless of the gender, were accommodated until the next day, when we were wagoned and taken to Szeged. In the meantime, they stripped naked females, one female examined in detail whether we hid some gems. Not only us females but also children were examined this way.

During the general gathering and deportation of Senta Jews, no Senta Jewish family was allowed to go out to the well to get water. For this reason, many Jewish families were without water for four to five days or more.

From Senta, they made us walk in groups to the railway station, beating the elderly who could not go fast. At the station we are loaded into freight wagons, 50-60 people of different sex and age in each wagon. We stayed in Szeged for about 2 weeks, where we were housed in a Jewish church and school and other buildings, which were considered the so-called GHETTO. For the whole time we were here, we were fed from what we brought with us and what we got from Szeged Jews. We slept in one room, several hundred of us, on the bare floor. During this time a larger number of old men and women died. There were several thousands of us at the time at the school where I was housed.

After two weeks one night they ordered us to move to the railway station RÓKUS, where we would be loaded into freight trains. Where to? We didn't know that. We could bring nothing with us, we were under the impression that they were taking us to where they would finish with us once and for all. When we made it to the freight station, there were freight trains waiting for us, where we were wagoned together with children, old women and old men, about 70-80 of us, closed and locked. We traveled without food without water day and night. When we got out of the wagon, we saw that we had been transferred to Baja. We were housed here at Polak Furniture Factory. We spent almost all night there in the rain in the middle of the yard. We were soaked, the kids got cold, the scene was fearful, and our feelings even more fearful. The next day we were accommodated in various barracks and attics, we also slept on

the bare floor. We were fed from what we got from a Jewish church community there. Many of the old people got sick from this and mass dying ensued.

One night we noticed that the German army had taken over our guard, the so-called SS troops. The next day, we were ordered to get ready immediately and go out in lines at the station where we were loaded into closed freight wagons, from 75 to 85 souls of all sexes and ages in each of the wagon. In such closed wagons we traveled for 5 days all the way to Auschwitz, Upper Silesia. In the meantime, after three days, the wagons were opened and the dead were thrown out and laid in one separate wagon. We received neither water nor food during the trip. In Auschwitz, all the men were separated from the women at the train station. Then all of us were re-sorted, inferior children separated from those capable of working and of those old people who were already incapacitated. Us women were also separated from those capable of working.

This is how we got into one huge camp area for Jews and political culprits. The camp area was approximately 60 km². It was enclosed with electrical wires, which were placed next to a huge wall about 4 m high. In this camp there were huge barracks that made up entire streets. Up to 30, even thousands, of deported were placed in one such street. This way at least 5,000 souls were housed in this area.

We were immediately accommodated in the so-called 'C' camp, which was also the so-called newcomer camp, where the most serious abuse was committed. Before being housed in this camp we were taken to a bathroom, there we were stripped naked, they just let us keep our shoes on. They ordered a general haircut, so they cut their hair, shaved off all hair, and then bathed us, without soap. After bathing, we didn't get anything to wipe ourselves, but we put on a poor dress or shirt. All our suits were taken away and we didn't get them anymore. During 2 and half months we stayed in the camp, we were virtually naked and barefoot. As a result, many of them fell ill and died. A clinic did not exist at all. In this camp, we were under control of those Jews who had been there for almost 3 years and who had been brought from Slovakia or from Poland. They were also forced to execute all orders regarding abuse from the German commanders. The barracks we were housed in were different. Some had three rows of hanging beds, better to say boards, so 12 of us could be on one bed. There were barracks without it, the earth itself, and a cemented road in the middle. The barracks were leaking, and in such a miserable dress, shirt or just panties we had to lie on that damp muddy earth or on the stone. As a result, almost every other per-

son got pneumonia or another disease. We didn't get any medication. We also did not receive medical attention. The only cure for inflammation was if we were allowed to go out into the sun, then the sun, which by day was so strong that it fried our bodies, healed us from pneumonia, but burned our skin and we got a new disease, the so-called burns. After a while there was a mouth disease, it was a special disease in the camp that everyone caught. No one was treating us for all this. In short, we had all the diseases that came from vitamin deficiency.

A particular commander's passion was to wake us up at 2am and line us up. During this time, which lasted until 8 or 9 am, they kept counting us, and we had to stand still. We were lined up in those tiny dresses or shirts we wore. It was cold however, during the night. The same thing happened in the afternoon from 2-3 o'clock, and lasted till 7-8 o'clock in the evening. If a person was missing from a barrack, as he or she might fall asleep on the toilet, as it was the only place where one could sit down, all of us were ordered to get out of the camp, line up we also had to kneel for the punishment regardless of the weather. In those poor dresses, soaked and frozen, we stood for hours, and then entered the barracks, and the suit dried on us.

Those of us who, as they claimed, had the 'fortune' to stay in such barracks where there were beds made of wooden planks and which did not leak, we had to break stone from one assembly to the other, no matter what the weather was like outside. When we complained about this maltreatment, and especially because we didn't get medical attention or medication, we were told 'what do you think, that you are in a sanatorium, no, you came to the destruction camp'.

From those Jewish women who were there for a few years, we accidentally learned that there was a special crematorium in this camp, in which all those who become unfit for work or get seriously ill, are burned. We didn't see it, but we saw that fire was burning in the crematorium night and day. I know too that they burned the dead there. There were also gas chambers in which they had previously suffocated the sick and incapacitated. We were even told that all the old men were destroyed in this way, and old women as well as children unable to work.

As soon as we were placed in separate barracks, it was ordered to each of us that we must remain silent all the time. Our guards were ordered, however, that if they heard anyone speaking, they needed to slap us and beat us with iron sticks. If, however, the commander of one such barrack was unable to maintain absolute silence, in that case she was punished by German NCOs and officers. We couldn't find out the names of these German officers and NCOs. We all believed that we will never again leave this camp alive.

The whole camp was so arranged that there were buildings in it with special towers, where German guards with machine guns stood. This was a safeguard against a possible escape.

I emphasize that the treatment with us was so terrible that I am really not able to describe it here in my own words.

For weeks, the food in the camp was heavily salted nettle broth which had pebbles, stones, and pieces of trees. Bran hard bread, when we ate it, it just slit our throats. We were getting 15 dkg a day of this bread. In the morning and evening, we got some black coffee that was warm, and the only one suitable for human consumption. We also got some margarine, maybe about 2 dkg per person. In cooked food i.e. nettle broth they put bromine and some other medicines, which caused all women to lose their periods. We got this food in one pot so about half a liter of this broth per person. We didn't have spoons, so we all had to drink from one pot, usually 10 of us from one, so that was exactly why we got mouth disease.

In the middle of August, German doctors showed up at the camp, who examined us and singled out those capacitated, and then took us to work in various units. This way I and many more of my friends arrived in THORN (Poland) where we did trench excavation works. We remained on this work until the Russian army liberated us". [...].

SPECIFICATION OF JEWS IN S E N T A / YUGOSLAVIA / WHO RETURNED				
FROM DEPORTATION AND CONCENTRATION CAMP TILL 5.VIII.1945.				
1/	ADLERSTEIN ADOLF	<i>born</i>	22.VII.	1897. New.Craja
2/	" ANNA	<i>burned</i> & DJEPTA	18.VII.	1897. Calnek
3/	" GABRIELA		12.II.	1925. Budapest.
4/	" RUZICA		6.IV.	1926. "
5/	" JELENA		18.V.	1927. "
6/	ADLER ANNA	<i>burned</i> POLIAR		Novi Becej
7/	ATLAS SUZANA	<i>M.N.</i>	1.X.	1922. Senta
8/	" GJORGJE		24.VII.	1918. Timisoara.
9/	HINDER ANDRIJA		12.VI.	1902. Simlens
10/	ELSER BELA			1924. Novi Vrbas
11/	EIRO EVA		1.XII.	1924. Braakuiwar

Lists of Jews living in Senta, Yugoslavia in 1945/46, 3.1.1.3 /78773581 / ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Adler Anna is number 6 in the list.¹

¹ Lists like this were used to search for missing people after the liberation.

Angelus, Dragan

Novi Sad, August 13, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4985)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of Dragan Angelus, a resident of Novi Sad, now resides in the premises of the Jewish Community, II Kralja Petra St., 20 years old, [...]

“On April 26, 1944, I was taken with my family, that consisted of my parents and my two brothers /younger was 9 and older was 11 years old/ with a group of about 2,000 Novi Sad Jews in Subotica. This is where the Hungarian fascists did the selection, and separated women who had children under 16, as well as patients and men over 60 and women over 50. These remained temporarily in Subotica, and later they were taken to Auschwitz via Baja, while we were taken to Bačka Topola. We stayed there only 1 day, then they drove us to Auschwitz. We left on April 29, and arrived on May 2, in a closed wagon. On the way, we were given no water, no food, and we were not allowed out for relieving ourselves. From B. Topola about 2,000 Jews went to Auschwitz. There were many deaths along the way. When we arrived, the SS again separated the elderly, the sick, who were taken by truck so we didn't see them anymore, we heard that they were killed by gas and burned. Our group was taken for bathing and disinfection, so they took everything from us and gave us a striped uniform. Here we stayed only 1 day, then we were re-waggoned to Wüstegiersdorf in Silesia. The food here was very poor, consisting of soup twice a day and some bread. We worked daily for 11 hours with a half hour break for lunch. They beat us and abused us all the time here. There were many deaths due to abuse. My father got sick in camp here because of poor food, so the SS men took him away and I never saw him again, but I heard he was burned. Namely, there were about 40-50 deaths per day due to weakness and abuse.

When I was taken to Germany, I was completely healthy. Due to poor food and because I had no shoes, I fell ill in the camp, my leg started to have pus, and I got disabled on my left foot, so I can't walk without crutches.

I am completely incapable of working, so I am supported by the Jewish community. The military temporarily released me from military service, for being disabled on my left leg. We used to live in 1 Balaton St. We had a tidy 2-bedroom apartment with sub premises. When I came home, I found nothing, because the fascists took everything away, my damage to lost things is at least 30,000 dinars. I'm a mechanic by pro-

fession, I can't do this craft now, and as a result I'm losing at least 4,000 dinars. In the doctor's opinion, in 2 years I will be able to work. So I evaluate my damage as a result of impaired work ability at 100,000. – dinars.

At 1 Balaton St. there is some Pap Jovan, who lived there when we were deported too. When we found out we would be deported, we wanted to hand over certain things to the keeper of that house named Burka for safekeeping. This was somehow learned by Pap, who declared that the keeper and his wife are more communists than Čivuti,² threatening to hand them over to the Hungarian police if he did not return the things.

I have nothing more important to say”.

29.12.48		
Name	ANGELUS Dragan	File F 18-11
BD	1920 BP Zebce	Nat Yug./Jew
Next of Kin		
Source of Information	Union of Jew. Commun. in Yugoslavia, P. 105, No. 657	
Last kn. Location	Novisad / Yug.	Date 1946
CC/Prison	Arr.	lib.
Transf. on	to	
Died on	in	
Cause of death		
Buried on	in	
Grave	D. C. No.	
Remarks		

Angelus Dragan, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 13394247/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.³

² Jews (pejorative)

³ Reference cards have been created – either by the ITS or one of its predecessors or a former search organisation – for the purpose of supporting the search process, i.e. to identify other cards (outside the Central Index of Names), files or lists that are likely to contain additional information about a given person.

Arnstein, Mirko

Subotica, March 9, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5041)

[...] Arnstein Mirko, 45 years old, weaver, Roman Catholic, Jew national from Subotica /33 Jukićeva St./ declares:

“In mid-April 1944, they took me with about 140 other Jews from Subotica to the internment camp in Bačka Topola. There were about 1600 Jews from Vojvodina and southern parts of Hungary.

They treated us inhumanly there. They scolded us, beat us and tortured us. They forced us to do the hardest work, regardless of our health or age. The work was not so much aimed at the benefits of the work done, but at humiliating us as much as possible. So, for example we had to pull plows.

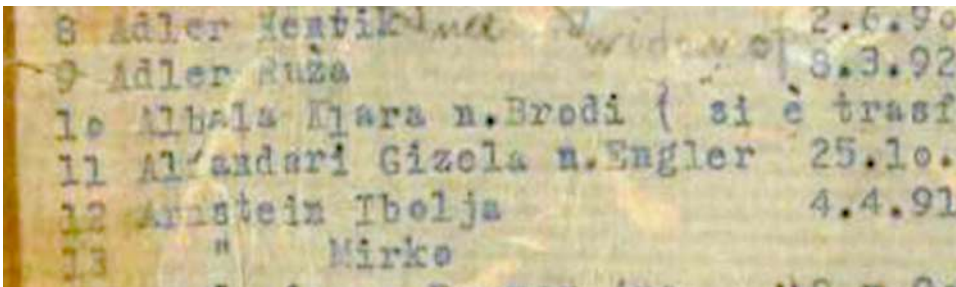
In the camp itself, there was a Hungarian commander, named KÉSMÁRKI, who didn't take care of us at all, and therefore his officers and the SS could do with us whatever they wanted.

The main torturers were two Hungarian officers from Subotica, one with number: 4488, and named VEG / originally serving in Pest / and the other with number ~~9011~~ 1199, but I don't know his name. They beat us and tortured us the most.

The food was also very poor. As we worked 12 hours a day, we all got weak.

They let me go after a month because my wife is Catholic too.

The aforementioned officers took everything from us and robbed every package people tried to send us from home”. [...].



Lists of Jews living in Subotica, Yugoslavia in 1945/46, 3.1.1.3/ 78773703/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Arnstein Mirko is number 13 in the list.

Balint, Jelisaveta [Bálint Erzsébet]

Stari Bečej, August 16, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4959)

Upon invitation approaches widow of Rezső Bálint, Jelisaveta born Deutsch and within the meaning of the letter from the Survey Committee for Investigating War Crimes against the Jews in Vojvodina, makes the following statement:

ad 1.- "Upon the arrival of the Hungarian occupying authorities in Vojvodina, the Jews were forced to pay a special war surtax, which was very high. Thus, the Jews in St. Bečej had to pay a sum of 250,000 pengős for the war surtax, even though in St. Bečej there were just over 200 Jews, and much less taxpayers therefore. If they did not pay this surtax, they were told that they would not be able to continue living in St. Bečej. It was the first measure of the economic weakening and destruction of the Jews.

After the raid that took place in 1942, to the Jews who were killed, that is, to their property, tutors were given, who were Hungarians. But later, if there were any surviving heirs and when they returned home, they got the property back, but of course, most of the time it was already quite seized in terms of movable property, and the heirs had to receive inventory without complaint, not having the right to search for or claim the items taken away. And on this occasion the Jews were damaged.

At the beginning of 1944 a law on the seizure of Jews' real estate was passed, as well as a ban on working in private or public companies. At that time, the complete economic destruction of the Jews took place.

ad 2. - Witness Bálint Jelisaveta further states for the most part of occupation she lived in Budapest, because in St. Bečej she did not feel safe because of the local occupying authorities.

On April 15, 1944, she was taken from Budapest by four members of K.E.O.K.H. to a concentration camp in Csepel. She was in the camp for 3 weeks, after which she was sent with many other Jews to forced labor, where she spent four months. Then by the Gestapo order, they took all the Jews to the camps, i.e. Jews citizens of Yugoslavia. On that occasion, the witness was also taken to a camp in Békásmegyér.

ad 3.- In forced labor, women were mostly sent to agricultural, gardening and factory jobs, and men worked in factories, and especially on removing ruins from bombing and burying the dead, as well as all the hardest jobs. The food was still tolerable, body hygiene could be maintained somehow. There was harshness, mostly swearing and slapping, and there used to be beatings.

In camps, the process was already much rougher. All jewelry, money and clothing were seized previously. The suit on the detainee was left, only the most needed. The food in the camp was received from the Jewish church community, only bread in the smallest amounts. Hungarian authorities did not provide any food for the inmates. As the number of the inmates was great, 22,000 persons, understandably the amount of bread was not enough. There was only so much food to keep a human being alive. The detainees were housed in a brickyard, they lived outdoors, with no place to go if the weather was bad or it rained. The guards were Hungarian gendarmes and Germans. Maintaining cleanliness was impossible, because there was barely enough water to drink. Toilet was a pit in the yard, one both for the males and the females.

ad 4.- The witness has no personal knowledge of the exact number of Jews before occupation, indicating that accurate information will be obtained from the Jewish church community, because it keeps accurate records.

(12642)

Stari Becej

Die Liste der Mitglieder der jüdischen Gemeinde St. Becej
Spisak članova židovske opštine.

29
178689

Stand	Zusamm	Bornname	geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	
1. ud.	Balint	Becej, Beuf	St. Becej	28 juna 1900	rod.
2.	"	Agi, čimovica	St. Becej	16 Nov. 1924	"
3.	"	Jelisaveta, učica	St. Becej	11 sept 1921	"
4. ud.	Balint	ligman	Bac Petrovsko	12 sept 1906	"
5.	"	Movall, vojnik	St. Becej	25 okt. 1920	"
6.	"	Borde, učik	St. Becej	3 jula 1923	"
8. ud.	Bošković	Orviden	St. Becej	31. okt. 1898	"
			St. Becej	20 sept 1925	"

List of members of the Jewish community Stari Becej, Yugoslavia in 1945/46, 3.1.1.3/78773696/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Bálint Jelisaveta is number 1 in the list.

ad 5.- The President of the Jewish church community will answer this question too.

ad 6.- The same.

ad 7.- To this she will submit the list of killed Jews, which is accurate.

ad 8.- The Hungarian military and civilian administration is responsible for the atrocities committed, as are many civilians. The Gestapo and Nyilasok⁴ are especially responsible.

ad Because the Jews had no right to work and to have a decent life. A Jewish woman could not get a job, not even as a maid.

ad 9-1 Spouse of Dr. László Dezider, born Deutsch Márta from Stari Bečej

2. Petó Klára from Stari Bečej

3. Lévai Éva , all three of them came from the camp in Auschwitz”.

[...].

Baruh, Aladar [Baruch Aladár]

Subotica, September 18, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5110)

[...] Baruch Aladár from Subotica, merchant, born on November 2, 1890 г. in Kecskemét, lives in Subotica, married, has two children, warned to tell the truth, declares:

“On 14 April, the Hungarian police took me to B. Topola to a camp, from where I was transferred to Baja, where I was in a camp for about three weeks. On May 28, Lieutenant Colonel Zalasdi appeared at the Baja camp and made a selection for transport to Germany. He selected whom he wanted, and he chose a blind man, he chose the sick, the elderly, the children, regardless of the condition. However, a new order appeared, and the whole camp was taken away. Across Strasshof and Wolfpassing I reached the Bergen-Belsen camp in December 1944. Dr. Frankel and his wife, Dr. Jenő Engelman, Hermann Kaufman and his wife, Izidor Strasburger’s wife, Dr. Miklós [Nikola] Sugár, Elemér Sugár, Imre Vámoser, István [Stevan] Wandman, Zsigmond [Sigmund] Merkler with his family were with me.

We had to walk from the station until we reached the camp, where they first took away from us all the food we had. In the camp we were packed into a barrack without a furnace. Food was prescribed; however, it was constantly reduced. So e.g. we received 30 dkg of bread upon arrival, but the bread was reduced first to 25, then to 20, and finally to 18 dkg per day. For lunch we got beet soup, black coffee in the evening with 1-2 dkg of margarine. The kids got milk. We didn’t do anything.

⁴ Members of the Arrow Cross Party.

Mostly we always slept because we were so weak and so hungry that we didn't have the strength to move. Beating was not prescribed, but it happened quite often. The SS shot several detainees who would steal beet. In March that year there was an outbreak of epidemic typhus that killed many inmates. There were days when 1400 souls died in Belsen. 6-7 people died daily in our camp. From typhus or general weakness. The following died from Vojvodina: Hermann Kaufman and his wife, widow of Isidor Strasburger, Dr. Miklós [Nikola] Sugár, Dr. Jenő Engelman [Engelsman], Dr. Hermann Shtein physician, all from Subotica. Since there was a crematorium in Belsen as well, the bodies were burned. As I heard, while living in Belsen, very many political detainees were beaten to death. In my group there was no such thing. I have nothing else to say". [...].

Baş, Josip [Basch, József]

Subotica, September 19, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5112)

[...] Approaching József [Josip] Basch from Subotica /6 Sienkiewicza St/ a merchant, born in Ada on November 22, 1892, lives in Subotica, married, has one child, warned to speak the truth, declares:

"On June 16, 1945, I went to Subotica station with other Jews for embarkation to Bácsalmás. For me and my family came a group of 'Turulok' /members of the Turul Bajtársi Szövetség/ whose leader, whom I do not know, completely robbed me and my family, seized the watches, the fountain pens and all the money we had in the house /8,000- pengős/ and threw me out by his hand from the apartment so hard that I fell on the street with my backpack. From Subotica, as I said, we went to Bácsalmás, from there to Strasshof in Austria, and from Strasshof to Viehhofen-village where we lived for 9 months in a camp next to the village doing various jobs, especially around the river. In March 1945 we were driven away by the Gestapo from Viehhofen to Mauthausen. My group was large, 130 souls, with 30 of us from Vojvodina. These were from Subotica: Miksa Merkler with his wife, Lipót Shtein and his wife, Izidor [Isa] Potesman's wife, Frida Neumann, wife of Pál Vadász engineer, wife of Albert Shtein with a 16-year-old son.

Arriving in Mauthausen, our commander ordered us to leave all our belongings at the station, food and stuff and blankets, because the camp was far away, so the cars would bring those things behind us. We did so and we arrived at the camp after a few hours of walking where they put

us in a big tent, with room for 400 people, but they put 1200 of us there without stuff, without blankets and without straw, so we had to lie on the ground, which was all muddy from the constant rains we weren't protected from by the completely torn awning above our heads. Our food consisted of two meals. In the morning we got 1 dl of bitter black coffee, and in the evening about half a liter of beets broth. With that, 100 g of bread daily. SS NCOs walked around with sticks and revolvers, and every day we witnessed them beating and for no reason simply killing people from revolvers. We lived in constant fear and horror of the bloodshed we had to watch daily. It was especially difficult for our group where we had about 25 children who also had to watch it all.

We were in Mauthausen for three weeks, when we were ordered to move. We went with a line of 5000 souls, tired, hungry and weak, and I saw who stepped out of the line or who fell behind, the Gestapo would immediately kill him on the spot. On the way we stepped over those corpses. Of those from Vojvodina, I know that Dr. Klein, a doctor from Petrovo selo fell behind. I didn't see if they killed him, but he did not show up again, and I am convinced that he must have ended up like the others.

After three days of walking in the rain, we somehow arrived at Gunskirchen camp in a forest. There they forced us into a small barracks, 1800 of us, who entered through the door, he immediately got a terrible blow from an SS guy who was standing there. We could just squat there and we stayed like that all night.

We received almost nothing in this camp, except for some beets and quite a bit of rotten bread, so that 2-300 people died there every day from starvation and from shooting. I remember well one case which happened near me. One young man stood by the latrine and was relieving himself, and I used to go there, when I saw and heard an SS guy asking him what he's doing there, and without even waiting for the answer, so to say out of joke, killed him with a revolver. Another young man was there who was ordered by this SS guy to go pick up the corpses, but as soon as he turned, he fired his revolver and killed the young man, and then continued, he may not even noticed me.

To my knowledge, they did not shoot those from Vojvodina. I know those that starved to death, partly in Mauthausen, partly in Gunskirchen, were these from Vojvodina: Lajos Schwarz, Horvát dental technician, Mihály Kraus journalist, all from Subotica. I have nothing else to say". [...].

		T/D	434 204
Name:	B A S C H	Josef Josip	
	Elt. Jakob u. Nina geb. Müller		Rel. jued.
BD:	22.11.90	BP: Ada	Nat: -
16.6.44	Gh. Bacsalmas		
	Viehofen b. St. Polten N.O.		
	Mauthausen		
- 5.45	Gunskirchen		befr.
RBA. f. Wg. Kblz.			
f. Dr. Feinberg, Koeln			kl

Basch Josef, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 434 204, 6.3.3.2/99870971/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.⁵

Bek, Klara [Beck, Klára]

Mol, April 16, 1945.

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5054)

[...] Klára Beck, 23 years old, born and living in Mol, a housewife, unmarried, of Moses' religion, declares:

"On April 26, 1944, about 4 in the morning the Jews here were told we can't leave the apartment. And in front of every house there was a guard consisting of three members of the Levente. The same afternoon they came for us and had previously searched us by stripping us all naked, took away all our jewelry and money, then they put clothes on us and gathered all the Jews in a synagogue here. Each had to take one clothes to change once and food for 14 days. When they took away jewelry and money from us, a record was always made that was signed, but not by us. We were in the synagogue that night, and they took us to the Ada train station in the morning, escorted by gendarmes and members

⁵ Inquiry cards were created by the ITS for each inquiry that was being processed and contain the personal data of the person according to the documents as well as all additional information provided by the applicant.

of the Levente. In Ada they put us in cattle wagons, sealed the wagon and took to Szeged. Until Szeged, the wagon was not opened, although there were some among us who were sick and dying. In Szeged we were taken to the synagogue where we stayed for 14 days, no one cared for us, we were fed by the then Jewish church community. From Szeged we were again loaded into the wagons at night and they took us to Baja. The wagons were so full that there were 80-100 people in the wagons, and for the whole ride time that lasted two days and one night the wagon was never opened nor were they providing us with food and water even though we were yelling, banging on the wagon door. When we arrived in Baja it was raining cats and dogs, and they separated us in that rain, they separated us from those seriously ill, took them to the camp by car while the rest of us were taken to walk in the rain to the camp, and as the camp was small and we could not enter the premises, and as we arrived in Baja in the evening, we spent the whole night in the rain by the walls of the camp. For while we were in Baja, 18-20 days, no one took care of us, we were fed by the Jewish community in Baja. During our stay in Baja, due to severe torture, 65 Jews died and were buried. Before we went to Germany, I was present when a German officer, who took us over to escort us to Poland, hit two old women who were very ill with a boot to their heads, so they died instantly, only to not be taken so sick. In Baja, we were handed over to the German authorities who placed about 2500 women and children, old men and old women in 50 cattle wagons, the same wagons were sealed and transported to Poland. Aerial bombardment started when we were traveling in one place, then the train stopped, the escorts fled, and we stayed in the sealed wagons. So, we traveled for three days and three nights, always in sealed wagons, two old ladies died during the journey in our wagon, even though we shouted to throw out the dead in the wagon, no one paid attention to it but we traveled further. The first time the wagons were opened was in Gänserndorf and 45 dead bodies were taken from our train and were buried there. Before the bodies were buried, they were stripped naked and so buried. We received a warm broth from the Red Cross there, and the kids got some jam. After pausing for a couple of hours we were re-wagoned and so traveled for another two days and one night to Auschwitz. When we arrived at that place, there were already many dead on the wagons and many deceased, we saw how the dead were carried in trucks to a crematorium. There we were separated women from men, then younger from old, healthy from sick, and so, so accompanied by German soldiers and dogs, we were escorted to that famous camp which was all enclosed by a wire full of high current, or high voltage, which spread over an area of 70 km² and where over five million people was placed. We then went to the bathing section where we were stripped naked, only our shoes

remained since they were previously examined, they shaved our head, bathed us and they gave us some torn suits, only one that was such that we couldn't hide our parts. So 'DRESSED-UP' we stood for hours in line – if someone stumbled or got out of the line, he was immediately beaten with a rubber stick all over his body, it also happened to me on that occasion. Only after two days and one night we got for the first time some warm food. As that camp was already crowded, we lay on bare cement all the time. In the camp at first there were no infirmary or doctors or medicines, but the Gestapos who guarded the camp took all those who were seriously ill to the crematorium. We often got some tea at the camp for breakfast which made us all bloated. For lunch we got some stew with pieces of wood, coal, nettles, some bromine, and everything was very salty. For dinner we received one gram of margarine or rotten butter, and for all day we had 25 dkg of 'BREAD' which was sour, it looked nothing like bread. They also tortured us with water, because they gave us a dcl of water for all day. We were also tortured when relieving ourselves, because we also had to do it in groups and under guard. They put some medications in food so all the time while we were there, we didn't get our periods. Of those corpses that were sent to the crematorium, some were boiled into soap and we subsequently received that soap for use. We were in the camp there until August 15, 1944. While we were in that camp we were also tortured by having 'APPEAL' every night from 2am to 9 in the morning, which meant standing still, and if someone came out, they'd be hit with a rubber stick, forks, and the punishment was also to kneel for a few hours on gravel. That daily 'APPEAL' was called for every day and always performed outside whether it was cold, rainy or sunny. On August 15 they lined us up naked again and then the ones that were capable of working were separated, and the weak and sick remained here in the camp. We who were assigned to work, close to 2000 of us, were taken to Stutthof, near Danzig where we were first registered and given our number. We were here for three days. While we were still in the group camp, we were getting food, ten of us were getting one pot, we drank from it as we didn't get a spoon, a knife and a fork. From Stutthof we were taken to Argenau, where we worked on bunkers in the woods and dug trenches and anti-tank pits. We were here until the 20th of January 1945. The food here was even worse than at camp, it was completely lean, so we had bitter coffee for breakfast, and for lunch some hot water with some potato in it. And once a week we got horse meat. We got 25 dkg of some rusty bread a day, and for dinner we got two dkg of margarine. We worked all day long regardless of the hours and were always forced with sticks. We also carried heavy trunks, so if I happened to stumble and fall under the burden, I would be immediately punished by being denied food all day besides beating. During the time

we were there, twice the Red Cross delegates came to visit us, but we did not get a chance to reach them, because they always forced us to work. We had to work in the worst winter, barefoot, naked, no socks and no warm suit, so our feet were freezing. As the Russian offensive was in full swing and as the Russians were approaching us, they were escorting us on foot to the west, that route was very difficult because we had to walk 30 km daily on foot in the worst winter, almost naked. During this journey, if one was to fall due to weakness and could not go, the guards would simply kill them from the rifle, so about 35 Jews were lost that way.

So, we came to the Kusowo estate, and as the Russians were very close, there the SS troops let us go, they escaped, and we stayed on that property where we rested one night. In the morning we saw that we were not free but the SS troops handed us over to the local Gestapo that lined us up in the morning and started beating us to the north. During this journey, several Jewish friends escaped from the line and we waited until the line moved away from us, and for three days we were wandering through the forest, in the snow and frost, and on the third day we saw the Russians, surrendered to them, who then for the first time after so much suffering offered good and warm food, placed us in warm rooms and then for the first time after leaving home we could spend a peaceful and free time". [...].

7.11.1958?

E.-A.: Lebbong

Anlage B 1

() Stichtagsbescheinigung () Auskunft ub. Auswanderung
 () Auszug v. Krankenpapieren () Sterbeurkunde
 () Fotokopie ()
 () Inhaftierungsbescheinigung ()

Name: Sala Maedchennamen: Beck
 Vorname: Klara m / w Religion: mosaisch

Evt. z. Tarnung angegebene Personalien oder - und Berufe : _____

Geburtsdatum: 6.1.1922 Geburtsort: Mol Jugoslawien
 (Kreis) (Land)

Familienstand : ledig Beruf: BA/
 z.Zt.d.Inhaftierung : Jugoslawisch / Israel
 Staatsangehoerigkeit : frueher heute
Alexander Sala

Ehegatte - Name (Maedchennamen) Vorname u. Adresse: Bischpon
Alexander Sala

Ort u. Datum d. Eheschliessung : 1947 in Jugoslawien

Letzter Wohnort vor Einlieferung i.d. Konzentrationslager:
 Mol Jugosl.
 Ort Miksa Beck Strasse _____ Kreis Geotzgeb. Schlesinger

Name d. Vaters: _____ Name der Mutter: _____

Angaben ueber verschiedene Aufenthalte in Konzentrationslagern, Ghettos, Gefaengnissen und anderen Lagern:

Verhaftet am: 4.44. in: Mol durch: Gestapo
 Eingeliefert in das: Ghetto Seged u. Baja Haefl.Nr. _____

am: einweisende Stelle: _____

Ueberstellt zum: Auschwitz am: 6.44. Haefl.Nr. _____
Stutthof am: 8.44. Haefl.Nr. 56917
 Ueberstellt zum: Thorn am: 8.44. Haefl.Nr. _____
 Ueberstellt zum: _____ am: 1.45. Haefl.Nr. _____
 Ueberstellt zum: _____ am: _____ Haefl.Nr. _____
 Ueberstellt zum: _____ am: _____ Haefl.Nr. _____

befreit, entlassen oder gestorben am: 28.1.45. in: Deutsch-frone

Weitere Angaben: bitte Rueckseite benutzen.

Nur bei Anforderung von Stichtagsbescheinigungen auszufuellen.

DP Nr.: _____ Aufenthalte i.d. DP Lagern: Ludwig Eckstein
 Nicht in Deutschland gewesen Berlin
 den _____ den _____
 Aktz. 1946 nach Israel

Rechtsanwalt u. Notar
 Berlin
 1946
 1955
 1958
 Postfach 100, Bldg. 2, W. 106 119

Wohnort heute: Bischpon, Hoar Herzlia Ort _____ Strasse _____
 Nur bei uns registriert.
 Alter Antrag
 Im Dienstverkehr bitte nur im DIN A-4 Format anfragen.

Sala Klara Beck

Beck Klara, inquiry from the ITS correspondence file T/D 365 364, 6.3.3.2/ 98687828/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.⁶

⁶ The request was submitted to the ITS by the District Office for Restitution in Ko-

Blitz, Lenka

Novi Sad, August 25, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4969)

[...] Approaching the hearing of witness Lenka Blitz, born in Stari Bečej on June 7, 1895, a housewife, of Moses' religion, Yugoslav citizen, unpunished, married, warned to tell the truth, declares:

“On April 28, 1944, I was deported with my husband, Emil, and my first-born daughter, Vera Lederer, with a group of 240 Jews. Earlier, i.e. on April 27-28, they deported about 1,500 Jews. They first took us to Subotica, where we were housed in a mill with about 2,200 Jews. We were here for two weeks and then they transferred us to Baja, where we were also for two weeks. In Subotica Hungarian detectives interrogated me three times and asked to tell them where I hid the money or valuables. They once beat me too. These detectives were Kárpáthegyi, Verő, chief of the detective group, and Pál Kiss from Szeged. I have knowledge that detectives beat other Jews there in Subotica, questioning them as to whether and where they hid valuables. That's how I know about Dr. Ferdinand Lustig and his wife, then Gyula [Julije] Frank, Josef Kesler, etc. who were even taken back to Novi Sad. I know that the mentioned were in Novi Sad for three days in Gestapo home in 3 Laze Kostić St., where they were terribly beaten and were not given food, nor did they hear them, but after three days they returned them to Subotica. As we were in Baja for two weeks, on the Vaskúti telep, we were driven to Auschwitz afterwards with a group of 1,700 Jews.

The trip to Auschwitz took three days and we did not get any food during that time, and sometimes we got some water for money. When we arrived in Auschwitz, Häftlinge jumped into the wagons there, ordering us to leave everything in the wagons. Then they separated the men from women. Later, an SS doctor made the selection, so he separated the elderly, the sick, as well as women with children. That group we did not see anymore, we just heard that they were killed by gas and then burned in the crematorium.

When we arrived at the camp, we had to take off our clothes and then we had to go for bathing and disinfection, so they completely cut our hair and afterwards we got some old, ripped dresses. After that we were placed in a block. There were 1,200 of us in the block. Every day, whatever the weather, we had to get up at two in the morning and we

blenz for attorney and notary Ludwig Eckstein, Berlin.

had to stand in line until six o'clock. Treatment was very strict, especially by the Häftlinge. For no reason we constantly had to perform gymnastic exercises for several hours. Often, we were beaten and abused. There were often selections, those Jews they chose that time, we no longer saw.

We constantly saw from far the crematoriums, and we noticed that whenever Jewish transports came, the crematoriums always smoked, that is, we saw flames. The first time I was in the so-called C camp, later I was transferred to the so-called B3 camp. I saw here every day that the Germans drove the dead by trucks in the evening and the living Jews in the direction of the crematorium. I was in that camp for ten weeks. After that, on October 10, 1944 they took us to Bad [illegible] on the Czech border, in transport of 270 Jews. We worked at an airplane factory there. The treatment was terrible. We were beaten and abused. There were about fourteen deaths here due to fatigue and poor food, as well as typhus. We were here until the capitulation of Germany.

When we got home, we didn't find any of our belongings. My husband was gone. I saw him last in Auschwitz and I didn't see him anymore. I evaluate my damage at 680,000 dinars". [...].

Witness Vera Léderer, born on 7 September 1922 in Novi Sad, a clerk, of Jewish religion, a Yugoslav citizen, unpunished, testifies after being warned to speak the truth:

"I join my mother's testimony, since we were together all the time". [...].

Blum, Jelisaveta [Erzsébet]

Novi Sad, September 19, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4921)

[...] Hearing of Erzsébet [Jelisaveta] Blum, a Jew, 42 years old, from Novi Sad, 33 Kralja Petra St.

"In 1941, My husband Lajos [Ljudevit] Blum had a textile shop en gros in Novi Sad, with Károly [Dragutin] Braun, my nephew. My husband was arrested in 1941 on charges of being a Communist and a Chetnik, and as such was first taken to the 'Army', and after some time, that same year, they took him to B. Topola, where he was in the camp for 22 months. When he was still home, and later they officially told us that a Jew could not have an en gros shop, we were forced to sell the shop and had to live on cash for the entire occupation, until finally in April 1944 they deported us. My husband, as well as my nephew, disappeared in deportation. Everything we had in our three-bedroom apartment,

everything was taken away by the Hungarians, so with my daughter I now came home without funds.

In January 1942, my sister Ditrichstein, her husband Otto and daughter Vera were killed in the raid in Novi Sad". [...].

		T/D 464 823
Name:	B L U M Elise geb. BADER	
BD:	29.3.03	BP: Vucovar /Jug. Nat: -
	<i>April 1944 - Mai 44</i>	<i>Lager Borsko / Ungarn</i>
	5.44 - 8.44	KL. Auschw. u. AL. Wuestegiersdorf
	5.45	
		#Nr. 17073
RBA. f. Wg. Kblz.		<i>Mbz. Nr. BV 61708</i>
f. Jacob Gross, RA. u. Notar, Berlin Sw 61, Mehringdamm		66 kl.

Blum Jelisaveta [Elise], inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 464 823, 6.3.3.2/ 100216734/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Boroš, Jelisaveta [Boros, Erzsébet]

Kula, August 31, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4944)

[...] "My name is Erzsébet [Jelisaveta] Boros, I was born in Murska Sobota, on March 24, 1910, of Jewish religion, Yugoslav citizen, housewife, unpunished, without children.

During the Hungarian occupation, a resident here, György Berna, a tinsmith, constantly cursed the Jews, bragging that the Jews could 'thank' him for the searches in Jewish homes. When I was walking on the street, he kept saying that I was a 'stinky Čivut' and why do we spoil the air here, etc.

On April 28, 1945 I was deported. I was taken alone, because the group had been taken the day before. They took me to B. Topola,

where I was for 10 days, and after that I was taken to Austria, to the Katharinenhof via Baja. We did hard farming here. We worked daily during the summer for 14 hours, then in the winter for 11 hours. I was released in December after we were taken to Bergen-Belsen. There were a lot of deaths due to starvation here, because the food was very poor, we only got beets soup. In late March or early March, they took us to Theresienstadt. Here there were many deaths due to weakness and typhus. This is where the Jews died in masses.

I was released on May 8, 1945.

When I got home, I didn't find my family because I lost my mother, three brothers and one sister.

I have nothing more important to say". [...].

✓1992.F.	Vertes Andor ✓	Korn Megda ✓	6.III. 1911. Tsz. Miklos	9288 ①
✓1993.H.	Vertes Astalin ✓		1.XII. 1938. "	9289 ①
✓1994.H.	dr. Vidor Bessó ✓		22.VII. 1884. Mako	9290 ①
✓1995.F.	V " " ✓	Kemény Kornelia ✓	30.XI. 1892. Budapest	9291 ①
✓1996.F.	Vig Herman ✓	Spitzer Franciska ✓	15. VII. 1884. Szabadka	9292 E
✓1997.F.	Vig Andor ✓	Neu Maria ✓	18. IV. 1899. Szeged	9293 ①
✓1998.F.	Vig Livia ✓		31. X. 1923. Szeged	9294 ①
✓1999.H.	Vig Yórey ✓		8.VIII. 1932. Szeged	9295 ①
✓2000.F.	Vozlits Istvan ✓	Boros Erzsébet ✓	24.II. 1910. Munkacsbat	9296 F

Lists of Hungarian prisoners in Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp, 1.1.3.1/3399109/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Boros Erzsébet is at the bottom of the list (number 2000).⁷

⁷ The prisoners were deported from Budapest to Strasshof and from there on 29.11./7.12.1944 to Bergen-Belsen. The list was probably compiled at the end of 1944/ beginning 1945 in Bergen-Belsen.

Boroš, Mihajlo [Boros, Mihály]

Novi Sad, August 17, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4977)

[...] Mihály [Mihajlo] Boros, principal of the Jewish School in Novi Sad, 33 Kralja Petra II St, makes the following statement:

“I was born on October 1, 1884 in Szerencs, Hungary, by profession I am a retired principal of Jewish school, from father Henrik, from mother Rozália Kohn, of Moses’ religion, Yugoslav citizen.

After the arrival of the Hungarian occupying army in Novi Sad, my pension was suspended. After a few months, I got a call from a committee of three from an educational section in the Bank building. It turned out to be about my pension. In that committee there was a man named Sándor [Aleksandar] Domonkos from Hungary, then Váradi, the former principal of the Hungarian grammar school here, and Gáspár, who was the principal of the Hungarian civic school here. That committee accused me of being a communist and a great Yugoslav, a Chetnik aide. They heard the witnesses, including István [Stevan] Dioši, an attendant at the Jewish school, who is still in Novi Sad. Diosi said I forced Jewish children to speak Serbian privately, that I gave Zionist lectures to children and that I supported the Chetniks. I did not receive my pension until March 1, 1944.

During the raid, I was with my wife and daughter on the Štrand, on January 23, 1944, from half past two to half past five, in the afternoon, when they stopped the raid. From here they took me to Sokolski dom, where I was until 11 o’clock in the evening, when they let us go.

On March 19, 1944, when the Germans came to Novi Sad, at 8 o’clock in the morning, a janitor of the house appeared in 33 Kralja Petra II St, with two German soldiers, named István [Stevan] Pap, who stated that he was a ‘Nyilas’ and the whole house (this house had only Jewish residents) had to go to the Sloboda Hotel, and so they took us there. This Pap, to my knowledge, is located in Stara Moravica and was a member of Hungary fascist Arrow Cross Party. In Sloboda, we were terribly beaten, so on that occasion, Leó Stein died from abuse, and Iritz, a merchant from Novi Sad, was seriously injured. Here we were under the control of the Gestapo, whose commander was Rosendahl, an Obersturmführer, for whom I also know that he killed the Jews in Zhytomyr. After a few days I was released, but only for two days, when I was taken to Bačka Topola. I was here for three months and we were terribly tortured by the SS. From here I was deported to Strasshof, Austria, where we were

constantly terribly beaten. I was here for only seven days, and then I was taken to Dobersberg, Austria. Before my release, I was in Theresienstadt for five weeks, where there were many deaths, 300-400 daily, including many of the Jews of Vojvodina, who died of weakness and exhaustion and typhus. I was released at the end of May 1945.

My wife and daughter were also deported to Auschwitz, and I know nothing about their fate.

I note that I have lost almost everything and my damage amounts to 360,000 dinars.

I have nothing more important to say". [...].

36.	Blam r. Hiral	Adela	24.11.1894	Curug	Domacica	P.Zrinjskog 43
37.	Blam	Ladislav	17.2.1881	Pivnice	Trg.agent	P.Zrinjskog 43
38.	Blic r. Svarc	Lenke	7.6.1895	St.Becej	Domacica	Srenska 2
39.	Blum	Ema	27.9.1928	Novisad	ucenica	L.Dundjerskog 6
40.	Blum r. Bader	Jelisaveta	29.3.1903	Vukovar	Domacica	L.Dundjerskog 6
41.	Bokor	Miksa	12.4.1903	B.Topola	Cinovnic	P.Zrinjskog 16
42.	Bokor	Sara	29.7.1910	Vac	Domacica	P.Zrinjskog 16
43.	Boros	Mihajlo	1.10.1884	Serenc	Skolski upravnik	Kr.Petra 11.33
44.	Boskovic	Ana	15.2.1914	Krizevac	Bolnicarka	Rumenacka 45
45.	Brajer	Mavro	19.4.1893	Golubinci	Staklar	Dunavska 29
46.	Brajer	Marija	12.2.1923	Petrovgrad	ucenica	Dunavska 29

Lists of Jews living in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia in 1945/46, 3.1.1.3/ 78773452/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Boroš Mihajlo is number 43 in the list.

Brajner [Breiner], Rudolf

Novi Sad, August 12, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4992)

Minutes of 12 August 1945 on the hearing of Rudolf Breiner, an industrialist from Novi Sad, co-owner of the company Breiner & Co. from Novi Sad. [...].

“Immediately after the arrival of the Hungarian occupying army in Novi Sad, the military administration appointed a custodian to our company, some Pogány, who appointed another clerk named Benedek. Pogány took from the factory 500 pengős a month and Benedek took

300 pengős a month. This situation lasted for about 6 months, when Pogány left the company, while Benedek stayed.

In May, 1944 my company was occupied by the occupying army, and some Ivan Kolar was appointed manager, who was the secretary of the Innkeepers Association of Novi Sad, a completely unskilled person. From that day, all my rights in the company were abolished. During this time many goods, raw materials, machinery, etc. were missing from the factory, so much damage was done to us. Of course, we did not participate in the company's income.

I note that our company was forced to give 250,000 dinars on the demand of General Bajor under the threat of transferring all Jews to Croatia.

I was deported in June 1944 to Austria, Wels. Here the treatment of Jews was particularly strict. We worked daily for 12 to 14 hours. The food was poor. Food consisted mainly of bread, some potatoes at first, and soup. Later I was transferred to Theresienstadt, where the treatment was even worse. There were many deaths here”.

Cangelmajer [Zangelmeyer], Aranka

Kula, August 31, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4943)

“[...] My name is Aranka, the wife of Béla Zangelmeyer, maiden name Szabó, born on 18 May 1903 in Lajosmizse, Roman Catholic, Jew by nationality, not convicted of crime.

Upon the arrival of the Hungarian occupying forces Lajos Katatić [Piri] put himself in the service of the occupying army as aid and he is greatly responsible for the deeds of the occupying forces in Kula. My husband is a Christian, I was born a Jew, and I was baptized 22 years ago. Since I was in a mixed marriage, in line with Jewish law, I was not considered a Jew. When the deportation of Jews occurred by the end of April last year, Dr. Csehy, current county commissioner told me I will not be deported. However, he was accompanied by one captain of the gendarmerie, who did not agree to that. The history of our deportation includes the fact that Géza Knefeli, former merchant in Kula, wrote a letter to the county sub-commissioner Gubacsi (I think he is from Szeged) and asked him to deport me. This can be confirmed by Artúr Kriszháber [Krishaber], local merchant. This Knefeli said that my minor son went out on the street without the Jewish star.

Thus, I had to leave Kula with the local Jews. They took our group

of 63 persons in three trucks to Subotica on 27 April 1944. Prior to our group, Jew men were taken, 12 of them, primarily to Bačka Topola, and then to Germany. There were 100 of us in the wagon for Auschwitz. We got no food, the trip lasted for six days. When we started the trip, SS took us over. They took everything from us in Auschwitz, then they made a selection and they took away the old, sick and women with children and we never saw them again, we heard they were gassed and burned. We saw the crematorium burning day and night. They took us to bath and disinfection, took the clothes we had and gave us rags, and tattooed our arms. I was in Auschwitz until 18 January this year. We had to get up at three o'clock every morning, we had to stand in line until six, and went to work, and we were working usually until six, seven in the evening, sometimes all night. I was working in a leather factory. They were abusing and beating us. After a few lagers I ended up in Ravensbrück, where we lived under horrible conditions. We were in wooden barracks, and there was no possibility to sleep. We were not allowed to wash our faces and we would be beaten if the wards saw us washing in snow. The camp was full of lice. We got food once a day: a piece of bread and sausage or dry vegetable soup. I was present when the Germans shot three of my friends for taking some potatoes, since they were starving. If we were to walk and someone could not, they would shoot him or her on the spot. That happened a lot. I was liberated on the 8 May this year.

I assess my material damage at 800,000 dinars. I have nothing else to say". [...].

		T/D	524 059
Name:	S Z A B O	Aranka	
	verb. BARNA od. GANGELMAIJER, GANGELMEIER		
	Elt: Henrik & Malvine geb. Versfried		
BD:	18.5.03	BP:	Lajosmize/Ung. Nat: Rel. jüd.
<p>27.4.44 in Kula verhaftet 2.5.44 Auschwitz, 27.1.45 Ravensbrück, 2.45 Malchov, 3.45 Leipzig, 8.5.45 auf dem Transport bei Dittmansdorf befreit.</p>			
RBA f.Wg.Kblz. f.RA.Feinberg,Köln			wa

Cangelmajer Aranka, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 524 059, 6.3.3.2/ 101485306/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Dajč [Deutsch], Tibor; Engel, Ljudevit [Lajos]

Subotica, September 19, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5111)

[...] Witnesses approach: Tibor Deutsch, locksmith and mechanic, born and living in Subotica, 39 y. old, married and

Lajos [Ljudevit] Engel, born in B. Petrovo Selo, lives in Subotica, 38 y. old, watchmaker, married, with two children.

Warned to tell the truth, since they had been together in Mauthausen, they jointly declare:

“With 6 to 7,000 Jews deported in mid-April, we arrived in a Mauthausen camp exhausted from starvation and sickness. Along the camp line we were lined by five and as we crossed the gate, we were terribly beaten by the SS men. Namely, the sight at the gate of that camp was dreadful. On the right there was a hill of corpses. These people were killed that day, were taken outside the gate and then dragged away to be buried somewhere. We saw from the gate the valley, where the camp was, where people were lying, who seemed from far away to have starved to death, however, we saw from afar how they were being beaten by the SS men on the ground. We had two meals. Before noon, sugar-free black coffee about 1 dc, while in the afternoon, we had beet soup. We got 10 dkg of rotten bread daily. Hundreds died every day there.

We have nothing else to say”. [...].

		T/D 472 358
Name:	D E U T S C H Tibor	
	Elt. Jakob u. Ernestine Klein	
BD: 25.3.06	BP: Szabadka/Subotica	Nat: isr./Jug/Ungh
		Rel. jüd.
7.42	Szabadka verh.	
6.44-7.44	Szombathely	
7.44	Ersekujvar	
6.1.45	Schöndorf	
	in Marsch über Graz	
4.45	Mauthausen, 4.45 Gunskirchen	
4.5.45	Gunskirchen befr.	
5.45-8.45	Spital Wels, dann zurück nach Szabadka, von dort 1951 nach Israel.	
PRA f. W. Koblenc f. Eckstein		

Deutsch Tibor, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 472 358, 6.3.3.2/100350015/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Deneberg, Hilda

Subotica, September 18, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5108)

[...] Witness Dr. Hilda Deneberg, born Hauser, the doctor from Subotica, born in Subotica on April 13, 1904, married, has two children, of Jewish religion, warned to tell the truth, declares:

“On 16 June 1944 I was expelled from the Ghetto of Subotica with other Jews to Bácsalmás.

The day before, i.e. on the evening of June 15, I learned from an acquaintance of mine, the wife of Weber, a dance teacher, that they would take us the next day in an unknown direction. As I heard from one of my cousins, this was known to Dr. Elemér Kalmár, a former mayor of the Jewish community, who reportedly immediately asked Datki Fötanacosa, who, however, reassured him that this was not true, at least he had no knowledge of it. On the second day in the morning, around 6 o'clock, the officers came to our house and ordered the gathering in front of the house for all tenants. I managed to save my two little sons, and with the help of a maid they fled from the Ghetto while I went out to the assembly place with other Jews.

In Bácsalmás, in a detention camp there, there were about 5000 of us. Half slept outside. I stayed next to the kitchen in a chamber that was otherwise used for smoking dry meat. I was lying with two others on some corn stover. During our stay in Bácsalmás it was raining 2-3 times and those who slept outside without a roof were in such discomforts soaked.

If I remember well, we left Bácsalmás on the 26th and arrived in Auschwitz on the 29th in the afternoon. For these four and a half days, if I'm not mistaken, we got some bacon once, but no bread. The wagons were locked. One station before Košice they opened our wagon for this: we had one water bucket, which we could give out through bars, and there was usually someone who would fill this bucket with water. We needed water very much because we had 6-8 kids and old people in the wagon, who were all thirsty in the great heat. So, before Košice we gave the bucket, but this was noticed by a gendarmerie sergeant, who forbade us to take the full bucket back. However, we nevertheless received the bucket back, which he saw, and entered our wagon with one SS, asking who opposed his command. My husband István answered, but I, for fear of them beating my husband, threw myself in front of my husband. The sergeant and SS, former with a harness and latter with an iron bar, beat both me and my cousin, wife of András [Andrija] Reich, so I suffered 4

injuries to my head and her ear dropped. Because of the clutter in our wagon, the line leader, one SS man opened the wagon door and put a stop to our beating.

Upon arriving at Auschwitz, when the train was stationary, we heard the command that the doctors go to the front. I ran ahead with the medical equipment as all the other doctors. Wife of Imre [Mirko] Boros, born Jolánka Schulmann, a small children doctor ran with me. However, when we got to the commander, who I later learned was Dr. Mengele, he drove my friend with the kids to one side and me to the other side.

At about the tenth day, I became a physician at the 'B 2 B' camp hospital, where I remained until January 18, 1945. The hospital was by the railroad. From the window I could only see trains arriving with the deportees and how the transport was divided into two parts I didn't know the purpose of, but for a long time I thought old men, mothers with kids and kids go to easier jobs.

At the hospital, we had all sorts of medicines, the most expensive specialties. In my camp, my hospital had about 250 patients all the time. They were nurtured quite properly.

Selection began in October. Then Dr. Mengele appeared at the hospital and selected the ones he wished, and had them taken by car. As I heard, I know that they were all taken to the gas first and then burned, but I personally did not see anything. From my hospital they selected, people from Vojvodina, the wife of Dr. Gyula [Julije] Wolf, Zsuzsa Baruch, wife of Dr. György [Đorđe] Bondi with daughter Sárika, Hanzika Mandl, all from Subotica.

As my observation, I must note that those who were sent to work in Auschwitz itself also disappeared. By that I mean those who were exhausted from work, we never saw them again. What happened to them, I don't know, I can only assume that they ended up where they were selected.

I kept in touch with my husband all the time because he didn't report as a physician, but as a worker and as such he was coming to my hospital with different jobs. I received the latest news from him, the last letter on October 29, when they took his command in an unknown direction.

I arrived home on August 4 that year. I found my children at home, while I know nothing about my husband.

My arm is tattooed in Auschwitz. And 11686 is my number. I have nothing else to say". [...].

Edelstein, Leopold

Subotica, August 28, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5101)

[...] Witness Leopold Edelstein, 36, married, from Subotica, resides in: 13 Pašičeva St. warned to tell the truth, answers the questions asked:

“From Subotica Ghetto, me with my wife and two children, one 5, the other 2 years old, on June 16, 1944 were taken with other Jews by occupiers to Bácsalmás, where they collected Jews from Vojvodina and a part of Hungary for deportation. On the morning of the 25th, we received an order, the whole of Ghetto in Bácsalmás, to surrender all our things except for 2 suits, 2 pairs of laundry, and some food to the commander. We did it, and we saw that all our papers and documents were burned on the circle, because we were told we wouldn't need them anymore. On the same day at noon, with beating, the whole camp of 4500 souls was divided into groups of 70, each under one commander - a Jew, who was responsible for his group, so we went to the station accompanied by the Hungarian gendarmes. Boarding the wagons took all day, so I boarded in the evening. I had the opportunity to see that 80 to 90 people were packed in the horse wagons, which I know as they wrote the number of victims with chalk on each wagon.

I was the commander of my transport and in our car, there were only 53 of us as the last lot. There were 30 orphans from infants up to 14, plus Ábrahám Vadnai, a religious teacher, László [Ladislav] Kriszháber [Krishaber], merchant, Anna Gussman, Mancsi Freilich, the wife of Géza Lodberger, with infant, the wife of Márton Schreier with a breastfeeding baby, wife of Salamon Spitzer also with an infant, all from Subotica, while I don't remember the names of the others anymore. All in all, in my wagon they were almost all from Subotica. Of course, my wife with our two children was with me.

From my transport I returned, then the wife of Mátyás [Matija] Gussman, Mancsi Freilich and someone named Schwarz from Čonoplja. I know that because I am a priest in Subotica, and I know everyone who returned.

On the boarding evening of the 25th, the wagons were locked, on the second day in the morning the train departed, stopped in Szeged for 1 hour, and continued its journey on 28th, i.e. to Košice, where some of the wagons were opened, and so was our wagon. After a short stop in Košice, we continued our journey again in locked wagons to Tarnów, Poland, where we arrived the next day at noon, where we were again opened the door of the wagon, and after a stop for 1/4 hour we contin-

ued to Auschwitz, where we arrived on 29th in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and there we stopped and waited until 5 o'clock, when we continued to Birkenau, i.e. 500–800 m further.

I learned later that we had to wait for the crematorium to be emptied of the victims of the previous transport. I will tell later how I learned it.

Upon disembarkation, we left our packages in the wagon, we were lined up one by one so that women were on one side and men on the other, and by order the children had to be with mothers. I personally have not heard and seen what was done on the women's side, we men passed in front of an SS guy, for whom I later learned to be the famed Dr. Mengele, who at his discretion was directing some of us to one side, some to the other, asking some about age.

Out of about 3000 of us, I got to the right side with about 280 to 300 comrades.

Under the command of the SS men, we headed to the bathroom, where they cut our hair, we left all the stuff outside, we could bring only your shoes and your belts. After bathing, upon leaving at the second exit, each was given some shabby suit and one shirt, nothing else, and so lined up again we headed in the direction of a huge burning stake - what was burning then we didn't know yet. We stayed there at a stop for a half an hour, so we continued to the so-called Gypsy camp, consisting of 32 barracks with 40,000 inmates, where we were packed into a room where we could squat until the morning. Previously they separated from us skilled workers, about 50 of them. They were immediately taken somewhere to work and since then I haven't seen any of them.

On the second day in the morning they drove us out of the block, where we were beaten by Gypsy inmates. Probably on order, so we dragged ourselves there in the circle before the barrack without eating, when I heard the command 'gather', so I ran to the meeting place and with a few of my acquaintances was taken to A camp, where we stayed for 5 days and were then assigned to work. With me from Subotica there were Dr. István [Stevan] Dönenberg, László [Vladislav] Hahn, István Keller, Oszkár Hirschl, András Balog, Zoltán Engelsman, Ferenc [Franjo] Spitzer, Ferenc [Franjo] Sós, Ármin Sonnenberg, Sándor Reichenberg, József [Josip] Weiner, Müller, Dr. György and Ferenc [Franjo] Bondi, János [Jovan] Horvát, Dr. László [Vladislav] Szegő, Dr. Pál [Pavle] Frank, Sámuel Kopf and someone named Ábrahám from Mali Idoš.

At work, we got black coffee to eat in the morning, and at noon about 1 liter of thin canned vegetable stew, so called 'dörgemöse', which didn't have any taste, but smelled and we only ate so we didn't starve. In the evening 350 grams of bread, 20 grams of margarine or 20 grams

of salami and again black coffee. We worked from 6 am to 5 pm in the evening, and at noon we had a half hour's rest. Upon returning from work, the inmates were counted, which lasted sometimes until 7pm, or 11pm at night. The work itself wasn't particularly difficult, at least we didn't want to work hard, but that's why we were constantly beaten by our supervisors, called KAPO, who were the inmates themselves, the Poles, Russians, Germans, and even Jews. Each one had a stick, precisely for that purpose.

After a while, I managed to get to the laundry room, where the work was easy enough, the food was satisfactory, but in the laundry room I saw and heard what Auschwitz meant.

The laundry room was set up in the 'D' camp, at the end, next to the wire fence. Across the wires was a line at which trains with transport arrived. About 50 meters away from the railroad there was a huge wall fence, actually it was a huge fenced yard, with one bunker in the middle which was a gas chamber, and the crematorium 2 near the bunker. In the D camp in barracks 11, a special battalion the so-called 'Sonderkommando' was housed, completely fenced off and completely separate from other inmates who served in the gas chamber and crematorium. They should not have come in contact with the other detainees.

In addition to this command, there was another special battalion in the camp called 'Canada', who participated in the unloading of the transport.

From July to November 1944, I was in the laundry room and saw with my own eyes day by day the following: when a transport came, the train would stop at the ramp 50 meters from me. The Canadians opened the door of the wagon and forced those of the transport outside from wagons. Often infants and small children were forcibly taken from their mothers. If their mother would not give them, they would forcibly grab and take the child, and they would beat the mother when she did not want to release her child. They handed over these children to the elderly. The transport was divided to men, women and children, and these again to one so-called 'right' and to the other, so called 'left' side. I saw that one small part of the transport, like us, when we came to Birkenau, was lined up and taken to the camp on the road we crossed. The other, much larger part was set up and led over the track in the direction of the large fence, entering the yard where the bunker and crematorium no. 2 were. Sometimes 10 transports entered the yard that way, sometimes less, but I was around this fence all day, and I was often in the service at night, no one came alive from there.

Quite natural in the laundry room near the crematorium no. 2, I already heard what was being done there. I also had a wife and two chil-

dren who reached the other side of the track and in every way, I searched contact with Sonderkommando in camp 'D' because I wanted to find out the truth from eyewitnesses.

The Sonderkommandists, as I noted, lived strictly separated from us and their contact with us was forbidden. However, they found options to break from their barracks and maintain some connection with us, the other workers. That's how I met several of them, but I knew best two, one named Kain, a barber from Hungary, probably from Kisvárda, and the other was one a Polish Jew named Henjek whose other name I do not know. From my acquaintances, and especially from my best friend Henjek, I learned how the tragedy of a particular transport that arrived in Auschwitz-Birkenau took place, seen over the fence, which I could not.

That part of the transport, the elderly, women with small children and the sick who were sent across the fence, were forced into the bunker. They are forced by the same Sonderkommandists, supervised by the SS. The bunker was divided into two parts. First a group of women enters the first part, there they undress with their children and enter another section that looks like a bathroom with showers. Then the first group of men enters the room, who also undress. They were said that they should remember the numbers of the hook, where they would leave their suits so that there would be no confusion on their return. The men were then quickly taken to a 'bathroom' with whips ending in iron, the door was closed and a gas called cyclone B was released, which ends with the victims in 1/4 hour. If the transport was too large, the infants would be taken from mothers by the same Sonderkommandists on orders, and when they would throw women and men into the chamber, they would throw these children at them through the window, which then closed and the end came. Such a bunker accommodates 3000 people at a time.

Over time, Henjek told me that there were cases that the SS men were not content with this type of killing, but chose some women, possibly with children, and even men, and while their comrades do their job in the chamber, they would shoot the child in the mother's arms or order a group of women to undress, line them up and shot in the genitals, and then together with the others from chamber carry them to the crematorium, where they would be burned. Namely, the continuation of the treatment with the killed victims was as follows: 50 barbers and dental doctors, in addition to those Sonderkommandists, come to work. Dentists would extract the gold teeth from the dead, and the barbers would cut women's hair, pick up their hair, which the Germans then seemed to use for certain purposes. All 900 Sonderkommandists would throw corpses out when the chamber was ventilated, and carried them on trucks to the crematorium, where they were burned. By 1944 there

were only 4 crematoriums, and this year they built a huge crematorium, which we saw when we arrived in Auschwitz, burning like a stake, and I know that from a worker named Wolf who worked to build that building. I know from him that they had to build this new crematorium, because it was known that the volume of existing crematoriums would not be enough to kill more Jews remaining in Europe.

While I was in Birkenau, there were no people from Vojvodina among the Sonderkommandists.

I know that half of the Sonderkommandists were also suffocated by the Germans in Auschwitz.

KL: Konzentrationslager Stutthof		Jude	
Häftlings-Personal-Karte		Häftl.-Nr.: 99 325	
Fam.-Name: <u>Edelstein</u>	Oberstellt	Personen-Beschreibung:	
Vorname: <u>Leopold</u>	am: _____ an KL.	Größe: _____ cm	
Geb. am: <u>1.5.09</u> in: <u>Nyitra</u>		Gestalt: _____	
Stand: <u>verh.</u> Kinder: _____	am: _____ an KL.	Gesicht: _____	
Wohnort: <u>Seabadia</u>		Augen: _____	
Strasse: <u>Battyanystr. 13</u>	am: _____ an KL.	Nase: _____	
Religion: <u>mos.</u> Staatsang.: <u>ungarn</u>		Mund: _____	
Wohnort d. Angehörigen: <u>Mariau</u>	am: _____ an KL.	Ohren: _____	
<u>Lionel u. Schlesinger</u>		Zähne: _____	
<u>unbekannt</u>	am: _____ an KL.	Haare: _____	
Eingewiesen am: <u>1.10.41</u>		Sprache: _____	
durch: <u>Stutthof</u>	am: _____ an KL.	Bes. Kennzeichen: <u>1.10.41</u>	
in KL.: <u>Stutthof</u>		Charakt.-Eigenschaften: _____	
Grund: <u>unbekannt</u>	Entlassung:		
Vorstrafen: <u>keine</u>	am: _____ durch KL.:		
	mit Verfügung v.: _____	Sicherheit b. Einsatz: _____	
Strafen im Lager:			
Grund: _____	Art: _____	Bemerkung: _____	
			Körperliche Verfassung: _____

Prisoner Registration Card Leopold Edelstein, Stutthof, 1.1.41./ 4457141/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.⁸

Particularly cruel to the victims of the SS was an Oberscharführer, Moll, who personally killed small children with his revolver.

I know that there were often special selections in the camp, i.e. from time to time came an order that the head of the block must set aside weakened or sick people and women who would then be suffocated and burned in the bunker. Such selections happened several times, and it was during each of our holidays. The victim of such selection was Dr.

⁸ Whenever a new prisoner arrived at a concentration camp, a Prisoner Registration Card was created, listing all important personal details. See also: <https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/40/>

György Bondi, director of a bank in Subotica, with whom I slept on one bed, who was selected in October 1944 along with 8 other comrades from my block and with them, two days after selections accompanied by music, was taken to the bunker. Victims of this selection from Subotica were: Margit Kohn, the wife of Béla Holzer, wife of ing. Polak, which I know from Dr. István [Stevan] Dönenberg. Namely, I lived in a room with Dönenberg, who also spoke in October 1944 that he had been assigned to pull one wagon out of the camp B 3 to the crematorium, that is, to the bunker and in those cars, there were also mentioned Subotica women.

In early November 1944, with transport, I was taken to work in Stutthof.

I had no property except furniture and suits, of which I found nothing at home, except for my wife's piano, a few chairs. My damage is 350,000 dinars, pre-war, and not just home furniture and carpets, a huge priceless sheet music library with rarities /Caruso manuscript/ etc. A set of rare gramophone records etc. I have no one from my family at home because I only had a wife and kids. They were killed in Auschwitz.

I have nothing else to say". [...].

Epstein, Zoltan

Novi Sad, August 10, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4996)

[...] Minutes of the hearing of Dr. Zoltán Epstein, a physician from Novi Sad, 17 Kralja Petra II St. [...]:

“During the January 1942 raid, Hungarian gendarmes took my daughter, who lived with my first wife at 25 Vojvode Mišića Street, and as I heard later, they killed her, she was named Henrietta Epstein, 18 yrs. old, together with my first wife, Aranka Schossberger and her husband András [Andrija] Erdős is still in Vojvode Mišića Street.

On 19 March 1944 came to me in the morning one ‘Nyilas’ and one member of the local Kulturbund, so they took me to ‘Sloboda.’ I was there for about 5 to 6 days. The treatment was violent and rude. The food we got from the outside was taken away for the most part, they woke us up at night, so we had to perform exercises. There were about 100 of us in ‘Sloboda.’ After 5-6 days they let me go, so I was free for about 4 to 5 days when they arrested me again, so they took me to a camp in Bačka Topola. In B. Topola there were thousands of internees.

Here the treatment was especially violent, they beat us for no reason. The food was very poor. We only got potatoes and beans. Here we had to do farm work 10-12 hours a day. I was here around two months, when we were escorted to Austria Zlabinsk. We traveled in closed wagons, 83 people in one wagon, so we couldn't even sit down, let alone sleep. The trip took 8 days, and for that time we only got to eat 2 times, some bread, 10 dkg each. They didn't let us out of the wagon. We stayed in Zlabinsk only a short time, so with one group of about 70 people I was taken to Johannesstahl. We worked in the woods here. We worked about 12 hours a day. The food was poor. Sleeping opportunities were low because the sleeping quarters were small, and there were too many of us inside. When working in the woods, we were often beaten. We were later taken to Weithofen, there we lived under dire circumstances, we got almost nothing to eat, accommodation was unimaginable so we couldn't sleep. From here we were transferred to Theresienstadt, where we stayed until liberation. Many of us died of typhus or weakness.

I have nothing more important to say". [...].

Ernst, Anton [Antal]

Sombor, February 3, 1945.

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5065)

[...] Antal [Anton] Ernst, 45 yrs. old, a feather merchant, a Jew from Sombor.

"In 1944 in April, a Gestapo, a police supervisor and a Hungarian gendarme raided my house and told us to pack our backpack immediately, and to go with them. The gendarme said that we should not bring anything of value, because in the event that by searching he found as much as 10 filler value, he would shoot us. Me and my family then handed over all the money, all the jewelry we had, as well as all the valuables. Which was all received by the police sergeant. He listed everything, but gave me no receipt, saying that I didn't need anything anymore. Moreover, they also took away my daughter's and son's employment booklet because we didn't need them too, as Jews didn't need anything anymore. Then they drove us to a silk plant where there were many other Jews. That's where they did the search of backpacks, one Hungarian supervisor with 2 city hall servers. The supervisor just watched, while the servers searched in detail, separating items that we should not carry in their

opinion throwing them into another room. When the search was over, these 2 servers without anyone's order called me first to another room where they stripped me naked and did a thorough inspection of my suit. Then they took me to another room, individually my wife and daughter, and stripped them naked too and searched. So they did with the other Jews who were inside. I don't know the names of these two servers, but on my return from Pest, I saw them both in Baja in Szent Laszlo St. I can't describe them, I can recognize them and if they send me to Baja, I would find them and show them. We were in the silk plant only until midnight when the Gestapos arrived and drove us to the station, put us in one wagon, 75 in one wagon, and sent the whole train with the other Jews, about 400, by rail, to Baja, and from Baja by the same train to Vienna. In Vienna, about 120 of us were taken out of the wagons and designated for forestry work, while others were driven out of the wagons and walked in an unknown direction. We were given 25 trucks and with those trucks we transported timber from Pest to Wiener Neustadt, this continued until Catholic Christmas Eve. That day we came to Budakeszi to load timber and then we heard the villagers shouting that the Russians had come. Hearing this, we hid in the countryside, German chauffeurs were shooting at us from the truck and one was killed while we were at work. Of the 126 of us Jewish workers, by the last day there were 11, while the rest were killed by the SS troops. While we were at work, no matter how good or bad we did, these SS soldiers kept telling us that the lead ball was prepared for each of us and that we would get it in the last minute. We usually worked 13 hours a day with a 1-hour break at noon. In transporting, they did not allow procurement of groceries, not even water, so women and children formally yelled: 'water'. Each wagon, no matter the size, had to pack at least 75 people, which was very difficult, and in some cases, it was almost impossible. When loading was stuck at a certain number, we had to throw backpacks, blankets, etc., and when the other try was stuck, they fired at us from machine guns directly into our flesh, which killed many of us. We spent about a month and a half in the camp in Baja before we went to Vienna. A few days before departure this camp was taken over by the Gestapo, until then it was tolerable in the camp, but when the Gestapo took over, the general torture of us all began. Now as food we were getting 15 dk of bread a day and 1 lean soup. They did not improve children their food, many Jews died of this mistreatment, and many committed suicide; not a day went by without taking at least 5-6 corpses from the camp". [...].

26. Deutsch Djordje	poslasticar	1922	Brestovac	"	partizan
27. Drelich Tomislav	ucenik	1934	Sombor		Vinogradska 4
28. Ernst Aleksandar	"	1926	B. Monaster	neozenjen	Andrina 14
29. Ernst Antun	trgovac	1900	Congrad	ozenjen	Mostarska 9
30. Ernst Josip	cipelar	1923	Sombor	neozenjen	"

List of Jews who returned to Sombor, Yugoslavia, 3.1.1.3/ 78773612/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Ernst Anton is number 29 in the list.

Fenjveš, Estera [Fenyves, Eszter]

Subotica, September 3, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5103)

[...] Witness Eszter Fenyves, 16 years old, student, daughter of Lajos and Klára Veréb, warned to tell the truth, declares the following:

"I arrived in Auschwitz with other deportees from Bácsalmás on 29 June in the afternoon. Following the selection and bathing, we, the children up to 16 years old, were separated from the rest and took to the so-called. 'C' camp, where there were 41 of us then. We were all girls aged 13 to 16. As the transports came from July 12, 1944, more and more children were always coming to our block, so 1,200 girls under 16 and over 13 gathered. We didn't have to work, the only thing we had to attend was counting at dawn, it lasted two and three hours, and in the evening, which lasted just as long. Otherwise, we could sleep all day. For the food we got coffee in the morning, soup at noon, and in the evening, we got a ration of 350 gr. of bread. Of course, we were always hungry. We didn't get underwear, we got one dress and one pajama coat each. Nothing else. I was here together with: Marika Rosenfeld, Zsuzsa Prisner, Sára Bondi, Elsa Mezei. I do not remember any other from Vojvodina. 1200 of us could not sleep in our block on the boards as it was crowded, so many of us slept on the floor. I stayed here until August 13, 1944, when we got the call that nice girls with good eyes need to report. Of the 1200 of us, three were selected, Zsuzsa Prisner from Subotica, me and Rózsa Milko from Baja. After a month the three of us with another 300 were taken to the 'Weisse wasse' near Görlitz, where we worked in a factory of radio bulbs, radio tubes, where we worked on twisting the spirals in those tubes. This work, since the material was tiny, needs re-

ally good eyes and a fine hand. Treatment was not bad. In February, as the Russians were approaching, our camp was moved to Horneburg, by train. On this journey, which took 10 days, we only got to eat once. We stayed in Horneburg until April, doing our job, when we continued to Bergen-Belsen, where the English liberated us on April 15, 1945.

Personally, I didn't really notice anything. Our camp was near the station and I saw selections at each transport, but I was convinced that those who cross the track would go to a camp similar to ours. I saw the fire burning in 3-4 crematoriums by day and by night. I was wondering what was going on up there, especially why it was stinking, so I was told that hair was burnt there, which was removed from deported women.

Office du Contrôle des Réfugiés

Paris, le 8 AOUT 1950 HC

LISTE NOMINATIVE DES REFUGIES DEVANT S'EMBARQUER A "BORD DU S/S "VOLSWADAN"
DEPART DU HAVRE PREVU POUR LE 9 AOUT 1950
A DESTINATION DES ETATS-UNIS

Délégation : AJDC PARIS

814

N° :	Nom et prénom :	CM :	Stat :	Reli :	N. O. :	Sex :	Date de naissance :	profession :	N° du visa :	N° du passeport :
1	BARTOKOVA Gisela	II42430	Tch	Isr.	C	F	29.3.91	-	458 PARIS 3.7.50	TDV 49 AB 03661/01988 PARIS 6.4.50
	Répondant : Mrs STRAUSS - 1230 Lawrence Av. - Bronx N.Y. 60									
2	FENJVES Stefan	III7214	You	Isr.	C	M	6.6.31	-	128 PARIS 9.5.50	TDV HK 94634/00534 PARIS 3.2.48
3	" Estera	"	"	"	"	F	16.4.22	-	129 " "	" HE 94633/00533 "
	Répondant : Louis GREEN - 1128 North 5th Av. - HOLLYWOOD Ill.									

International Refugee Organization's (IRO) Emigration list France to the USA dated 9th August 1950, 3.1.3.2/ 81725200/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Fenjveš Estera is number 3 in the list.

After the liberation, I met and befriended some Rada, a Yugoslav partisan from Skopje, whose last name I don't know and who told me that she came to Auschwitz in 1942 as a prisoner of war. Her job was to carry gas in bottles, up to the so-called gas chambers. When some transport came, she would be ordered to carry gas. She worked at that job until January 1945. Since she was staying a lot near the gas bunker, she often saw the transport entering a bunker she thought was a bathroom, they also received soap and water was available, and gas together with water. However, over time, she took for the same number of people always less and less gas, so in 1944, when the transports arrived from Bácsalmás from Hungary, in general, the amount of gas used was significantly less than the previous one. She claimed it was because of this small amount of gas that the deportees in the chamber were not killed at

all, only fainted, and thus carried to the crematorium, where they were stacked in ovens by shovels similar to those used by bakers. The corpses were driven to the ovens in small carts.

I have nothing else to say”. [...].

Fenye [Fenyő], Viktor

Novi Sad, September 5, 1945

(AV, F. 183 AK INV, 4933)

“[...] My name is Dr. Viktor Fenyő, born in Mol on June 21, 1885, physician by profession, of Moses’ religion, Yugoslav citizen, married, widower, father of two children, with no previous criminal offenses.

Immediately after the arrival of the Hungarian occupying army in Novi Sad on April 19, 1941, I was summoned to the District Court Building in Novi Sad. I was scheduled that day at two o’clock in the afternoon. When I was going there, I ran into Viktor Gross, Gyula [Julije] Frank, Béla Frank, Dr. Ferdinand Lustig and Lajos [Ljudevit] Kóródi, all local Jews. There we had to wait in the hallway in the presence and under the supervision of the Hungarian guards. It was forbidden for us to talk to each other. Then we were invited individually to the hall where the Prosecutor’s Office in Novi Sad was previously located and where we were questioned individually by a Hungarian lieutenant named Count Viktor Károlyi. There was also Raimund [Rajmund] Breznik present, who, to my knowledge, was in the service of the Hungarian counter-espionage service. This Viktor Károlyi was attacking me roughly and cursing on me, saying that during Yugoslavia we gave nothing for the Hungarian cause, and that is why we have to make up for it, because if we wouldn’t do it, we would be transported across the Danube to the Ustashas in Croatia, where we will be shot, etc. So he questioned each of us individually and attacked each of us and threatened to transfer us to Croatia or have us shot. After questioning us individually, he called us all at once inside, where we saw his brother Count Ferenc Karolyi, and he informed us the decision that the Jews from Novi Sad must ‘voluntarily’ donate the Hungarian army 50 million dinars, or five million pengős, within two days, because otherwise all the Jews would be transferred to the Ustashas or be shot in Croatia. When we left home, and under this threat of death for the entire Jewish community of Novi Sad, we convened to have a church community meeting and to agree on our proceedings. Nevertheless, the Jews of Novi Sad didn’t have that much cash available, so we

decided we would ask the commander of the city of Novi Sad, general Bajor, to negotiate amendments to the decision of Count Karolyi. So, on April 21, we tried to get in touch with general Bajor, but he did not receive us, and we were instructed to go to the Military Court located at the District Court building. There, Frank Julije and I were questioned by a military prosecutor regarding the proceedings of Count Karolyi. Meanwhile we were collecting money from the local Jews, I don't remember exactly when, but within one or two days, we handed over a sum of about 10 million dinars to general Bajor's adjutant.

On the 22nd or 23rd of April we were summoned, that is, Dr. Vekes Lustig and Mahrer from Novi Sad to the general Bajor's office, and instead of Bajor, a colonel, acting as a deputy of general Bajor, met them and said that the Hungarian headquarters approved the proceedings of Count Viktor Karolyi and stated that we have to pay 50 million dinars because otherwise all of the Jews would be transferred to the Ustashas in Croatia. Later, one delegation, I think, Dr. Vekes Lustig and Mahrer, was able to contact General Bajor, whom they had requested, and asked to pay instead of all in cash, one part in goods, real estate and valuables. Collection continued and within a short time Hungarian occupying force was paid, I think about 34 million dinars. Why the rest was not paid I do not know, I think that the further payment was suspended because the occupying force continued to arrest the Jews of Novi Sad, even though they had promised that in the case of payment, nothing bad would happen to the Jews.

After the infamous raid on January 23, 1942, as we feared the raid might happen again, I wanted to go with my family and leave on January 29, 1942. We were traveling in the direction of Szeged, but the Hungarian gendarmerie stopped us in Stari Bečej and a group of nine Jews, as well as two rabbis were removed from the train, and they escorted us to the building of the Municipal government. There we stood under the control of an armed gendarmerie. We had to stand against the wall, we were not allowed to talk to each other, we heard the gendarmes talking to each other and saying we would be shot. I would point out that along the way, while gendarmes took us from train station to the Municipal building, my late wife complained that I couldn't carry my suitcases because of illness, the gendarmes cynically replied that it would be easier for us in a short time and that they would cure me in an instant. We spent some time in the building as gendarmes individually called out certain families, and eventually us too. Before us, they called Alfréd Horovitz, a resident of B. Palanka, who disappeared that day and we have not seen

him anymore. We heard that he had gold with him and since we never saw the man again, we believe he was killed. As opposed to that, the rest of us got released, so we could continue our journey the following day. It was January 29, the last day of the infamous raid in Stari Bečej.

When we arrived in Szeged, the Hungarian police arrested us again at the station and we were escorted to a police prison. After the questioning, we were set free.

Name:	F E N J E Dr. Viktor od. FENYŐ	T/D	638 025
Eltern:	Dr. Josef & Therese Spitzer	Rel.:	jüd.
Geb.:	21.6.1885 Mol	Nat.:	jugosl.
<hr/>			
28.6.44 Auschwitz // 13.4. in die Heimat D-Lg. Birkenhain Bl. 11			
12.7.44 Monowitz, Bl.19 u.Bl.24 Nr. B 5912 ZA.Monowitz/Buna			
10. - 52.12.7 44 Krankenhaus Monowitz			
v.25.12. - 18.1.45 Befr., I.intern.Abteilg.Monowitz			
1.2.45 Licki			
<hr/>			
- 1.4.45 Krankenhaus			
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Compensation 3, Ffm.			L.

Fenyő Viktor, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 638 025, 6.3.3.2/103458935/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

On March 19, 1944, when the Germans finally occupied Hungary, a German officer came to my apartment and ordered the apartment to be emptied in 24 hours and handed over to them. We would have to leave the furniture and take other belongings away. Nervous and depressed, all of Novi Sad's Jews were constantly persecuted, especially because of the German army's occupation and bad treatment by German fascists and the Gestapo in Novi Sad, whereby we tried to commit suicide, in which case it resulted in my wife dying, but I remained alive.

On May 17, 1944 I was taken with a group of sick Jews from Novi Sad of about 40 people to Baja, where I was first taken to the hospital, and later to a camp. We were there until June 15, 1944, when I was first taken to Szeged, and from there, with a group of 3,500 Jews, I got de-

ported to Auschwitz. After we arrived in Auschwitz after traveling for three days in a closed wagon without food and water, with 75 people in a single wagon, we were met by SS men, who performed the selection, so that the group that was put to the left was taken and never heard from again, we later heard they were killed by gas and burned. By the way, I got selected twice as previously mentioned, but luckily, I saved myself for being a doctor and the fact that they needed me. Nonetheless, I had to do the hardest labor too. On August 15, 1944 I was taken away with a group of Jews in Trzebinia where we were treated especially rude and in a violent manner. They beat us all the time there and abused us in different ways. There were several deaths there.

I was released on January 27, 1945. When I came home, I found nothing of my belongings in my home and office aside from some pieces of furniture.

I have no other important things to say". [...].

Fischer, Ernest [Ernő]

Novi Sad, September 11, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4934)

"[...] My name is Ernő [Ernest] Fischer, born in Bačko Petrovo Selo, on July 22, 1896, by father Mór, mother Fanni Hajduska, I'm married, father of two children, of Moses' faith, Yugoslav citizen, farmer by occupation, without criminal record, I live in Gaj Street 24.

After the entry of the Hungarian occupying army, I was called to forced labor in the so-called first group, so I served for 4 weeks, first at the airport in Novi Sad and then in Kać. In that first group, in my opinion, about 440 Jews served. My company commander was lieutenant Navaj. We worked an average of about 12 hours a day. We were treated, especially by commander Navaj, in a violent and harsh way. They beat us all the time, with Lieutenant Navaj doing most of the beating along with one ensign whose name I don't remember. Navaj repeatedly ordered that the Jews should be punished by hanging, so they hung on his command the following Jews: Fried, Löbl, Kóródi and many more. What's more, the rest of us had to attend the hanging of our comrades, so if during the hanging someone fainted, Navaj ordered him thrown into the Danube to come to his senses. They threw into the Danube, as I can recall, some man called Kohn from Novi Sad. In all, this Navaj did everything to make our lives miserable during forced labor, so he abused

and beat us whenever he could. I remember once on the Danube, Béla Gelb, owner of a power company from Novi Sad, was badly beaten. He was later killed in the Raid. Otherwise my impression was that all this forced labor did not make any practical sense, and that it was ordered only for us to be tortured and abused.

I can say for sure that some of my friends, who were hanged by their hands after that beastly act, had been disabled for months and could not use their hands. Navaj especially chose people who were fat, and he mostly favored these people for hanging, because they would suffer the most, and the consequences of hanging such persons lasted the longest.

I must note that during 1941 multiple searches of my apartment took place and on one such occasion they confiscated my radio, though I had a permit to own one.

I must note that upon the entry of the Hungarian occupying army into Novi Sad, one Slovak woman, I think her name was Nosal, who still lives in Slovačka street no. 73, incited Hungarian soldiers against Jews and told Hungarian soldiers that the Jews had fired from their houses upon Hungarian army, and claimed that Béla Gelb also fired from his house on Hungarian soldiers. She pointed to individual houses from which they allegedly fired on the Hungarian army.

On 19 March, upon entry of the German army into Hungary they arrested me and took me via Tolonc in Budapest to the Kistarcsa. I was in this camp until July 18, 1944. There were many Jews from Vojvodina there at the time, that's how I remember Dr. Fischer, a lawyer from Titel, then Dr. György Tibor, a lawyer from Novi Sad, then someone named Schäfer, then Jakab [Jaša] Halpern, all from Novi Sad. Furthermore, someone called Shtark [Stark], who was an accountant with Kohn in Novi Sad, and many more others whose names I don't remember.

There were several deaths in Kistarcsa due to illness. Otherwise, the treatment was quite violent, because we were constantly beaten.

On 18 July 1944 they put me onto a train wagon in a group of about 3,000 Jews heading for Auschwitz. When we arrived in Auschwitz we had to leave all of our stuff in the wagon and then there was a German officer who performed selections, so those he thought were incompetent to work were sent to the left, and we didn't see that group again, and this group was comprised of people who were later killed by gas and burned. Our group was taken for disinfection and bathing. They took everything from us, even our clothes, and they brought us a striped convict uniform. We were housed in Auschwitz in an impossible way, on the block which could house about 500 people at most, they put more than a thousand, so we had no sleep option, not even room for sitting. The food was nothing short of soup and some bread, we got almost nothing. As a result, due to poor nutrition, deaths were constant. Otherwise we were

constantly tortured and abused. There were several instances where the Germans killed or sentenced to death by hanging Jews because of the smallest things, such as if they approached the fence. I was here until September 18, 1944, when I was transferred to Mühldorf, where we had to do hard labor. Too much hard work here and poor nutrition killed almost 90% of us. From there I was transferred on February 15, 1945 to Bitelgras, Bavaria. I was released on April 30, 1945 by the U.S. military.

As to my family, I lost my wife and my son Miklós [Nikola], 20 years old.

I must add that the Hungarian fascists seized my land from me in May, 1944, about 60 acres, and handed it over to 'Magyar Országos Földhitelintézet' (Hungarian State Mortgage Bank).

My claims - not counting the land the occupier took away from me - is valued at 500,000 dinars. Now I stand without means of supporting myself.

I have no other important point to add". [...].

Name	Geb.-Zeit	Geburts-Ort	Stand
ERNEST Fischer 108790.	22. 7. 92	Peterrewe. Sch. U.	Landwirt M Belg
16. Sept. 1944 von Auschwitz			
see: Index Card			

Prisoner Registration Card Ernest Fischer, Dachau Concentration Camp sub-camp Mühldorf, 1.1.6.2/ 10045158/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Konzentrationslager *Dachau* Art der Haft: *zupf.* Gef.-Nr.: *108790*

Name und Vorname: *Fischer Ernest*
geb.: *22.7.1872* zu: *Peterswe Ungarn*
Wohnort: *Nyirdely Ungarn*
Beruf: *Wohnweiser/ Aufseher* Rel.: *ev.*
Staatsangehörigkeit: *ung.* Stand: *eh.*
Name der Eltern: *+ Mrs. Fanny Handoch* Rasse: *sl.*
Wohnort: *Peterswe Ungarn*
Name der Ehefrau: *Hubella geb. Zibon* Rasse: *sl.*
Wohnort: *Nyirdely*
Kinder: *2* Alleiniger Ernährer der Familie oder der Eltern: */*
Vorbildung: *8 jährl.*
Militärdienstzeit: _____ von — bis _____
Kriegsdienstzeit: _____ von — bis _____
Größe: *176* Gestalt: *stark* Gesicht: *rot* Augen: *grün*
Nase: *norm* Mund: *norm* Ohren: *norm* Zähne: *gute*
Haare: *grün* Sprache: *ung. deutsch, deutsch*
Ansteckende Krankheit oder Gebrechen: _____
Besondere Kennzeichen: _____
Rentenempfänger: _____
Verhaftet am: _____ wo: _____
1. Mal eingeliefert: 2. Mal eingeliefert: _____
Einweisende Dienststelle: *St. L. Anstalt*
Grund: _____
Parteilugehörigkeit: _____ von — bis _____
Welche Funktionen: _____
Mitglied v. Unterorganisationen: _____
Kriminelle Vorstrafen: _____
Politische Vorstrafen: _____
Ich bin darauf hingewiesen worden, dass meine Bestrafung wegen intellektueller Urkundenfälschung erfolgt, wenn sich die obigen Angaben als falsch erweisen sollten.
v. g. u. **Der Lagerkommandant**
Fischer Ernest
KL 42/4-43 590.0/0

Prisoner registration form Ernest Fischer, Dachau, 1.1.6.2/ 10045157/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.⁹

⁹ The prisoner registration form was one of the main documents used to manage the information about prisoners in a concentration camp. When prisoners arrived at a concentration camp, all relevant information about them was recorded on this form: their personal details, previous periods of imprisonment and the reasons for them, as well as punishments and transfers to other camps. See also: <https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/3/>

Fischer, Franja [Ferenc]

Novi Sad, August 8, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5006)

[...] Minutes of the hearing of Dr. Ferenc [Franja] Fischer, physician from Novi Sad, regarding crimes committed by occupiers against Jews in Vojvodina. [...].

“During the infamous raid by the Hungarian occupying force on January 23, 1942, I was in Novi Sad. That day around noon Hungarian soldiers and gendarmes came to search my apartment, opened my cash register and took away all my cash and valuables. Then they asked me to get dressed and go with my wife and two children with them and bring my radio. Their treatment was particularly violent and rude to us. They took me to the house, in front of the gate of a corner building to be precise, which was located right next to Poštanska and Futoška streets. It was a meeting place, because there were about 100 people there, mostly Jews. We waited there for a while until a single truck came to take a part of that group of about 30-40 persons to the Strand, as we were still waiting, probably for another truck, and as this truck did not arrive, we had to walk by foot and go under guard to the Sokolski dom. At the Sokolski dom, they called me by name, along with my whole family, and there Jaša Filipan and Stevan Haic told me we could go home. What happened to the rest of the group, I don't know.

About May 20, 1944 I did forced labor, i.e. they took me to forced labor in Érszentkirály, Erdély, where I served as a doctor to Jewish forced labourers. At Szilágysomlyó in Erdély the gendarmerie and police took away all our valuables and most of our things, i.e. suits, blankets, etc. We received no food from the military there, and we lived off of being able to collect food along the way. I've been there for about 7 days. There were no sleeping quarters, so we lived and slept on the ground in ad hoc assembled barracks. Here the treatment was rude and violent. Everyone was questioned separately, in an attempt to find out if we hid any valuables somewhere, they also beat us during the examination. I've been there for 7 days and before we left, they searched us again and took away the remaining few things and documents we still had. On that occasion, even the women had their hair cut. Therefore, when we left here, we only had the clothes we wore. Then we were put in wagons, about 75 people in one wagon, so we couldn't even sit there, let alone sleep. We were closed in the wagon for a total of 3 days, for that time we got nothing to eat, no water, nor could we go to the toilet. We had to do it in the wagon

itself. Men, women and children were all mixed in wagons. The trip took 3 days before we arrived in Auschwitz. There we were met by SS men. The SS immediately divided us into 3 groups. One consisted of younger men, the second of younger women, and the third of older people, younger women with children and the sick. I didn't see that last group again, and I heard that they were killed in gas chambers and later burnt at the crematorium. Our group of about 700 people was walking to the camp, so in the camp yard we had to take off our clothes completely, and except for the shoes they took everything from us, then we were taken to the bathrooms for disinfection. That was at the beginning of June 1944. After bathing, we were given striped penitentiary uniforms. Then there we were taken to the blocks. We were in Auschwitz for 3 days; we didn't work but we were constantly beaten by the Häftlinge that were our immediate superiors. We only got soups once a day to eat, nothing else. Sleep was not possible because there were so many of us in the block. After three days in the group, about 2000 people were again put into wagons under the supervision of the SS, 50 persons in one wagon. There, for the first time in a while, we received bread, 50 dg per person, some margarine and sausage. The journey lasted 1 day, during which time we could not leave the wagons. From here we arrived at Merzbachtal in Silesia. They beat us there. We were here for a few days. From here, I was taken to Erlenbusch, Silesia, where I was a medical doctor. Even though it was forbidden to beat forced workers, they abused us anyway. There was no nursing care because we had no medicines or instruments. In September, the SS team selected the patients and took about 1000 people with trucks. People were dressed only in prisoner suits without shirts and pants and without shoes. They were taken in an unknown direction and never returned. When withdrawing on February 15th 1945 SS again performed selections and those who could not walk on foot were immediately shot dead. Because we had to walk on foot, they killed about 50-100 people who couldn't keep up each day. After the walk, we were put in wagons, around 120 people in one wagon, and the journey in the wagons lasted for 5 days, the wagons were closed so we couldn't get out. Every day they opened the carriages in the morning to throw out the corpses, because there were many dead. About 300 people died on the trip. At last we arrived in Flossenbürg. They took our coats here, so that in winter time we only had a striped uniform on and we were constantly beaten here and many of us died of abuse. The sick were not given bread. We've been here for 14 days, and after we are taken to Esspened, Thüringen. Here I saw with my own eyes how the SS killed by hanging, and

later they released trained dogs at two Russian prisoners. Another two were beaten and killed before our eyes. This is where we had to work in the mine for about 10 hours a day, the food was scarce, just soup, some bread, and here we were constantly abused.

In April, during their retreat, the SS killed the elderly, the sick and those who had been injured by the American bombing, about several hundred Jews. We were freed by the Americans on April 23, 1945”.

Date	19.7.50/FH	
Name	F I S C H E R, Dr. Franja	File F-18-11
BD	27.1.00 BP Pašicevo	Nat Jewish
Next of Kin		
Source of Information	Unknown / GLI New York	
Last kn. Location	Novi Sad, Kr. Petra 11.46	Date 1945
CC/Prison	Arr.	lib.
Transf. on	to	
Died on	in	
Cause of death		
Buried on	in	
Grave	D. C. No.	
Remarks		

Fischer Franja, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 20788883/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Fodor, Đorđe [Fodor, György]

Saturday, February 12, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5029)

[...] György Fodor 17 years old, student, of Jewish faith, Yugoslav citizen, lives in Subotica, Markovićeve street no. 23, declares:

“After the Germans came to Hungary, they started in Subotica to take even tougher measures against the Jewish community. I think that on May 12, 1944 they collected the entire Jewish community of Subotica, made from up to 2500-3000 persons, and took them into the so-

called Ghetto. Aside from that, even before, about 300-400 Jews were taken from Subotica by the Gestapo, who were told on by Subotica's Kulturbund members, who reported on purpose on those Jews who they thought were wealthy or reputable. What happened to these afterwards is not known to me personally. We were under strict police control in the Ghetto and were only allowed to leave the Ghetto from 9 am until 7 pm. We could only visit shops at certain times, and it was the same with the market. Of course, we had to wear a yellow Star of David in the prescribed size and shape. Four Jews had to be housed in one room. On June 16, 1944 early in the morning, police suddenly came to all the houses in the Ghetto, and we were ordered to take our belongings with us, weighing 50 kilos at most and to get ready for the trip. On that occasion we were searched and all valuables and money was taken from us. They loaded us into wagons, 50 persons in a single wagon, sealed the wagon door, at the personal order made by Gendarmerie Lieutenant Colonel ZALASDI. This is how we were taken to Bácsalmás, where we were unloaded the next day. They took us all to Ghetto, where there was already a big number of Jews from other places in Bačka. Accommodation there was horrendous, and the treatment really bad. We, younger men, were taken to work, and there the Bačka Gestapo beat us to death. Due to these conditions, many of them, who could not endure torture, committed suicide, I know for sure about Dr. Amália [Ljubica] Vögel among others, a doctor from Subotica, then Károly [Dragutin] Havas, a journalist from Subotica, and Mrs Adolf Janovic also from Subotica, who died. There were more suicides, but I don't know the names of the others.

After 5 days they loaded us into the wagons again, but now 70 people in each wagon and took us to Szeged, where most of the ones on the train, along with the vast majority of Subotica Jews were taken away - as I later learned - in the direction of Košice, and about 700 of us natives of Subotica with many other Jews from Hungary were taken to Strasshof near Vienna. This trip lasted 6 days, and the whole time they did not give us anything to eat, we had to go to the toilet in the wagon itself. When we got to Strasshof and they took us out of the wagon, we found about 120 dead amongst us, who we buried ourselves, that is, we had to burn some of these dead people. There were many of us who went crazy on the road. When we arrived in Strasshof, the Germans put those who went mad in one wagon, another 15-20 corpses were thrown in there and locked again until those mad people were dead as well.

After being taken out of the wagon, they let us sleep for 8 days in

an old Jewish cemetery on the ground. We barely had anything to eat as we got up to 10 dkg of bread a day and a little bit of stew, which wasn't edible at all.

They forced us, both women and men, into the disinfection facility, which would be fine if they did not disinfect naked women using German men, and naked men using German women. And when we were disinfected in the camp, they beat us in a ruthless way for no reason.

We were taken from Strasshof to Neunkirchen and we had to do the hardest work there. We broke concrete for 10 hours a day, all men 12 to 70 years old and women worked the same, being from 12 to 60 years old. The food was hardly any. We had thin black coffee for breakfast, empty soup for lunch, and for dinner 3 dkg of olives or 4 dkg of marmalade or cheese and only 15 dkg of bread. People lost weight and became weak. They were quite humane here as they treated us fair, but they were still strict at work.

I know all this from personal experience, because I myself was there along with my mother.

Since the security was rather weak, it was possible for me and my mother to escape to Hungary, where we were captured and interned, and afterwards, when the Red Army arrived, we were liberated in Pest and we came finally home.

I would like to point out that the Hungarian gendarmes, at the behest of Lieutenant Colonel Zalasdi, took away everything in Bácsalmás, leaving only what we had on our backs in addition to a pair of underwear and a spare suit.

I have nothing more to say". [...].

Fodor, Margita

Saturday, February 21, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5031)

[...] Wife of András [Andrija] Fodor, born Margit Fisher, 45 years old, housewife, of Jewish faith, of Yugoslav nationality from Subotica /23 H. Marković street/, states:

"I myself, along with other Subotica Jews as well as Jews from the rest of Bačka, was taken to Bácsalmás.

We there, in a tiny room and under the most unfavorable conditions, lived as a part of many thousands of Jews from Bačka. We did the dirtiest and most difficult jobs, and they took the youth outside the

ghetto and gave them hard work there. During their work they were beaten and abused in the cruelest way. Our food was weak, or almost none. Hungarian gendarmerie by order of the Gendarmerie Lieutenant Colonel Zalasdi took away everything from us and even our documents, telling us that the documents will not be needed anyway in our lives anymore.

From Bácsalmás, we were again loaded into wagons, 70-80 persons in each wagon. After that, the wagons were sealed. We traveled without food for 6 days and almost completely without water, and there were also among us seriously ill and old people, so we begged the gendarmes to open the door but they did not want to do it. We used the wagons as toilets also.

After a six-day trip, we arrived in Strasshof, next to the Austrian border, and they unloaded us there from wagons. That's when we saw that many people died during the trip and Germans ordered us to remove the bodies from the wagons. There were several hundred corpses.

The next day we were taken to the town of Strasshof, and we lived at a cemetery for a few days. We received some food, but very little, so we simply starved. There, the Germans scolded, cursed and beat us.

After the disinfection they performed on us, naked women overlooked by German men, and naked men by German women, they divided us into groups, where members of different groups were stamped on the right hand with the initial letters of the town to which the group was referred.

My group and I were sent to Wienerneustadt. From this place they took us to Neunkirchen where we started working.

The work lasted 10 hours a day and was very difficult. Men and women had to do the same job: with a hammer we broke concrete, carrying stones and hauling cement in sacks to trucks. In addition, the food was scarce and that is why we all became very weak. In the morning we got a slim black coffee, at noon an empty soup, and at evening 15 dkg of bread and 2-3 dkg of butter.

After two months of work, my 16-year-old son György [Đorđe] and I escaped and after difficult and incredible adventures arrived in Hungary, where I was interned, but after the arrival of the Red Army, I was liberated and came home to Subotica.

About 3300-3400 of us Jews from Subotica were taken away, and according to my knowledge, no one has returned so far, except for around 5-6 of us.

I have nothing more to say". [...].

Fridman [Friedman], Alfred

Kanjiža, April 14, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5055)

[...] Alfréd Friedman, aged 39, of the faith of Moses, a Jew, lawyer by occupation, now an official at the Criminal Division of the Local People's National Liberation Board in Stara Kanjiža residing at Kralja Aleksandra street apartment no. 17 states:

“Upon the entry of Hungarian occupation troops into the town of Stara Kanjiža, when the slaughter of Slav people was carried out, on this occasion Géza Schäfer also died. So, after that the total number of Jews in the city was 217.

During the period of forced labor beginning on July 1, 1942 until April 25, 1944 a total of 37 Jewish men were taken away.

In this way, just before the deportation of the Jewish people, in the last days of the occupation in the town of Stara Kanjiža lived in a total 84 families with 180 members.

I enclose the statements of deported Jews here in the original, according to which the Jews in two groups were deported from Stara Kanjiža for Szeged, on April 26-27, 1944. In the first group of those deported there were 105 people and 72 people in the second group. The second statement shows that Dr. Miksa [Maksim] Dömötör, retired physician, died on the way.

Two more people were subsequently deported by the act no. 98/12 on June 17, 1944.

The first two groups of deported Jews, after two weeks, were transferred to Baja from Szeged in closed wagons, and from there on May 26 1944 via Szombathely for Germany. For the fate of the two Jews who were subsequently taken away, I could not determine anything.

From those deported Jews, to the present day, not a single person returned to the town of Stara Kanjiža.

Of those who were taken to forced labor, so far, only six of us have returned, who just by chance saved themselves by escaping.

The deportation of Jews from Stara Kanjiža was preceded by blackmail by Dr. FILIP BAUDERER, a physician from Stara Kanjiža, currently on the run in Hungary. He's about 45 years old, from Buljkes Bačka. He was the commissioner of SS troops in Stara Kanjiža. FERENC GRIM, who is about 42 years old, also cooperated with him. He is a local electromechanic by profession.

He asked the Jews to pay large sums of money as ransom, because

otherwise they would be immediately deported to Germany, and they already knew what was waiting for them.

Before these Jews from the city were deported, they were gathered all in a school near the train station, where a thorough search by RUDOLF ENGELMAN took place, Commander-in-Chief of the Guard / Hauptwachtmeister/. He, on this occasion, confiscated all the jewelry and even removed the wedding rings from the fingers of the deportees as well as money.

The Jews were not allowed to bring any other clothes with them except what they had brought on themselves. All that was left behind, as well as all the furniture, by special means, usual for the occupying force, was inventoried. During this time, many of the most beautiful and precious things were not included in the inventory, because the enumerators took them themselves and partly replaced them with their torn and worn things.

The main organizer of the inventory was JÁNOS SEREGI, former clerk, about 52 years old. Now residing in Szeged.

I would like to point out that on the first days of the occupation, the Jewish community, was blackmailed to collect 250,000 pre-war dinars within their church community as soon as possible by GYULA FERENBAH, aged about 65, a fugitive pharmacist from Stara Kanjiža. This money was collected through the Jewish church community and went into the city's municipal cash register. It was said that if we did not pay this money we would be arrested and abused. Therefore, this payment is defined as a kind of punishment.

Finally, in April 1944 the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Interior order came out under no. 6163/1944 according to which it was decreed that all Jews should be gathered into the so-called 'GHETTO', i.e. to a shared part of a particular city. This order only applied to Jews from Bačka and Baranja. To prove this, I attach the original act, registered under confidential number 98/1944 to the former Hungarian police, who was registered on April 23, 1944, as well as the instruction for the execution of the order of the Ministry of the Interior no. 6163/1944. This order was signed by the State Undersecretary LÁSZLÓ BAKY. Vitéz LÁSZLÓ ENDRE also participated in issuing such and similar orders, acting as State Undersecretary in the Ministry of the Interior.

As proof that when collected in the so-called 'GHETTOS' treatment of Jews was illicit, even abusive, I attach the original act no. 563/144-1944 from June 13, 1944, issued by the Provincial Grand Captain in Budapest dr BUÓCZ". [...].

Name :	F R I E D M A N N Alfred	T/D	802 179
Eltern :	-Mor & Fani Wolf	Rel. :	
Geb. :	1.7.06	Tovarnik	Nat. : isr./jugosl.
	1.7.42	AL Sombor 105/5	
	1943	Szentkiralyzabadja	
	1944	Csenger	
	1944	Alsonistra	
	1944	Huszt, Alsonemedi, Nagyoroszi	
		Nagyoroszi befr. aus d.Illeg.	
	12.44	Flucht	
	BA f. Wg. Kobl.		
	f. RA Fonfe, Kobl.		BB

Friedman Alfred, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 802 179, 6.3.3.2/ 106347689/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Goldman, Julije [Gyula]
 Čonoplja, March 9, 1945
 (AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5088)

[...] Gyula [Julije] Goldman, 50, baker, Jew, of Moses' religion, from Čonoplja.

“On May 13, 1944, I was arrested with my wife by Hungarian gendarmerie, and I stayed with some other Jews until May 15, 1944 in fire department rooms of the Municipality of Čonoplja. That day they gathered all the other Jews so that we were 95 in number and we were all taken to the camp by car, in Bácsalmás. I was in that camp for 3 weeks and during that time we were erecting a wall around the camp, 2 meters high. The treatment was very bad and there were almost no days when we weren't beaten by German soldiers. On June 5, the same year, all of us men from 18 to 48 were sent to Hódmezővásárhely, for forced labor. There were dreadful living and working conditions because 480 people were accommodated in the inn, and we couldn't lie down normally. The food was poor and the treatment was ill. We worked an average of 10 hours a day, and for the smallest things we were bullied by having to

lie down and stand up 25 times. After that we worked in Szeged and there I personally saw when they were carrying Jewish women and children from the Szeged camp in an unknown direction, who were loaded into cattle wagons, 85 people in one wagon. I was working around Szentes and here Hungarian captains Iboja from Szentes and Križanski, who was a teacher in the vicinity of Szentes, especially stood out for their atrocious acting. As many Jews were completely exhausted from overwork and poor food, one lance sergeant intervened in our favor with captain Križanski to improve our food. In response, he received an order that food must not be improved and that anyone who was sick should be killed. After returning home to Čonoplja I found nothing of my belongings that the Hungarians had taken away. My wife's fate is not known to me as since June 5, 1944 I never heard of her again. From an acquaintance from Novi Sad I heard that all the remaining Jews from the camp from Bácsalmás were taken in an unknown direction, and had previously been robbed completely by the villagers of Bácsalmás". [...].

Haker, Melita [Hacker, Melitta]

Novi Sad, August 23, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4972)

[...] Melitta Hacker, a clerk at the Board of Inquiry, from Novi Sad, Šumadijski trg 11 is being heard.

“When the Hungarians entered Yugoslavia, they picked up Jewish men for forced labor, where my husband Béla Hacker was also taken away to do hard work, and was treated in a violent and crude way. For the smallest of things, such as wiping sweat from your forehead, a hanging by the hands tied behind the back on the trees for up to 2-3 hours was always on agenda, and when people fainted, the Hungarians poured them with a bucket of water and further left them hanging. After 10-12 hours of work, without a particular cause, everyone was punished again in such a way, where people had to walk or run for kilometers on rocky roads with backpacks on their backs. When Freid, the owner of a quarry in Paragovo who was murdered with his wife and son in The Raid, complained to be old and sick from heart disease, a Hungarian soldier attacked him with the words: ‘You are a lazy Jewish pig’. Working under such harsh conditions in hot weather and sun and wind or rain, my husband became seriously ill, getting a high fever. The disease left consequences on his lungs and he remained with tuberculosis.

His health condition was also worsened by his concern for existence, as we were denied business as a Jewish leather traders, and the supplies in our possession had to be handed over to the Aryan firm at a purchase price, although the price of leather in the meantime was fourfold and jumped even more. As a result, we had damage of around 500,000 dinars.

In addition to these material misfortunes, came the tragic family news from Banat where my husband came from. First his brother Sándor [Aleksandar] Hacker, aged 36 from Pančevo got killed by the Germans on April 23 1941 because he publicly expressed his discomfort with fascism. He was reported by someone named Károly [Karlo] Maródi or Maruna from Pančevo. At the same time, his brother-in-law, Artúr Lang, was beaten in Pančevo with a rifle butt, where he suffered a broken finger, which had to be amputated. Then his parents, sisters with husbands and all my husband's relatives were taken from Pančevo and Kovačica to the camps in Belgrade and Zemun, from which no one, from an otherwise numerous family, returned alive.

Throughout the occupation, the Jewish youth got constantly arrested by Hungarian counter-espionage and tortured in army premises in the most brutal manner. In such a way, the Hungarians first arrested our nephew László [Lacika] Hacker, one of our closest relatives, in November 1941 when he was only 16 years old. After desperately beating him on all parts of his body, stabbing under his fingernails and putting bags with grated radish under his nose, they sentenced him to five years in prison, of which he spent 3 years in Szeged. Upon liberation, he escaped from prison and joined the partisan detachments. Beside him, they arrested my cousins, of whom Miksa Morgenstern, a furrier and Emil Kellner, a textile school student, were sentenced to prison and taken to the Russian front as adults where they got killed (report provided by Red Cross), Ferenc [Feri] Morgenstern, plumber and Imre Laszló, dentist, under the guise of cruel and atrocious abuse exhaled just days after their arrest.

Fearing all the time for his freedom, in agreement with me, my husband gave my parents a 5,000 pengős cash deposit, believing that no evil will happen to them as old people, besides, if we came into conflict with the occupying authorities, they - also materially ruined - would have some basis for supporting themselves. However, my parents Izidor and Malvina Morgenstern, whose apartment was in Vojvode Bojovića /then Laktanja/ no. 2, were taken during the Raid time on January 23, 1942 at 10 am. According to the members of the household, they were forced out

of the house with their hands raised in the air by Hungarian gendarmes. My mother, in despair, screamed and called out my name and my dad's name. They were rushed to Miletić Street and were probably killed on that same street. This street was splattered with blood and brains even the next day. When I found out the next day about the tragedy in which about 700 Jews and about 2,000 Serbs fell victim to the occupiers, I went desperately to my uncle, whom I begged to help me search for my parents' corpses. It was here that I found out that his daughter Rózsa, along with her husband Márton Kramer, got killed as well. Afterwards we heard that all the corpses from the streets were picked up and thrown like logs on a truck and taken to the Danube and thrown in the water.

When inspecting my parents' apartment, I found that all the money we had given for their care and their savings had been taken away of about 800 pengős. I also didn't find any insurance papers made earlier in my benefit of 1,200 pengős, no other important documents, no family jewelry worth about 150,000 pre-war dinars, which before the raid I know for sure they had.

During the Hungarian occupation, given his poor health condition, my husband was released from further work in the workers' battalion, but after the occupation of Hungary by the Germans, in April we were both taken to Auschwitz. During our arrest, all our valuables, like money, were confiscated from us including wedding rings, a camera, etc., worth around 35,000 dinars.

We were first taken via Subotica, where we spent one day and one night in Bačka Topola, where we were immediately separated from men. The next day, we were transported by 40 people in one wagon. Transport to Velika Kanjiža is connected there, and then there were 80 people in one wagon. During the trip, we were allowed out once a day in the open field, each wagon at a time, and while we went to the toilet, the SS men surrounded us on all sides, facing us with their rifles aimed, regardless of our shyness. Now for the first time we heard the words, heard so often later, followed by hitting, 'Los, los, schneller!'

We traveled for three days and three nights, and along the way we ate what we made at home, and as we were informed that the trip will last for two weeks, we were saving food and only eating so much that we could sustain ourselves. So hungry and tired of crouching we arrived in Auschwitz on May 2, 1944 in a crowded wagon. Thereafter they ordered us to be ready to go down, we waited in a sealed wagon for another five hours. When we got down, we were met by SS officers who were very kind and courteous, they told us not to haul our heavy luggage up to

the camp, but to put them all together in a pile as they would bring our belongings behind us by truck. Then they had us lined up five in a row, and offered to take those who felt weak, sick or tired of the road to the camp. As a sufficient number did not volunteer, an SS officer himself determined who would ride and who would walk. Thus, one group of 500-600 women, aged 16 to 50, was taken aside and we never saw them again. We later learned that they were suffocated with gas and burned in purpose-built crematoriums. There were many Novi Sad women among them. In Birkenau itself - one of the Auschwitz camps - there were five crematoriums.

Black dense smoke was constantly gushing out of their high chimneys, and as new transports arrived, the flames rose ten meters high. It looked like a huge candle was burning and even at night the whole camp was lit. Of course, we felt the smell of burnt meat.

When we were brought into the camp in the afternoon, in one empty block that is, they first got our numbers tattooed on us and a recognition triangle so that we wouldn't be mixed up with Aryan women. Then they took our general data and then we were taken to the bathroom. Arriving in front of this building, we were disgusted looking at the scene, seeing completely naked men trimming each other on all parts of their bodies. We were introduced into one big hall, where we were stripped naked and had our hair cut, we waited for a shower. During this time the SS men walked freely all over the bathroom laughing at our shyness. After the shower, soaking wet because we had no towels, we were introduced to another room with the window removed with the shutter open to make the draft get to us. Here we were dressed in very scarce linen dresses - formally in rags, and we got for our feet men's shoes different in size, all torn and crooked. Then a red cross, three fingers wide, was painted over the length of our backs on the dress with oil paint. It became clear to us that they had taken away all our belongings, and the promise to bring the luggage for us on the truck was just as much a lie as the one when they said they would bring the sick by a car. The bath lasted the whole night, after which we stood wet in the wind until the morning of May 3rd. We were then escorted to a block, which was divided into 120 cells, so-called 'koja', each measuring two square meters in size and 80 by 100 centimeters high so we could barely sit up inside. In those cells, we had six people in each one, and often eight to ten people as needed. We slept tightly packed like sardines in a one head - one legs system. By the time they were done with our lodging, it was already noon. Now we got our first meal, some fodder beet soup without fat and salt, in broken and

rusty portions, a single portion for each 'koja' as we had to drink from them in turns, because we were not given spoons either.

After enduring quarantine for four weeks under strict discipline, we were divided into various work groups. I came into personal effect part i.e. the place where they were unpacking and sorting things they took away from us. The work here was very intense, heavy bales of thrown away suits were being ripped into stripes and dragged on our already weakened shoulders, as they beat us all the time. Particularly abusive was one SS subordinate from Jarak, Bačka, whose name I could not find out. He used to beat us with a stick and his feet and always shouted in Serbian: 'Boga ti', a nickname that stuck with him. These personal effects portion of the building consisted of five wooden barracks, and in the middle of the courtyard was a brick building used for the disinfection of clothes, which were designated for transport to Germany. One day a group of 150 men were brought there, who worked in the crematorium, with the aim of giving them clothes. They were introduced by the SS men to the clothes disinfection rooms, to choose what they needed. When they entered, the outside door was closed tight and people inside were gassed with cyanide gas...

After two months there, I was moved with others, reduced to a thousand people, to outside work where they followed us with trained dogs, constantly teased towards us, and we were constantly slapped and beaten with a stick. As the camp was about eight kilometers away - we walked back and forth daily - we got a watery soup already cold well in the evening, so we had to starve all day because we ate immediately those 250 grams of bread, which we would only get after 2-4 hours long appeal in the evening. Only people who had their own utensil could get the soup. We couldn't take our utensils with us to work and if we left them behind in the barrack, they would be taken away from us by the staff. Bromine was added into the soup and we all lost our menstrual periods. Besides, wearing worn dresses and shoes with almost no soles, we suffered a lot from the weather conditions, especially when cold autumn rains occurred, and then winter. My legs and arms were freezing, traces of which can be seen even now. Due to exhaustion from hard physical labor and hunger, I fell ill and lay in a hospital already under the Germans for six weeks. Not caring much for the sick, I grew weaker every day and I was on the verge of death. In addition, my body was frail because of a vitamin deficiency, and I was on a permanent basis in mortal fear, fearing selection. Many Novi Sad women were selected, among others I know about Mrs. Smetana and Fürst Klara, born Káldor. Fortu-

nately, I got liberated in time by the Red Army on January 28, 1945. At the time I weighed 40 kg and was 168 cm tall. I have been under Russian care for three months until I recovered.

When I got home, I found the apartment empty. Except for some furniture, no utensils, no linen, clothes or anything could be found. I loaned some clothes to wear. Winter was approaching, and I didn't know how to get anything because I had to pay for housing, food and treatment (consequence of the encampment) on a clerk's salary.

My husband has not returned...

I have no other important things to say”.

Name:	H A C K E R Melitta Sarah	T/D	684 043
	geb:MORGENSTERN		
Eltern:	Jitzhak & Malwine Schlessinger	Rel.:	
Geb.:	8.6.07 Vrbanya	Nat.:	isr.
	3.44	Beschr. Novy Sad	
	26.4.44	Novi Sad Subotica	
		Baka Topola	
	2.5.44	Auschwitz Nr. 80 888	
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	BA f.Wg. Kobl.		
	f. RA Feinberg, Köln		

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Hacker Melita, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 684 043, 6.3.3.2/104371928/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Hauer, Salaman [Salamon]

Senta, September 28, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5142)

[...] Salamon Hauer, born in Senta on 26 October 1900, father Tobias, mother Bella Stein, of the religion of Moses, married, travelling salesman, resident of Senta, 12 Vojislava Ilića Street, states the following:

“Immediately upon the arrival of the occupying forces in the town of

Senta, on the 14 April 1941, I was, just walking down the street, reported by Vilmos Nagymélykúti to the Hungarian soldiers with the words: 'here comes that bastard'. To that remark the Hungarian soldiers called me to the other side, and I asked what I am guilty of. He said that I allegedly stated that I will rinse my mouth with Hungarian blood and that I stomped the Hitler flag. The soldiers started hitting me with gun butts and forced me to the City House, headed by the accuser. He took us from officer to officer, seeking to surrender me to the competent authorities, to sentence me to death. So, seeking the competent authorities, we came upon István Bauman and Dorogi, officers of the Hungarian occupying army, who ordered me to prison. Vilmos Nagymélykúti robbed me before putting me to prison, taking 200,000 dinars, 3 gold watches, 1 silver watch, 1 gold chain of 75 grams and several smaller gold chains, as well as several golden rings and other valuables. He beat me, together with Hungarian soldiers in prison, so that my head was all swollen. After I was beat up, I was put in a cell, with the Serbs sentenced for execution that night. I spent two days in prison, and in the meantime, I was put in front of a military court, where, out of local members, I only recognized Dr. Nándor Habram, lawyer from Senta, Dr. Antal Ferenczi, who, when I was arrested, asked whether I had a gun or not. The military court released me with the obligation to report to the police every day.

After a couple of days, I went to the Senta town command, where Miklós Palkó and Elemér Jámbor were present, to which I told the reasons for my arrival and asked my property back. Regarding my plea, Elemér Jámbor told me he could not return me my property. After a couple of days, I went and talked to Miklós Palkó at his apartment and asked him to intervene in order to get my property back, he promised he would resolve the issue with the chief of police.

Vilmos Nagymélykúti, a couple of days later, after meeting me on the street, came up to me and threatened that if I don't give up on my demand, he will kill me.

In the days when the Hungarian Army was entering Senta, the army and the citizens were shooting, which was later on used as a reason to arrest Jews and Serbs, stating that they were shooting at the Hungarian Army as Chetniks. Related to this, many Jews and Serbs were arrested, and they were beaten in prison. In addition to the Hungarian Army, this molestation was especially executed by Vilmos Nagymélykúti, now at large and Lajos Mészáros, shoemaker, now in prison in Senta. Besides them, Hungarian national guardians took part in molesting and beating Serbs and Jews. In the courtyard of the prison I saw people lying dead,

beaten to death, with crushed skulls and broken limbs. During the time I was in prison, our men were taken from prison and they never returned, since if they were released, I would have seen them, so this gives rise to my suspicion they were killed. I know that before me, Béla Schtemberg was in prison, and, one night, they just took him to the yard and beat him, but I do not know their names or faces, the cell of the prison had no windows, and the army was keeping guard, we could not watch. National guards also participated in this beating. Béla Schtemberg never returned home after this. After I was released from prison, I was ordered to report every day, for 6 months. On one occasion, while reporting to the authorities I asked for the property Vilmos Nagymélykúti robbed from me back, but Dr. Bodnár, police officer, ordered the destruction of my plea, and said that I am an old Chetnik and I have no rights.

On 30 April 1941 Vince Gyenes, tailor from Senta, incited 3 Hungarian soldiers, who went to the Jewish church on their horses and looked for the President of the municipality there. Since he was not in the church, they went to his apartment, kicked his family out to the yard and ordered them to put their hands up and face the wall. Before this, they were beating them and molesting them, pulling their beards and women's hair. Géza Fekete, chief of agents, prevented them from killing this family, who got a report on this case. Vince Gyenes was responsible for what happened to this family, who incited the soldiers and participated in beating up and robbing the apartment. He is now sentenced by the military court for his wrongdoings.

During the occupation on 15 July 1942 I was called for forced labor, where I was until 16 December 1942 in my clothes and shoes, for a reward of 6 penga per month. The army treated us very poorly, and the labor was hard. We worked from 4 AM until 10 PM, constructing a railway and an airport. I must emphasize that during this hard labor we received no water to drink, and the heat was terrible. The guilt for this is borne by Sándor Asbóth, captain in reserve and vitéz, otherwise a teacher and 'Levente' instructor in civil life, from Nagyvárad.

During the occupation my travelling salesman rights were cancelled, and I was deprived of a manner to earn during the entire occupation. The occupation authorities adopted special orders that prevented the Jews from buying groceries, restricting Jews to buy them during certain periods of time, that is, at a time when there was no food on the markets.

During the occupation, I think it was 1942, all the Hungarian cultural, national and other associations went to Szeged, on foot, to the

Church of Covenant and when they returned to Senta they manifested themselves to Hitler and Mussolini, yelling all the time the following 'down with Serbs, down with Jews, they should be destroyed, rooted out.'

All the citizens of Senta, as well as the official representatives, in their public manifestations and private life, disputed the right of Jews and Serbs to live here, in Senta, stating that some of them came from Galicia temporarily, while the others came from Serbia as guests and that it is time for them to leave to their homeland.

Prosecution of Jews and Serbs was especially favored by the members of the Party of Arrow Crosses, 'Nyilasok' that attacked the Jews on the street, in private and public places, and the Hungarian authorities did nothing to protect the right of these citizens, since the entire administration was anti-Semitic. The executive power authorities when they received orders related to protection of Jews, molested and insulted them, so the Jews gave up on seeking their rights, protection, since it was useless.

The youth organization 'Levente' forcibly collected Jew children ages 10 and up and put them to useless labor, without any purpose, only to humiliate the children in front of other citizens with insults and physical attacks. Here is an example of planned destruction of Jews and Jewish children. These small Jewish children, during wintertime, when the snow was up to their knees, and river Tisa was partially frozen, were forced to enter the frozen river and pull out stones, gravel and sand, with bare feet and bare backs.

In addition to already presented examples of molesting and insulting the Jewish people, I hereby present and testify the case which is very specific since it happened in the second week upon the arrival of the occupying forces into this territory. Namely, there was a national celebration that day, so the Hungarian government decided, for the decoration of the city, that all Jewish men, from the age of 18 until 60, regardless of their social position, must report with shovels to the City Hall, from where they were sent to clean streets, toilets and other premises. While they were forced through the street the Hungarian citizens, passing by, were cursing, spitting and attacking Jews, asking the military to grant their requests, for example, to handle horse feces with hands, and to clean the city basement with hands also, which was neglected for years and was used as a public landfill. Moreover, they went so far as to order older men, who had beards, to clean the streets or something else using their beards and lying down.

The actions of the Hungarian administration and the entire Hungarian population was fascist with the aim of completely destroying the Jews, which lasted until 26 April 1944 when the fascist Hungarian government came to power, with the Prime Minister Döme Sztójay, which adopted a series of anti-Jew laws, that is, implemented the persecution of Jews. Related to this law, the mayor of Senta, Dr. György Gusáth, who is allegedly in prison in Budapest now, issued an order by which all the Jews from Senta may not leave their houses, ordering the police in Senta to use firearms in implementing this order. On 26/27 April 1944 a group of men came, led by Dr. Zoltán Mészáros, police officer, including József Oláh, jeweler, Aladár Tripolszki, city clerk, János Katona, current city official, a few Hungarian agents and German soldiers. Immediately upon arrival, they searched the apartment and ordered the surrender of all valuables, kicking the family members out in the yard while I remained in the house. All the members of the commission searched the house. After the preparation of a record, I was arrested with my whole family and sent to Jewish School, where I remained until tomorrow morning with my family, and after this, with the rest of the arrested Jews, I was sent, under guard, to Szeged, into the Jewish Ghetto. We stayed in Szeged for 14 days under very bad conditions, living in pigsties, without food or water. From Szeged, we were moved to Baja, where the treatment was worse, since we got absolutely no food, and they did not allow citizens to bring us food, either. There we also stayed for 14 days. On the last day, Hungarian authorities in Baja surrendered us to Germans who, putting us in train wagons, 80-90 of us, old and young, kept us without food and water for 4 days, completely closed, during which time some went mad, got sick, and died. We were taken to Austria, Strasshof lager, where we stayed for 8 days, and received only 6 kg of bread and fodder beet for food. After this time, we were sent to work, which was the obligation of all deported Jews, regardless of age, gender. We worked in agriculture. The work was hard, and the food was scarce, no clothes either. We were often under attack by SS guards, but there were no murders in our camp. Our clothes and shoes were worn and torn from all the work, but we did not receive new ones, we had to work without clothes and shoes.

Treatment of local police during our arrest was identical to mine, but the group leaders were separated so we did not know the names of other participants, but I believe that every aggrieved party reported the persons, participants in the arrest and deportation.

In this manner, approximately 2700 people were deported from Senta, and only 270 returned to Senta until today, the destiny of others

is unknown, it is said that they were sent to Auschwitz, where they were suffocated in gas chambers and burned in crematorium.

Regarding the seizure of businesses, stores and goods, Sándor Halas was especially active, a merchant, war profiteer and robber, who was the main commissioner and issuer of removed goods. His accomplices are unknown to me, but this could be known in detail to Jakab Weinberger, whose store was taken as well as over 10,000,000 dinars. Mostly manufactures, wine trade, factories, etc. were taken together with crafts permits and assets, they only allowed small grocery shops to work, however they forced them to close by refusing to issue goods the stores have used.

To summarize, finally, the actions of Hungarian administration, from the arrival to Bačka, until the deportation of Jews, I can clearly say that the entire action was planned and envisaged to destroy the Jewish people, in all the parts of the country where the Hungarian local population and leadership increased the desires to rob, plunder and destroy”. [...].

Hiršenhauzer [Hirschenhauser], Leo

Novi Sad, March 6, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5020)

[...] Leó Hirschenhauser, merchant, of the religion of Moses, 51 years old, married, living in Novi Sad, 32 Vojvođanska Street, states the following:

“I was arrested on 27 April 1944 together with all the Jews from Novi Sad, and we were put in the synagogue here, and after 24 hours we were taken to Subotica in an abandoned mill that was used as a camp for deported Jews from Novi Sad. We stayed for 3 weeks at this camp, living under very difficult circumstances, since they treated us roughly and inhumanely. From there, we were sent to Baja, to a deportation camp, where we were put in military barracks and treated in the same bad manner. On the 26 May, all the Jews from Novi Sad were put in cargo sealed wagons, 55 persons in each, male and female, children and the elderly, as we were taken by families. Before we left, we were ordered to put all our things into the last three wagons, but these wagons were separated in Baja, so we were robbed and went on a journey with what we had on our backs. After a 30-hour journey we got some water, but we had to use the closed wagon as a toilet. Along the way, about 20 persons died in transport among us, including Dr. Géza Brück, lawyer from

Novi Sad. We had to leave the corpses in wagons. Thus, we travelled for three days, without any food. On the 29 May approximately around 10 o'clock, we reached Auschwitz, a city in Silesia, about 60km west from Kraków, half-way between Kraków and Moravská Ostrava. We were taken to the big camp 3km from Auschwitz to Birkenau. This was the destruction camp. There were approximately 2000 Jews from Novi Sad, some of the old and separated ones remained in Baja, but several hundred Jews from different parts of Bačka came with us. Later, the rest of the Jews from Novi Sad were taken here, and from the rest of Hungary. Approximately 400,000 people were at this camp, and when we arrived, there were approximately 250,000 people. There were more people from other nations than Jews. Between the deported people, I had the opportunity to meet and talk to Serbs from the Srem village of Petrovac, from which all the Serbs were taken here. Sorting of deportees was done at this camp, by separating the ones that were fit for work from those that were selected for destruction, which were the old, the sick, children under 10 and their mothers. Men and women from 20 to 45 years of age were sent to hard labor, and the younger people to light labor. After this separation, we that were dedicated to labor were sent to the bathroom. We had to strip naked and everything we had was taken from us. The women's hair was completely cut. After bathing we got our jail suits, and only shoes and glasses from our things, while all the other items were taken, so we were left with no money and identification documents. Our jail suits were grey with stripes 5cm wide.

I was in Birkenau for 12 days, I was in a barrack that was for 300 persons, but there was 1200-1300 of us, so we barely could stand next to each other so we could lie down only during the day and sleep by taking turns, and we had to stand during the night.

There was a large crematorium there, which could burn up to 2000 people at once. Since all could not have been killed in the crematorium, a lot were sent to the gas chamber and killed by gas, and the corpses were put in piles, covered with gasoline and tar and burned. I witnessed this burning and the smell of it took over the entire camp.

As far as I know, in the last 2 years, approximately two and a half million people were killed in this crematorium. This crematorium was completely destroyed by the end of November last year by the Germans due to the arrival of the Red Army and planted a park on its location to cover the tracks.

Name: H I R S E N H A U S E R , Leo

BD: 1894

BP: Novisad

Nat: -

SURVIVING JEWS IN JUGOSLAVIA
As of June, 1945.
Novi Sad

Beruf: merchant
Gajeva 13

Yugoslav Jewish
Committee c/o World
Jewish Congress
New York.

Seite: 11

Az: F - 18 - 11
Verschiedene Orte 2

Hirsenhauer Leo, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 24793583/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

I was, from this reception station Birkenau, together with the rest that were capable to work, returned to the camp in Auschwitz. I was lucky to get into the working group because during the sorting the Obersturmführer SS /captain/ directed me left, which meant the destruction group, but I went right anyway, and this is how I stayed alive. They tattooed the convict number on our left arms in Auschwitz right away. I got Aö - 13862, and I wear that number today. We were sent to different jobs in the camp. I was taken to masonry, to the construction of a large concrete building 'Wäscherei Neubau'. It was a very difficult job, a lot could not do it, so the SS killed them immediately. I heard 20,000 were killed there, and I saw many people shot. Approximately 400 people worked there. I was working there for 5 months and during that time I was accompanied by these people from Novi Sad: Izidor Moises, clerk, Ernő Schulz, mill owner, Bódóg Horowitz, merchant from Bačka Palanka, Jakab Atlas, travelling salesman and Dr. Dezső Keiner, physician. When we completed this work, we were taken to the river SOLA, where we removed gravel from the riverbed. I worked there until 31 December 1944. I had to work in water under constant and freezing cold, without warm clothes or shoes, and I got sick, I was taken to a hospital, where I was until the Russian Army liberated us. But, on 28 January 1945, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a group of SS officers came, and kicked all the patients to the street, there were approximately 1500 of us, all re-

ligions and nationalities. We were ordered to prepare for march, but, since the Germans were not equipped for march, we understood that they were planning on killing us. We wanted to run, but we were unable to. Luckily, the Russian army occupied Auschwitz on that day, and used the canons to bombard the camp, and tomorrow, on the 29 January the Red Army entered around 9 o'clock in the morning into the camp and liberated us. But the German SS officers took everyone from the camp to camps at Dachau and Mauthausen in Bavaria. Some managed to escape and they returned to Auschwitz, when the Russians already came. From the people that came back we learned that the Germans killed, along the way, those who could not travel, or tried to run. I have nothing more to say". [...].

Hoffman, Adela [Adél]

Ada, April 14, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5051)

[...] Adél Hoffman, 27 years old, born and living in Ada, homemaker, of the religion of Moses, single, states as follows:

"On the 27 April 1944 gendarmes came for me, accompanied by the local Hungarians from the 'Levente', barged into our apartment and, cursing, demanded we surrender all our treasure in money and other valuables, and then they locked us into a room, stripped us naked, searched us like that, checked our hair, and started beating us with gun butts and bats everywhere. They touched us women all over our naked bodies. After that, they escorted all of us Jews under guard, to the local Jewish synagogue. When taken to the synagogue, we were allowed to take our laundry and some clothes. New torture was started in the synagogue by demanding from us all the gold and money they already took from us, threatening to kill us around the synagogue, they put us in line around the synagogue and started beating us. We were closed in the synagogue for 2 days. During that time, we were under strict guard and attention, we couldn't leave the synagogue, we were eating the food we took with us, and regarding water, we were tortured by the Levente members that gave us a drop once in a while. After 2 days they put us in livestock wagons, together, men, women, children and old people, and, with 70 persons in a wagon, they shipped us to Szeged.

They closed and sealed the wagons, and before we were put in them, they robbed us at the station and took the little we had taken with us.

They did not open the wagons until Horgoš station, and when we cried and yelled to open them, and they gave us some water, this lasted for a couple of minutes, and the wagons were sealed again.

In Szeged, they took us from the train into the synagogue where we stayed for approximately 21 days. There were around 500 of us in a small room in the synagogue. We slept on the bare floor. In Szeged we were supported by the local Jewish Municipality and local Jews.

Then they put us in wagons they closed and sealed and took us to Baja. We arrived in Baja during a rainy night, and they took us to a furniture workshop where there were approximately 3000 Jews and we stayed there also. We were in Baja for 10 days and were supported by the local Jewish Municipality during that time.

After 10 days the Hungarian Army surrendered us to the Germans, but, before the surrender, they robbed us again and gave us nothing in the wagons. There were approximately 80-100 persons per wagon, different gender and age. They closed and sealed the wagons. They took us to a place called Auschwitz, into upper Silesia. We were closed during the transport to Wiener Neustadt for 3 days and during that time, they did not open the wagons, or give us food or water. When they opened the wagons, a lot of us already died or went mad, so they took them out of wagons, and the Red Cross fed us there. When we were at Wiener Neustadt, once again, we were closed and sealed in wagons, and they did not open these wagons until Auschwitz, where there was a large concentration camp with approximately five million prisoners of different nations. Along the way, Polish and Czech railway men gave us some water through the bars on the wagon. Once we got to Auschwitz, they kicked us out of the wagons, separated the men and then divided us women into two groups, women and girls capable of work, and old women and children on the other side. While passing alongside our wagons, we saw horrific scenes of mad and dead Jews that died or went mad along the way. Then they took us to a large camp where they stripped us naked, cut our hair completely, bathed us and gave us some old clothes so thin and lousy we could not hide our naked bodies, and they took all of our things. So, we spent this night out in the freezing cold next to the wall of the camp, since all the rooms were full. We spent two and a half months in that camp, during which we were tortured in every possible way, by standing for hours, mostly at night, when it was so cold, a lot of us froze, especially since we were so poorly clothed, for breakfast we got this so-called black coffee that wasn't sweet at all, it was just hot water, for lunch we got some broth with beet and coal. For dinner, we received

20 g of margarine, and 15gr of bread for the whole day. The camp was very strict and severe punishment was received for the smallest mistake, such as beating, kneeling in mud and water for hours, etc. During the time we were at camp there was no doctor there and if someone got sick, they would take that person to the crematorium. Due to bad treatment and difficult living, a lot of us died daily and the crematorium swallowed thousands and thousands of our lives. They selected the healthy and took us to work near Danzig where we worked in a forest, where we also lived. We were digging trenches and bunkers in the forest, performing difficult and dangerous jobs, placing wires in the ground, it was very difficult since we had to carry all of that material on our back. We were also beaten there and if we failed to work for a little while we were tortured for hours by hanging us upside down. The food was a bit better there, there was some potato in the broth, and we got 20 g of bread. Two of my friends were shot there because they tried to escape. We welcomed the late autumn exhausted, naked and so weak we were barely moving, ten of us died per day at that time. When the Russian army came close to that place, one officer came and gathered all that were sick and weak, approximately 300 people, and left them in the camp, and the rest of us retreated with the army. Those that were left in the camp were all shot. We retreated in the freezing cold and along the way, if someone fell behind or stopped for just a moment that person was killed by the guards that were forcing us to walk. We went on for five days and during that time we ate and drank nothing and we reached a place called Kusowo, and we could not walk anymore and an SS officer left us there, he told us he must go since the Russians are close and that we are free to go, many of us ran, and the ones that stayed were surrendered to Gestapo and they took us to Koronowo. As we were travelling, we heard they were taking us to kill us, we decided to escape and took a chance, hid in the bushes and waited for our party to pass. When we heard the Russian cannons and we were waiting for the moment to surrender to them. So, we wandered and stayed in a house left by the Germans, and after three days were captured by the Russians. This was on 28 January 1945. We got clothes and the best food from Russians, and when we felt a bit better, we went home". [...].

Katić-Kaldor, Bela

Novi Sad, August 10, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5002)

[...] Minutes [...] of the hearing of Béla Katić-Káldor, a resident of Novi Sad, 3 Šafarikova St. [...]:

“In 1941, almost immediately after entering, the Hungarian occupation took to forced labor male Jewish population up to 55 years of age, which lasted about 3 months, and what we did was everything of such a nature that it was obvious that the works were completely superfluous, and only served to beat and humiliate us Jewish merchants, doctors, lawyers, clerks. For example, we dug land around the airport for no purpose, and they beat us there and tied us, hands on our backs tied and so hung on a tree for half an hour or more, so people fainted, they poured water on them and hung again. I was hanged, too, and the reason was stopping for a moment during work. I know Lieutenant Navay was one of the worst. The work lasted from 6 am to 7 pm with 1 hour of rest.

During the January 1942 raid, I lived in my parents' house at 3 Luja Bartua St. in the backyard, and by the street lived my parents and sister. A Hungarian officer came with the soldiers and by car they took all three of them to the playground and killed them there.

My acquaintances saw their corpses, but the next day the corpses were thrown into the Danube. That officer took the keys to the apartment with him so I couldn't get in. And they took the key to the gate with them.

Finally, after two days I was encouraged so much that I opened the apartment. I found all things scattered, cabinets open and of course it was robbed. My mother's brilliant jewelry, their rings, gold watches and over 2,000 pengős were missing. My father had gold ducats in quite a number, which were also carried away.

During the raid, I and my three younger brothers survived, who had been arrested before for communist organization in a prison in Vác, but I know that in Novi Sad after arrests they were badly beaten by Hungarian gendarmes for 2 weeks, and my wife's younger brother was arrested with them.

In November 1942 the whole Jewish male population of Vojvodina was mobilized for forced labor for years and they were taken away in a large majority. I worked in Hódmezővásárhely in a group of very many Jews of Vojvodina, and also some of Novi Sad. We slept there in that terribly strong winter that year on the rocky floor without cover,

without straw, there was no heating, we worked all day from dawn to dusk on very difficult tasks. I got pneumonia, bleeding, so at the end of January 1943 I went to hospital and lay for 6 months, after which I spent 3 months in a sanatorium at my own cost. Today I am more than half disabled and unable to work, I am constantly being treated. We worked in rain and in snow, in the winter wind, so most Jews fell seriously ill.

In April 1944 they deported the remaining Jews of Novi Sad and me. About 2,600 people were taken in different directions, Poland, Germany. I went with a group to Austria. We were in Kattau, we worked hard from the early morning until dark and got 18 dkg of bread and 1 kg of uncooked potatoes once a day, which we needed to cook for ourselves, and they gave us nothing for cooking, just sometimes so much margarine to spread on a slice of bread, and nothing to cook. Whoever reported as ill from our group was sent with assembly groups into crematoriums. My condition of course worsened severely. One can imagine how exhausted and starved and sick people have perished. The camp commanders were terribly cruel to us. For the smallest trifle, they would cruelly beat us with a stick and a whip. The worst was Major Stauber of the SS.

When I got home, my apartment was completely robbed and empty. I'm sick and I have nothing and my family is exterminated". [...].

Krishaber, Artur

Kula, August 29, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4948)

[...] "My name is Artúr Krishaber, I was born on November 25, 1892 in Ruma, married, father of one child, of Moses' religion, Yugoslav citizen, Kula resident, trader.

On the day of the entry of the Hungarian Occupying Army into Kula, Hungary gendarmerie arrested me and I was in jail for 14 days. They did not hear me at all. After those 14 days, I was briefly released, so the gendarmerie arrested me again for three days. After that they released me, but after a short time I was arrested again and was taken to Odžaci, where I was in camp for almost three weeks. Here the treatment was violent, so they beat me all the time, I was suspected of assisting the Chetniks when the occupiers entered. First two days here they did not give me food, so after that I was thrown into the basement for five days, where I was severely abused twice. Here, apart from me, of Kula Jews there were cantor Chlomovitch and Béla Binenfeld, but there were many Serbs as well.

After the occupiers entered, they immediately took over my leather shop, so most of my warehouse was taken away, I couldn't do the industry anymore. The value of the goods taken away was, according to the value from 1941, 600,000 dinars.

The commander in Kula was someone named Erdős, a lieutenant colonel from Budapest. I know there was some advisory committee of the Kula citizens with the Hungarian command, but I do not know who members of that committee were. I just know that Piri Katatić was a member of that committee, he was one of the main helpers of the occupiers, their advisor and he finagled my arrest. He was present at all the hearings the occupiers held, and he organized the forced labor of Jews in Kula.

The occupier ordered immediately upon arrival that the Jews must go to forced labor, which lasted approximately three weeks. There were about 16 Jews from here on this forced labor. They even took my father-in-law who was 70 years old and forced him to work. We had to work eight to ten hours a day, we did not get food. All the work that we had to do didn't make any sense, it served to humiliate and mistreat the Jews.

I have knowledge that they have taken away shops from other Jews, from Herliner, from Pollak, from Ceizl. After the occupiers seized the shops, only two Jew shops remained in Kula. However, there were no goods in these either, since the goods had been confiscated earlier by the occupiers, and we could not obtain new goods.

I think on the 20th of April 1944 Hungarian gendarmes came for me in the morning at six o'clock, so they gave me the order to pack things immediately, because I had to go with them. As I did, they took me to the city hall where there were about ten Jews already. Here we waited until twelve o'clock at noon, when a German truck came, and they took us to B. Topola. We were here until April 29. I saw here several times how the Germans beat some Jews for no apparent reason. They took away all our valuables here, and there were cases where other belongings were taken away from the Jews. On April 29, 1944, I was wagoned with a group of 3,000 Jews for Auschwitz. There were 95 people in the wagon. In our wagon only there were two deaths, but there were deaths in other wagons as well. We were sealed, they gave us nothing to eat and no water. After a three day trip we arrived in Auschwitz, where we were met by the SS, who took away everything from us. There was a selection, so they sent to the left those who were older, unable to work and women with children, we no longer saw the group, only heard that people were killed in the crematorium. After the usual treatment, i.e. bathing, disinfection

and taking away suits, they re-wagoned us and took us to Dörnau in Silesia. We worked here for about eleven hours. The food consisted of soup and 100 grams of bread a day. Of the Jews who worked with me here, about 75 percent died, mostly due to accidents, as we worked in a tunnel. I know of two cases when the Germans hanged the Jews for no apparent reason. The name of that commander who ordered the death is known to György Langer from Kula.

I was released on May 4, 1945. Of those ten people from Kula who were taken with me, only I came home alive. I returned home severely ill and weakened. I couldn't find any of my belongings.

I know that Géza Knefeli, Dr. Károly Stiefelmaier, Dr. Károly Schick, who escaped, put themselves in the service of the occupiers and assisted them. Knefeli is allegedly in Austria". [...].

17.12.48			
Name	KRISHABER	Anton	File F 18-11
BD 1892	BP	Ruma	Nat Yug./Jew.
Next of Kin	Union of Jew. Commun. in Yugoslavia		
Source of Information	77, No. 11		
Last kn. Location	Kula / Yug.	ate	1946
CC/Prison	Arr.	lib.	
Transf. on	to		
Died on	in		
Cause of death			
Buried on	in		
Grave	D. C. N. 1.		
Remarks			

Krishaber Artur,¹⁰ ITS reference card, 0.1/ 29065917/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

¹⁰ Misspelled 'Anton'.

Lederer, Edmund

Subotica, September 18, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5109)

[...] Edmund Léderer, a clerk from Subotica, born on March 21, 1893 in Martonoš, lives in Subotica 12 Cara Lazara St., married, has one child, warned to speak the truth, declares:

“In 1944, in the night between April 12 and 13, suddenly appeared in my apartment several undercover cops, gendarmes and German soldiers, and they ordered me to get dressed, to take food with me for 2-3 days, so they took me to the Hungarian royal police house, where some German officers were sitting in the yard recording the data. There were about 160 of us in the yard, if I remember well, all Jews, except Jakša Damjanov, a lawyer from Subotica. In the morning, I and about 40 other comrades were packed in the car and driven to B. Topola. In the camp, when we were supposed to get off, German SS who were guarding there started hitting us to get off faster. I was in Topola for about 2 weeks. There were about 2000 of us housed in multiple buildings. I was in one big room with about 300 comrades, it was so tight that it was almost unbearable, especially because at 6 in the afternoon everyone had to be together in that room, then they pulled down some shutter, so we waited for mornings in terrible heat and dark. We were obliged to work, but this work was not serious at all, and it was made up so that our guards can have some fun with us. The most disgusting were some sergeant guards (szakaszvezető) who gathered us and who were constantly ordering a running step, lying down and getting up other exercises that were very difficult, especially for many older people over 70 who were there with us. I forgot to say that our friend Trafikant was beaten almost to death by one of the policemen while we were still in Subotica. In B. Topola there was also some SS, three of them, who similarly chose victims and beat the daylight out of them. Major Zalasdi was usually present at abuses and he was certainly the spiritual leader of our torment. The food was desperate, but we could still eat. We could get food and a cigarette from the outside. Since I was of course deported to Germany, I have already completely forgotten my experiences in B. Topola. I remember that at the time it was all awful, but what we experienced in Germany cannot be compared to the camp in B. Topola. Of course, our valuables were taken away and I saw our watches with the guards.

I have nothing else to say”. [...].

		T/D	430 002
Name:	L E D E R E R	Edmund	
	Elt.: Adolf & Jenke geb. Lany		
BD:	21.3.93	BP:	Maclonis
		Nat:	Rel. jud.
4.1944	Bačka Topola verhaf. Auschwitz		
5.1945	Wüstegiersdorf. beifr.		
RBA.F.Wg. Koblenz, f. Peinberg.-			za

Lederer Edmund, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 430 002, 6.3.3.2/ 99520766/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Lederer, Pavle

Čonoplja, March 9, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5089)

[...] Pavle Léderer, 48, a trader, a Jew, of Moses' religion, from Čonoplja.

“On May 15, 1944, Hungarian gendarmerie came to my house, and ordered me and my family i.e. wife and children /I had 2 boys of 12 and 15 years/ to get ready for internment right away. They only allowed us to bring some food and laundry, and we had to leave everything else at home. The same day all the Jews from Čonoplja were gathered, 35 in number, and in a car we were escorted to Bácsalmás. I was there with my family for 3 weeks during which time we did different jobs. The treatment was quite rough and on one occasion I was hit so hard by a German soldier that I was bruised and swollen in my face, which can be seen from the attached photo. One day the order came that all Jew males 18-48 years old must be referred to forced labor. As a result, I was separated from my family and worked in Jewish labor battalions all over Hungary. The work was very tiring and the food was bad and we were

getting small meals. We only got 20 dkg bread and we didn't get any meat at all. In the morning we were getting some soup, at noon beans or sauerkraut, and 2 boiled potatoes in the evening. Last time I worked in Baja and there we were freed by the Red Army. I don't know anything about the fate of my family and other Čonoplja Jews, because only the two of us returned home. All my stuff from my house have been taken away by the Hungarians". [...].

16.12.48			
Name	LEDERER	Paul	File E 18-11
BO	1897	BP	Temerin
Next of Kin			
Source of Information	Union of Jew. Commun. in Yugoslavia, P. 71, No. 5		
Last kn. Location	Čonoplja / Yug.	Date	1946
CC/Prison	Arr.	lib.	
Transf. on	to		
Died on	in		
Cause of death			
Buried on	in		
Grave	D. C. No.		
Remarks			

Lederer Paul, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 31333860/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Libling, Aleksandar [Liebling, Sándor]

Senta, September 29, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5140)

[...] Sándor [Aleksandar] Liebling, aged 39, Jew, born in Zenica, father Herman, mother Gizella Schnittke [Snitkih], married, no children, private clerk with apartment in 9 Ide Vujića St., declares:

"Mistreatment of Jews and subjecting them to various humiliating acts in front of the masses of the Hungarian population began immediately after the arrival of the Hungarian occupation troops, all with the intention of furthering anti-Jewish hatred. Jews invited to work at the

time of the Hungarian national manifestations were forced, in some cases, to clean sidewalks and roads lying, using their beards. Hungarian population approvingly followed these practices and gave visible manifestations and approvals, moreover, individuals themselves abused these poor people, spitting on them, hitting them with both hands and feet. This process was approved by both the masses of the people themselves, and the Hungarian so-called intelligent elite.

In those days the treatment of the Hungarian authorities and the population was equal to both Serbs and Jews. Exclamations could often be heard: 'They should all be killed, taken to the Tisa.'

The very entrance of the troops was met with firing of rifles by Hungarian people's guards (Nemzetes), who wanted in this way to present to the incoming Hungarian army, that Serbs and Jews as Chetniks met and fired at the Hungarian army. Because of this, there were mass arrests and killings of Jews and Serbs. The family of Jakab Litvák, a Russian prisoner of World War I, fell victim to Hungarian citizens, which on 18 April 1941 arrested him and his whole family, took them to St. Bečej, and from St. Bečej to Begeč, where his trail disappeared.

On 18 April 1941 army and gendarmerie arrested Serb settlers and Jews. All of those arrested were first taken to the barracks in Senta and then by car to St. Bečej, where we stayed for about 20 days, and here they separated Jews born in the territories of Hungary, Bačka and Banat, while others were escorted to Begeč camp. While we were located in Begeč, there was a committee composed of János Vámos, Dr. Antal Ferenczi and engineer Mátyás Szabó, whose duty was to select the inmates former citizens of Senta or to make a proposal as to whether to let them go, transfer to other camps or across the border into one of the border states.

There were only 10 Senta Jewish families in this camp. Of these, return to Senta was granted to all but me and the family of the Jakab Litvák. I was taken to N. Sad after the arrival of the second commission in early July 1941 where, considering unfinished business at the mill where I worked, I was granted permission to sort things out within 24 hours, but after that I had to go to Banat. In the meantime, I fell ill and with this illness delayed the execution of the order.

The Hungarian administrative authorities, by receiving the city from the military administration, canceled the leased premises to all Jews in the town hall building, while the shops of the major traders were sealed and the goods confiscated. The compensation given to all these people was miserable. In addition to taking away shops, Hungarian authorities determined a contribution of more millions of dinars by order-

ing church municipalities to proclaim an extraordinary contribution to be given to the Hungarian authorities after payment of these sums. Dr György Gusáth, Mayor of Senta, at the time of the occupation, reissued the order that the Jews must pay 10,000 pengős to build the bathroom, noting that the use of it would be reserved for Hungarians only. Dr György Gusáth, as mayor of the city of Senta, is personally responsible for all confiscations from the Jews because he, as the greatest representative of the authorities, commanded the implementation of these measures. Besides, he is responsible for all deportations, forcing individual Jews to work, because by his proposals to the higher authorities he caused the deportation of all Jews. All Hungarian official politics during the entire occupation of Senta was in the spirit of anti-Semitism, which was evident not only towards Jews at various official institutions but in private life, as the Jewish population was hampered by various orders in purchasing foods, and were thus brought to a starvation position. All of these treatments intensified day by day, and ended when Döme Sztójay came to power, who, under the influence of Germans, simply translated all German laws of war and other provisions into Hungarian, and enforced them. Following these orders, Dr. György Gusáth issued an order, dated 25 April 1941, to the Jews of the city of Senta, who, regardless of the obligation to wear any Jewish signs, must not leave their apartments, under the threat of firearms use by police authorities against violators. Starting from April 26, 1941 at 5 o'clock in the morning, the gathering, arresting and looting of Jewish families and their apartments began. As in Senta there were about 400 families, this measure could not be carried out in one day, so the Jewish population, previously denied food supplies, was left for 2-3 days without permission to buy food and drinking water. The arrest process itself was crude and inhumane as the Hungarian authorities, to which the German soldiers were added, by their crude treatment of these poor people, wanted to show how much the Hungarian people liked Germany, so they were racing in this roughness, believing this would particularly distinguish them. In all these cases, as the leader of each group, there was one police officer, police agent, town official, expert on valuables, expert on households. All of them, after expelling family members into the yards of the houses, kept the household head, while looting the house in search of various valuables and money, which they immediately packed into their bags. Duties of these experts: Pál Bartók, József Oláh and János Mucsi, a watchmaker from Senta, were to evaluate these valuables, which they did by declaring items that did not fall under the confiscation order as more valuable, seizing these as well. They allowed every person to take the most needed, or what was

wearing at the moment. It is noted that in these days the Hungarians of Senta favoringly observed and approved of these actions because their innate robbing desire thus gained even greater appetites, which was later fulfilled, as they rushed for these abandoned sealed apartments like hungry beasts.

In this way, about 2400 were deported from Senta to Germany to various camps and very few returned. All of their estates were divided among the former Hungarian officials and the population, while one part placed in the Jewish synagogue, was given back to the Hungarians without waiting for the return of the injured Jews, leaving them naked and barefoot without any help. One of the chief stewards of the Jewish estate was Dr. Mátyás Kocsis, a municipal judge during the occupation, who took the loaded valuables and transferred them to Hungary to his birthplace Halas, where they are located now, in the last days before the entry of the Red Army. In addition to personal property or movable property, land was also confiscated and given to Hungarians for use.

I am free to mention with regret that upon return of the Jewish deportees to their places, they couldn't get personal household things and the rest right away because these things were leased. In addition, it is noted that, to a certain degree, some groups exhibit anti-Jewish sentiment after the house owner's return, as if the Jews, victims of Fascist terror, were guilty of coming back.

All the injured Jews filed official charges against individuals, who particularly stood out in seizure, looting, insulting the Jews, but unfortunately so far, they have not seen any actual result of these lawsuits.

I, personally, as the injured party, filed on June 5, 1945, through the local commission in Senta, claims under no. 1741-1748, also with no results so far. In these claims, I blamed individuals as denunciators because of whom I in 1941 should have lost my head, and even today these harangue against me and thanks to them I couldn't get a job, despite the fact that because of their endorsements at the end of 1941 I was fired from that company where I worked for over 10 years.

Lastly, I am free to mention that the enacted Law on the restitution of property taken away during occupation from persons, including Jews, neglected in some places, or deliberately procrastinated, so these poor Jews can't come to their homes, things, or workshops. In particular, it must be emphasized that Jews returned from deportations find it very displeasing to be housed in some Hungarian houses where they are naturally not gladly received and where anti-Jewish sentiments are displayed, while the houses that are their personal property are occu-

pied by people who have received apartments from the Hungarian fascist authorities, and when the rightful owner returns, they dispute him the right of his ownership, which gives rise to unnecessary dispute, and even mutual insult, as these Hungarians are fascists, residing in these houses as rewards for various crimes committed in the first days of occupation in 1941, and are now boasting". [...].

T/D 570 077

Name: L I E B L I N G Alexander
od. LEVAI Sandor od. BILICKY Janos
Elt.: Hermann & Gisella geb. Schnittlich
BD: 9.9.1906 ZBRica/ Bosnien/Jug. Nat: ier./atls./

15.3.1942- 3.1944 Illegalität in Budapest/ Anf. 4.
44-Mitte 1.1945 Budapest (Beschr.)/ später in einem
Judenhaus untergebracht./16.1.45 Budapest befr./

RBA .f.Wg.Koblenz
f. Dr. Kaiser Israel. za

Liebling Alexander, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 570 077,
6.3.3.2/ 102153736/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Lipković, Eugen

Novi Sad, August 6, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5008)

[...] Approaches Eugen Lipković from Novi Sad, a student at the Academy of Painting. He states the following:

“In April 1944, the Hungarian gendarmes and German SS took all Jews from Sombor to Bačka Topola, where we stayed about 3 weeks, when together with other Jews arriving in the meantime from Vojvodina, as well as from Hungary, about 3-4 thousand of us Jews were taken to Auschwitz.

In Auschwitz they separated old and sick men and women and took

them, we heard that they were taken to the crematorium, and we never saw them again.

We were taken to a labor camp in [Fa]lkenberg, from there to Schönberg in Silesia.

We only stayed in Schönberg for ten days. Here the Germans accommodated us 3,000 people in one huge warehouse. On the muddy ground, earth, we were lying in terrible dirt, we couldn't wash. For almost eight days we had nothing to eat. We were so packed in a small, narrow place, that at night we treaded over each other because there was no way out. It was terribly cold, about 30 degrees. For the first three days, we didn't get anything to eat, on the fourth day we got 250 grams of bread and 30 dl of soup with no fat and no content, like hot water. That was what we were given ten days in a row.

Due to these conditions, completely starved and exhausted, our comrades collapsed and at least a quarter of 3000 people died. The corpses were lying around us and between us as overcrowding made it difficult to bring them out quickly.

We were taken by foot from Schönberg in late February, and we were already skeletons because of hunger and dirt and disease. There were no medicines or opportunities for rest or nurturing, so when we left Schönberg we were already half dead. We had to walk 33 kilometers a day. After this walk, they threw us on a train on the Czech border. That was the end of February.

We traveled about four days and nights. During this time, we got only bread with nothing else, and for the first two days half a kilo, and on the third and fourth days, 250 grams of bread a day. In that transport there were about 50 people in the wagon, so we could never lie down, nor were we allowed to go out for relief. So the smell and dirt piled up. The dead were multiplying in all the wagons, and they did not allow us to throw out the dead, although the wagons were open. And it was snowing constantly from above us. More than a third of us, i.e. 500-600 people of 3,000 people died in this transport on the way to Ebensee in Austria.

Until the liberation we were in Ebensee, from the beginning of March until the liberation in May. All of the transport was placed immediately before the crematorium, where they left us from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., of course without food. Then they started to take us ten by ten for bathing, but until it was our turn, we had to stand motionless, because those who moved were beaten terribly, so a great part of us still had to stand there in the snow and frost the next day by noon, without eating.

A very large number fell dead there.

I had to watch some of my friends standing and dying, and they were immediately thrown into the crematorium. At least a third, so about 50 people died standing there.

After bathing, we got thin striped dresses, and still wet in those thin suits we were driven out to the camp yard, and finally we went to our blocks.

In the last 2 months in that camp, we only received one sixth of bread, so about 160 decagrams a day and once a day empty fat-free soup, with just some potato peel. Because of this, many starved to death.

As a result, out of about 3,000 people, there were barely 500 alive when the Americans came. The survivors of Vojvodina were only 12 out of about seventy who arrived in Ebensee.

My mother, whom I left in Sombor, disappeared, was taken by the Germans. Our dwelling and stuff, it's all gone. I have nothing". [...].

15. 3. 88.

NAME-Nr.:
 135995 Ung. Jude

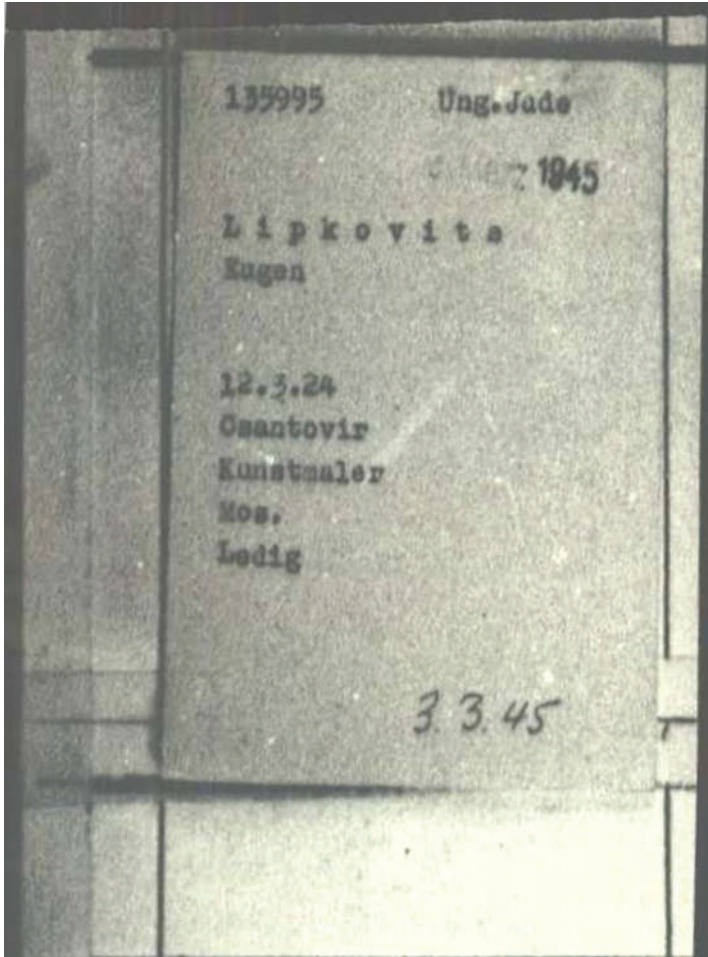
Häftlings-Personal-Karte

<p>KL.: _____</p> <p>Fam.-Name: <u>Lipkovits</u></p> <p>Vorname: <u>Eugen</u></p> <p>Geb. am: <u>12.3.24</u> in: <u>Gaantovir</u></p> <p>Stand: <u>led.</u> Kinder: _____</p> <p>Wohnort: <u>Zombor</u></p> <p>Strasse: <u>Schweidel Jozsefstr., 39</u></p> <p>Religion: <u>mos.</u> Staatsang.: <u>ung.</u></p> <p>Wohnort d. Angehörigen: <u>Vater</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>Andor unb.</u></p> <p>Eingewiesen am: <u>2.5.44</u> Au</p> <p>durch: <u>3.5.44 GRR, 3.3.45 KLH</u></p> <p>in KL.: _____</p> <p>Grund: <u>Ung.-Jude</u></p> <p>Verstrafen: _____</p>	<p>Überstellt</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>am: _____ an KL. _____</p> <p>Entlassung:</p> <p>am: _____ durch KL.: _____</p> <p>mit Verfügung v.: _____</p>	<p>Personen-Beschreibung:</p> <p>Größe: _____ cm</p> <p>Gesicht: _____</p> <p>Gesicht: _____</p> <p>Augen: _____</p> <p>Nase: _____</p> <p>Mund: _____</p> <p>Ohren: _____</p> <p>Zähne: _____</p> <p>Haare: _____</p> <p>Sprache: _____</p> <p>Bes. Kennzeichen:</p> <p>Charakt.-Eigenschaften:</p> <p>Sicherheit b. Einsatz:</p> <p>Körperliche Verfassung:</p>
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Grund:	Strafen im Lager:	Bemerkung:
	Art:	
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

KL/S/c. 44-80000

Prisoner Registration Card Eugen Lipkovits, Mauthausen, 1.1.26.3/ 1592231/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.



Registry office card Eugen Lipkovits, Mauthausen, 1.1.26.3/ 1592233/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.¹¹

¹¹ After newcomers had walked the seven kilometers from the train station to Mauthausen concentration camp, they passed through various offices to be registered. The most important information about the prisoners was recorded not only by the Political Department, the labor assignment office and the sick bay, but also by the registry office, which kept its own card file. See also: <https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/23/>

Manhajm [Mannheim], Martin

Novi Sad, August 11, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5000)

[...] Hearing of Martin Mannheim, an electrician from Novi Sad, 1 Laze Stanojevića St.

“In March 1944 with many other Jews from Novi Sad I was taken by Hungarians to Hungary for forced labor. We worked in many places, and since they have treated us very badly, I escaped in October and then after much pain and hiding I ultimately fell ill and somehow managed to get to a hospital in Budapest. It was a Jewish hospital with about 400 Jewish patients, there were also people from Vojvodina. That Jewish hospital, and two more Jewish hospitals in Budapest, also received Christian patients, but the patients and doctors were mostly Jewish. We from Vojvodina quickly met and of course somehow, we protected each other. It saved my life because on January 12, 1944 Hungarian soldiers and ‘Nyilasok’ came together with the German SS soldiers, both at our hospital and at other Jewish hospitals, and they killed all the Jewish patients, nurses and doctors, even the administrative staff. They came in and in each room, they separated several Christians present, took them to the basement, and started shooting us there immediately. A nurse from Novi Sad, Magda Pálfi, who fortunately had fake Christian papers took me to the basement, and before we even left the room the Hungarian soldiers were already shooting heavily at the others in the room. I cannot say the names of the victims now. Palfi Magda was liberated with me a little later, by the Russian army.

Now I arrived in Novi Sad, my apartment was robbed, I couldn't find anything. My wife and 2 children were deported in April 1944 probably in Auschwitz where there are crematoriums and nothing can be heard about them. My sister, her child and my mother are all victims of the Hungarians and Germans. It looks like they were shot. [...].

In June 1943 I was called by the Hungarians for forced work and they took me to Hódmezővásárhely. From there they took me to Ukraine. There we did land works from the front of the Hungarians. We always worked at nights from eight o'clock in the evening till noon, till 6 o'clock in the morning, work was very difficult, it was forbidden to rest during work, the smallest drooping was punished by beating. Once a day we were given one soup and bread, so we were all weakened and suffered a lot? [...].

T/D 606 857

Name: M A N N H E I M Martin-Mordechai
Elt. Michael & Erzsebet Kraus

BD: 3.1.05 **BP:** Mali Idjos **Nat:** isr./jugosl.

1.7.42-30.12.43 ZA.Komp. Nr. 105/6
15.2.44-21.1.45 " Nr. 105/14

L. Adr. Novi Sad, König Peter II.3

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
RSD - STB - RE -

RBA f. Wg. Koblenz für
Dr. J.K. Sella, ITS Arolsen Eb.

Mannheim Martin, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 606 857,
6.3.3.2/ 102935162/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Mencer [Mentzer], Aladar
Novi Sad, September 8, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4894)

[...] Witness Dr. Aladár Mentzer, 57 years old, lawyer in Vršac, married, of Jewish religion is being heard.

"I. Camp in Bačka Topola:

When the Germans entered Hungary, I was convinced that me and my wife were doomed. So it was. The Hungarian police arrested us in Subotica, on May 1, 1944 where we took shelter in front of the occupiers even before war, on March 28, 1941. For our arrest, I accuse:

1) Burghardt from Subotica, 12 Karadžićeva, the Gestapo agent in Subotica and Belgrade, who spotted me on April 30, 1944, when he arrived from Belgrade to Subotica, to his apartment on the second floor, and the next morning the police arrived for us.

We were transferred to the infamous camp in Bačka Topola, where I was imprisoned for eight weeks. It was controlled by the SS of Hungarian nationality, almost worse than the Germans. The worst executioner was:

2) Ignác Messmer from Budapest, because of whom our staying there became a real hell. His atrocities, mental and physical abuse, harassment, repression, and the beatings are indescribable, he harassed us from 5am to 5pm.

There were 150 Jews in our group, whom this executioner plagued with 'Lie down! Up!' for no serious reason. At 5 o'clock in the morning, he forced us into a latrine - an open toilet - in which there was room for only 14 people, and yet he ordered the whole group to relieve in two minutes and then to the washroom for 5 minutes, although there were only 5 washbasins. We had to comply with each order in a running step and that gave him a reason to molest us with 'Lie down! Up!' 50-60 times. There was a hill at the end of the camp, so Messmer ordered us to run five times around the same, which meant 1,500 meters. But, as we could run only the first round, he and another SS beat us on the head, kidneys, back, chest, etc., so we suffered grievous bodily harm and even vomited, so that after every return from such work, doctors would wait for us with medication and dispense the quantities we needed.

The 'work' consisted of dirty work (caving and cleaning the toilets), and even the demolition of the hill so that we had to fill handcart with soil and shovels and empty them 100-120 steps away, so when he didn't like how the handcarts were filled, he beat us as I described above. He then ordered us to leave the shovels, and then squat and fill the carts with our hands, and during this 'work' he continued harassment, abuse and beatings, for squatting, for filling, and of course the punishment 'Lie down! Up!' was never missing. He hit me with his fist over my eyes so strong that he broke my glasses. Then he forced us up to the top of the hill and ordered us to descend five times, then he harassed us with the rifle because no one's descent suited him. In the end, it forced us to work through the biggest downpour for more hours and ordered 'Lie down! Up!' in the mud, so we looked like pigs, when we arrived in our barracks with torn suits. This villain was allegedly found by a physician from Subotica, Dr. Sándor [Aleksandar] Wilhelm, (Fra Ješa trg 4) in Budapest on his return from deportation and handed him over to the police. Dr. Wilhelm should be heard about whether this is true. He will certainly be able to report further on this criminal.

3) A similar criminal was the commander of the camp in Bačka Topola: Rosendahl SS-Oberscharführer, former police chief in Žytomyr, who abused us with his fists and his feet, he did not allow relatives to bring us food and write letters. Who he caught receiving food or writing letters - was punished by imprisonment for three days without even

bread crumbs. This villain forcibly separated me from my wife on May 6, 1944, and since that day, I no longer know anything about my wife.

II. Baden bei Wien:

On July 13, 1944, I was taken from a concentration camp in Strasshof to Baden for forced labor with the city municipality. Our fate in the first weeks of work was bearable because our boss, some

4) Schilk, superintendent of economics (Verwalter des Bauamtes der Stadtgemeind Baden), fell in love with the daughter of a rabbi, and since she did not want to play the role of biblical Esther and did not want to give herself to him, we all had to experience real Nazi revenge. For nine months our lives were a real hell. The Nazi was already cruel on his own, let alone when he wanted revenge. This one beat us, tortured us, even abused women, assigned us the ugliest and utterly unnecessary work, just to torment us. So, for example, we did dirty work for weeks, standing knee deep in faeces, we carried from the basement in the courtyard full buckets of such contents and spread them there on field. We had to clean, wash and dry potatoes that were left behind in shit, so we received food from the rotten part of this potato, in reduced quantity. That villain was also robbing us. From our ration he kept to himself groceries and did not care for our starvation, in recent months he was reducing daily bread from 18 dkg to 14 dkg. He did not allow patients to remain in the bed, but made them work, even though they had a temperature of 39 degrees, claiming that 'with us Germans the fever starts only from at 40 degrees. He did not report us to hospital insurance though it was his duty, and he barely allowed us to get a doctor from a nearby place. For the slightest trifle, he punished us drastically, e.g. he took a raincoat from me because of the petty guilt of a friend of mine, a feeble-minded person, who took a cabbage and carried it home, which our supervisors also did. Furthermore, he took away from us electricity, so we stayed in the dark many times over more days. He refused to give us rations, he extended our working hours, he didn't give us a weekly break so we weren't able to wash or to sew torn suits, shoes, etc. He took away our money, five marks from me, saying that if I need that money to shave with my barber, I should ask him for money on a case by case basis, but he only gave me half a mark, and the second and the third time I asked for it he gave nothing but made fun of me and said 'let your beard grow further'. He never gave our prescribed wages to us and imposed supervisors on us, who he knew would treat us in the cruelest way possible.

5) Superintendent Kreiler was such a criminal, he mentally tortured us, and he did not hesitate to torture us physically. He brought our serv-

ings to our kitchen, which Schilk had already reduced, and from such reduced meals, he continually robbed us of considerable quantities, mostly of meat that was our only protein. He blabbed out on us with our boss Schilk, so we got into the worst trouble. He took my fine leather wallet, and gave me his old one saying that I couldn't have money anyway so I didn't need the wallet. He later replaced this Kreiler:

6) City Councilor Löw, one of the cruelest Nazis in Austria, who whipped me on January 16-17, 1945 during our hearings over my eyes, even today I have marks. Then he took me to a city dungeon and closed in a cell with windows open, without glass, in November at 18 to 20 degrees below zero and kept there for 36 hours, without a crumb of bread. This executioner, during the harshest winter - when he came drunk - woke us up at 11 hours at night, forced us into the yard, where we stood in the knee-high snow until 3 hours after midnight and asked us to find his supposedly lost whip, which he however held in his hand, he threatened us with shooting if we dared to return to barracks for sleeping.

When, on the 1st of April 1945, he escaped from Baden before the Red Army, he stole my new bag, forcing us out of the barracks, so that no one would see it. When I got back to the barracks, I saw the bag contents all over the straw floor.

7) The biggest executioner was our last supervisor Ferdinand Hasenöhr, Baden, Rengase 7, who tortured us for 5 months mentally and physically. There were no days that he did not beat me for no reason. Because, it's not a reason if I didn't keep a shovel and rake in hand at work the way he held it. When a party member visited the workplace, to sadistically enjoy martyrdom of Jews, then of course our supervisor had to boast, so that his visitor could tell his comrades that Jews have a proper supervisor. The first victim was always me, because being a lawyer besides the yellow star was a special crime, since according to Nazi craziness Jewish lawyers are blamed for global economic crisis. This criminal once pushed into a pit 10 m deep when we were working on the edge of the city landfill, but the gracious god was stronger than him, I was not even slightly injured. My inmates pulled me out with a long rake. That executioner didn't even let us go aside for relief, so we had to report to him, to which he asked: 'No. 1 or no. 2?' So, if I said 'no. 2' - he would hatefully say 'shit in your pants, that's not my business!' And when during a dysentery epidemic - from rotten potatoes - I couldn't be right at 12.45 for appeal as I was still in the toilet, he came madly for me, banging his fist on the door and when I got out he grabbed an iron shovel and hit me on the head with all of his strength, so I collapsed and

fainted, so when I couldn't get up, he continued to kick me, hitting me, throwing me into one meter high snow. All this was seen by prisoners of war - the French.

I have presented only large cases here and have not brought up anything about the suffering in Strasshof, where we were tortured by unknown fascists, one of whom broke his two fingers thick stick at my elbow with one stroke. The pains from that day have not stopped till present. My life cannot be so long as to endure all the suffering and abuse that I suffered at the time of my deportation". [...].

		T/D	410 113
Name:	M E N Z E R	Aladar (Gavriel)	Dr.
	Ehefrau:	Renee geb. Kraus	
BD:	16.5.1888	BP: Jam i.rum.Banat	Nat: isr./jug.
3.5.44	verhaftet i. Vrsac KZ. Batschka-Topola, Ung.		
15.6.44	Sammellg. Segedin		
3.7.44	Lg. Strasshof		
18.7.44 - 3.4.45	AL. Baden b. Wien		
<hr/>			
Reg. Bez. A.			
f. 7g.			
Neustadt/Weinstr.			sch

Menzer Aladar, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 410 113, 6.3.3.2/99263825/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Miler, Aleksander [Müller, Sándor]

Subotica, April 13, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5046)

[...] Dr Sándor [Aleksander] Müller, lawyer, 44 years old, of Jewish religion, Jew, residing in Bačka Topola, house no. 669, declares:

“19. In May 1941, during the military administration, the Hungarian occupying authorities forcibly took from the Bačka Topola to a camp in Stari Bečej about 140 Jews, including myself. In the Stari Bečej camp,

we were together with interned Serbs, and at first we did nothing, and later we were brought to work: to clean streets, fairgrounds, and earth-works. Two weeks later, about 120 Jews were released from the Stari Bečej camp, and this since the Jews of Bačka Topola had given a guarantee for payment of 500,000 dinars /:50,000 pengős: /. Later that amount was indeed paid by Bačka Topola Jews to the Savings Bank for Self-help in Bačka Topola, and a booklet about it was handed over to the then Hungarian chief of district in Bačka Topola, Dr. István Katona, about 37-38 years old, originally from Veszprém. The aforementioned chief raised the sum and used it to build the so-called 'green cross' home located in Bačka Topola, next to the fire department. I was in the group of Jews who were not released and there were 20 of us, and on June 19, 1941, the Hungarian authorities transferred us together with the Serbs from the Stari Bečej camp to the Bačka Topola camp, where we were there until August 14, 1941, when I was released with the Jewish group. Camp Commander in Stari Bečej was Perišić, the captain, who I know later Hungarianized his last name, but I do not know which Hungarian last name he took - and his deputy was Gendarmerie Lieutenant Turai from Kiskőrös. I heard that Captain Perišić reactivated and then joined Hungarian intelligence /: kémelhárító:/, and I have also heard that he was an employee of the Hungarian cooperatives 'Hangya'. The Stari Bečej camp was located in the so-called Central school, next to the Serbian church, and all rooms were full of deported Serbs and Jews, and at first the bare floor served us as a bed, and only at the end did we get some straw and no blankets at all. We were getting food only at noon and in the evening, and the same was of no nutritional value, and insufficient in quality, with the note that we could not receive food from our relatives and acquaintances, as camp commander Perišić forbade it. I know that in the Stari Bečej camp both Serbs and Jews were abused, but in what way I do not know, because I was not abused, and with those who were abused I couldn't talk about it, because after the abuse we were placed in separate cells.

The commander of the Bačka Topola camp was reserve captain Farkas, an engineer from Miskolc, then aged 52-53 - his deputy was ensign Đurišić, a native of Budapest, a bank clerk, about 46-47 years old. In Bačka Topola camp we slept on bare concrete at first, later we got some straw and the diet was similar to that of the Stari Bečej camp, but with the difference that the camp commander Farkas allowed food to be sent from our homes, both to Serbs and to Jews. I can't complain to the camp commander himself and his deputy, but in Bačka Topola camp there

was a Hungarian intelligence unit, headed by infantry lieutenant Égető, about 32-33 years old, but I don't know where he came from, who had three or four detectives beside him, of whom I know the names of two: Perlaki and Wolf, and I don't know about any of their origins, and Perlaki was then about 36-38 years old, and Wolf was 32-33 years old. That unit of lieutenant Égető did some investigating, calling at night the only internees in the camp, both Serbs and Jews, for interrogation, and these interrogations were held in separate rooms that were located next to the camp command offices. This unit brutally abused many people from the camp, and today after four years I remember that the following were abused by the unit: Dr. Obrad Subotin, a doctor from Stara Moravica, Imre [Mirko] Schreier, an industrialist from Stara Moravica, Vlada Milošević, a military officer from Bačka Topola and many others, whose names I cannot remember. After the abuse of Dr. Subotin and Schreier and a Jew from Senta Jakab Litvák, I saw them and they were bruised all over the body and swollen to my horror.

Upon the entry of the Germans into Hungary on March 19, 1944, there was a new persecution of the Jews. An old camp in Bačka Topola was emptied and under the leadership of the Hungarian police and gendarmerie, and under the management of the German Gestapo, the Bačka Topola camp was turned into a concentration camp for Jews. On April 16, 1944, all male Jews from Bačka Topola were taken to the Bačka Topola camp, those who were over 16 years old, and on that occasion 13 women were put in the camp - Jewish. Camp Commander on Hungarian part was Hungarian police advisor, who only took care of the exterior police guard of the camp, provided by Hungarian police, and of the nutrition of the camp and the maintenance of order and cleanliness in the camp - and the actual commander of the camp was the German SS troop commander (SS truppenführer) Alfred Rosendahl, who we learned was a police officer somewhere in Prussia. About 4,000 Jews from Bačka and from Hungary were brought to that camp, which were then gradually taken further, thus the most numerous were almost always Jews, 1,600-1,800, male and female, old and young. When we entered the camp, the Hungarian police confiscated all our belongings and left us only a spoon and a plate, and the most basic changing clothes. No one has ever seen anything taken back, and I know positively that the camp command sent the Hungarian National Bank 152,000 pengős in cash, seized on this occasion from Jews, about 1,300 gold wedding rings and 1,800 watches. Treatment in the camp was very harsh, as Hungarian police officers but also Germans, beat and abused people. In the rooms where

we lived, we were crowded so we could barely move, and we were lying on bare concrete. At 5 o'clock in the evening we were all driven away to our premises, and then these would be locked - both by Hungarian and German guards - and were not unlocked until 6am the next morning, so we were forced to relieve ourselves in front of each other in these rooms. Whenever it was raining, a gathering was ordered, and then we were held for two or three hours in line in the yard in the rain. Both Hungarian and German guards, on a daily basis, repeatedly got among the crowds of Jews in the camp and beat them mercilessly with rifle butts, legs and arms. In the neighborhood of the camp was the camp land, and we were ordered and forced to work on the land pulling a harrow, instead of a horse or oxen, under the control of SS men, and if in their opinion the work did not progress quickly, then they beat us mercilessly. For the first eight days, we were only getting food once a day, and at noon there was soup with some potatoes or beans, and 15 dkg of bread for the day, and later, with the efforts of the Hungarian commander Késmárki, we were given food at noon and in the evening, always at half a liter of broth with beans or potatoes and 25 dkg of bread for the day. We were almost hermetically sealed in the camp, neither food nor clothing or shoes and letters could be sent from the outside. By 18 June 1944, the Bačka Topola camp was gradually emptied of Jews, with only 16 Jews left in the camp, including me. The same day the Bačka Topola camp was left by the Hungarian police, and after that the guard duty and command were fulfilled only by the German SS troops, to which 60 German officers i. e. military gendarmes were added. This group of 16 Jews was detained in the Bačka Topola camp until 23 September 1944, and then we were transferred to Kistarcsa, where we stayed for two weeks, and then we were taken to Ráckeresztúr and finally in Ercea, where the Russians liberated us.

Until the occupation of the Bačka area, I was Vice President of the Jewish Church Community in Bačka Topola, and now I am acting president of the same, and as such, it is known to me that there were about 500 Jews in the Bačka Topola before the occupation, of which in the first days of Bačka Topola occupation 7 people were killed, two more later, and 110 persons were deported and taken to the forced labor, and the difference between the number of population of 500 and 419, as deported and killed in total - moved away in the meantime from Bačka Topola. To this day 19 people - Jews returned to Bačka Topola". [...].

6.12.48

Name	(Dr.) Müller, Alexander	File #	18-11
BD	1901	BP	Beograd
Next of Kin			NaYugoslav/Jew
Source of Information	Union of Jew. Comm. in Yugoslavia, P. II, No. 47		
Last kn. Location	1901 Backa-Topola/Yug.	Date	1946
CC/Prison	Arr.	lib.	
Transf. on	10		
Died on	in		
Cause of death			
Buried on	in		
Grave		D. C. No.	
Remarks			

Müller Alexander, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 41536263/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Ofner, Eva

Novi Sad, August 9, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5005)

Minutes of the Hearing of Éva Ofner, resident of Novi Sad, 19 Petar Zrinjski St. [...].

“On January 23, 1942, came to our apartment at 19 Vojvode Bojovića St., two Hungarian gendarmes in the morning and told my father Béla Ofner to get dressed and go with them for document check. When I told them that we had all the papers ready, so they could check them at home, gendarmes said he should go with them, and that he would be back soon. My father got dressed and took his papers, and he also had his gold watch, about 5,000 pengős, a gold chain, a wedding ring and a fur coat, so he went with the gendarmes. When my father left, my grandmother looked through the window and she could see gendarmes gathering men, Serbs and Jews, then later women and children from other houses. About 15 minutes after my father was taken away, we heard gunshots from nearby, from the direction of Kralj Petar I barracks, which is located near our apartment. My father did not return,

and the other day in the morning when I asked around, they told me that Jews and Serbs were gathered from this street in the barracks and killed there. Indeed, when I went to the barracks that day, the gate was open and I saw many corpses in the yard.

On April 26, 1944 they deported us (me, my mom and grandmother) to Auschwitz. First, they took us to Subotica in wagons where we were housed in the mill, where my grandmother died. From Subotica we were taken to Baja, where we stayed for 10 days, there the Jewish community fed us. On May 26, we were wagoned in Baja, where we traveled for 3 days and nights. A total of 55 people was packed into one wagon, so we couldn't lie down. We received neither food nor water, they did not even let us out for relief. On May 29, we arrived in Auschwitz. There we were met by SS men who grouped us in three parts, that is, they separated men from women and then created a special group of elderly and sick and children. That last group was taken away, we no longer saw them, we heard that they were killed by gas and burned in a crematorium.

Name:	O F F N E R	Eva	<i>Chava</i>	T/D	547 160
	verh. KELLER/Elt. Bela & Klara		Lowenberger		
BD:	29.5.24	BP:	Subotica	Nat:	isr.
	4.44	in Nowy Sad	verh. d. Subotica		
	4.44	S. Lg. Baja			
	5.44	Auschwitz	C. Lg. <i>Wuffe. Nr. 17077</i>		
	9.44-8.5.45	Wüstegiersdorf	, befr.		
RBA	f. Wg. Koblenz		<i>Leg. Nr. 147 011</i>		
	f / Feinberg				

Offner Eva, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 547 160, 6.3.3.2/101888586/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

They took our group for bathing and disinfection, so they took away everything we had, valuables, money, etc., even dresses, so we got some

torn dresses after bathing. They completely cut our hair before bathing. That day, i.e. May 29, we didn't get to eat, only the next day in the morning. I was there for 3 months. Food was very poor. The opportunity for sleep was minimal because the place designated for us to sleep in the block was about 11/2 sq. meters, and this was a place for 13 people. The treatment was bad as our immediate superiors abused and beat us.

After 3 months with a group of about 200 people, they took us to Wüstegiersdorf in Silesia. We were here until 9 May, until liberation in 1945 and we worked at Krup's manual grenades factory. We had to work for 12 hours a day. The food here was particularly poor. We got coffee in the morning, beet soup for lunch or 3 potatoes and 150 grams of bread a day, for dinner also beet soup.

I have nothing more to say. I just mention that I have nothing, and the Jewish community supports me”.

Perl, Klara

Novi Sad, August 14, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4988)

[...] Hearing of Klára Perl from Novi Sad, 8 Kralja Petra II St. [...].

“My husband and I lived in Novi Sad, 3 Templom St., until April 1944. Then they deported both me and my husband to Auschwitz in Poland, where we were separated. The train stopped at the Birkenau station, and my husband was taken in the direction of Auschwitz. I was in Birkenau until the end of October 1944. About 3 km away from our barracks there were furnaces that worked day and night, and whenever there was a transport of new detainees, who were dragged in that direction, the high flames always burned all night and all day. We were getting one hundred eighty-five to 300 grams of bread and one soup daily. There were many Jews from Vojvodina and Novi Sad, people were losing weight and weakened. I was taken from Birkenau in October with other Jews to Auschwitz. We were beaten, slapped, hit, often so hard that people were knocked unconscious by the blows. The punishments were so severe for the smallest details so, for example, they ordered that a punished Jew must report for slapping every day and on that occasion the SS commander daily slapped with great force. Of these slaps some Jewish women were deafened. One time they suspected 4 of us of stealing gunpowder at the factory, these 4 Jews were hanged, and on the occasion

of executing the death sentence by hanging we had to stand there and watch. There were constant selections of the weak and sick, and as soon as one was thinner, they took her with a group, joking that they were Muslims, and the groups so taken never returned, and it was known that they were thrown into the crematorium. At the end of January, they evacuated the camp and made still living Jewish women walk in the 30 degree below zero for 80 km for two and a half days. On the way, of course, many of them could not withstand winter and pace, particularly many among men. Whoever would stand or droop, he was immediately shot by escorts, so many corpses were left all over the road. Thus exhausted, we were loaded into open wagons, 60-70 people in one wagon, and we traveled in that terrible winter for two and a half days and nights. Mostly exhausted we arrived in Ravensbrück, where the transport of other Jews arrived, many of whom went mad with suffering. Their group was on the road for 10 days, they arrived from Gleiwitz. From this place after a few days my group was taken to Neustadt-Glewe, near Berlin. We were here about 3 months, until liberation, we were given 15 dkg of bread a day and half a liter of boiled beet in water. Here a large number of Jews from Vojvodina died of complete exhaustion. I notice that most of our ferocious walking companions, who killed the weak and the exhausted, were the Vojvodina SS Volksdeutsche volunteers, who spoke Serbian and Hungarian in addition to German.

Name:	PERL Klara	11.8.50	No: 197031
Nee:	JACOB	Nat:	Jew
B. D.:	1902	X Ref:	
B. P.:	Hungary		
Address:	Bastyahaza, Marnaros, Hungary		
Occupation:	dressmaker		
Last news:	-		
Date:	-		
Enquirer's name:	KRAUS Blanche		
Address:	891 Fox St, Bronx, NY		
Relation:	B		

(Inq. 11.3.47) 10 April 1967
Al H

Perl Klara, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 45830537/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

When I got home, my apartment was devastated and emptied. We had well-furnished 3 rooms and many things, we had expensive rugs and expensive furniture, china and other cutlery and lamps of great value, lots of linen and other laundry. Electric sewing machine, a lot of expensive material for my sewing craft in a minimum value of 5–600,000 dinars. Today I have nothing to start my craft and live again”. [...].

Piliš, Samuel-Elemer

Stari Bečej, May 2, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5027)

[...] Sámuel Elemér Piliš, age 58, religion - nationality: rom. cat. Jew, occupation: priv. clerk, place of residence: St. Bečej.

“On the orders of the German-Hungarian fascist occupying authorities in April 1944, in two lots all Jews from St. Bečej were deported, the first group was taken to the Topola camp in early April, and the second group was taken to Hungary on April 26 or 27, and then to Austria, Germany and other various countries.

On April 26, I was imprisoned by Hungarian gendarmerie with policeman János Surján, a detective called Horváth and another civilian I don't know, as well Károly Kádas, the local watchmaker. When the above came to my house, they behaved roughly, searched things, took away all the valuables I had with me, even the fountain pen. From home, they took me and my daughter to the ‘Central’ hotel building, where Jews were already housed, and they brought other Jews, so 106 of us were there, so that no citizen of Jewish descent remained free as old men and children were brought too, even blind people. Earlier, in early April, about 10 people were taken to the Bačka Topola camp and from there they were taken again, but I do not know what happened to them.

In St. Bečej in the ‘Central’ hotel building we stayed for 2 days under strict guard and they gave us nothing to eat. I remember that one day came to the building Antal Rumpf, an innkeeper, with Gestapo members, and there we were told that the Gestapo reportedly knows that many Jews had hidden valuables and money with them and also at home and we were invited to hand over all the hidden valuables within 15 minutes and tell where we hid them at home or if we handed them over to someone for safekeeping, threatening us that if we did not do so, and later someone was found valuables, money or the like, they will be

shot immediately on the spot. Because of this threat, many of us surrendered the last we had, rings, which were like memories, and everything else that was requested, namely, we handed over those things that were with us.

Name:	P I L I S Samuel Elemer	T/D	430 013
	Elt: Simson & Katalin Goldstein		
BD:	9.9.87	BP:	Csurog/Jug.
		Nat:	Rel. jüd.
	4.44		in Strasshof verhaft.
			Dürnkruz
	- 30.4.45		Strasshof, befr.
	RBA.f.Wg., Kblz,		
	f. Dr.D.Feinberg, RA., Köln-		BG
	(lt.Schr.v.11.5.55)		

Pilis Samuel Elemer, inquiry card from the ITS correspondence file T/D 430 013, 6.3.3.2/ 99520893/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

From St. Bečej we left for Szeged, where we were for about 6 days under difficult circumstances because we did not get anything to eat, apart from what our fellow Jews gave us as help and which the occupiers allowed to be handed over to us. We were taken from Szeged to Baja, where we were accommodated in several places, and with one lot I was housed in one large pig shed and we had nothing to lie on except the sand. Here too the authorities did not provide food except for something we received from Jewish fellow citizens. There were about 10,000 Jews in Baja at that time, mostly from occupied Bačka. On one occasion about 3-4 thousand Jews were taken from Baja, but where they were taken and what happened to them, I could never find out. After 8 days spent in Baja, they loaded up about 6,000 Jews into the wagons and sent us towards Austria and we spent 3 days and 3 nights on the road without food or water, and we could not get out of the wagon, and I know that on that occasion in my and neighboring wagons about 60 people died,

those who were traveling dead with us, and as I recall, in Vienna, these dead were taken out of the wagons, and we, under difficult conditions, continued our journey to Gänserndorf. Here, as I learned, about 100 dead people were taken out of the wagons and here we were called to get out if we would like to and feel capable of working in agriculture. About 3000 of us were left here and later sent to Strasshof, where after a medical examination and disinfection we were sent to various places as agricultural laborers, and now individuals after their liberation return to their homes, so I returned a short time ago too. What happened to the other group of about 3000 people who traveled with us I don't know. I have heard that some of them have been taken to various camps and I believe many of them were killed.

I have nothing else to say". [...].

Polaček, Samojlo [Polacsek, Sámuel]

Novi Sad, August 14, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4983)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of Sámuel [Samojlo] Polacsek, a resident of Novi Sad, 2 Zemljana Čuprija [...].

"I was born on May 22, 1905 in Titel. I was a resident in Mali Idoš. Before April 9, 1942, when the Hungarian occupation army entered, there were about 25 Jews in Mali Idoš. There was a Hungarian notary here, who came from Bonyhád from Hungary, and another notary, who were constantly inviting Jews to the city hall, so they beat us up and abused us all the time there, and also had our windows broken by the then Hungarian fascists. They would call us usually at night, so they kept us in the city hall and beat us. I remember a certain János Trombitás, who also by the order of municipal notary, broke the windows of Jewish apartments. This one is still in Mali Idoš. Besides, I remember some Trebus, a German who was a grain trader and who also participated in violent acts.

Due to the actions of the occupying authorities, living in Mali Idoš it became impossible for the Jews to live, which is why I moved to Novi Sad in April 1942.

On July 1, 1942, I was summoned to the labor service by the Hungarian occupying authority, so I served until December 31, 1942, in Kuposina. There was a commander of the Jewish work group Andor Zsoldos from Szentes. On August 1, 1943 I was again called to work service

in Hódmezővásárhely. I served until November 1, 1943.

On April 17, 1944, I was again called into labor service, so I served in Hungary until November 2, when about 210 Jews were wagoned for Dachau. The trip to Dachau took seven days. During the trip we didn't get to eat. When we arrived in Dachau, where the SS men did selection, the sick and old were taken away. These we didn't see anymore, and we just heard they were burned. With one group of about 1,200 Jews, we were taken to Mühldorf, where we had to do the hardest work, fourteen to sixteen hours a day. Twenty Jews died daily because of weakness, because the food was poor. They abused us here too and many died of abuse. We were here until liberation, on May 2, 1945.

I note that my right leg was broken in Mühldorf as I was thrown from the first floor across the stairs by members of Todt's organization, who were our superiors. I was in the hospital for a long time, so today I'm still incapacitated for work. Before the war I was a salesman at Plevne in Novi Sad. When I came home from deportation, I found nothing of my furniture and stuff, but learned that my belongings were taken by a Hungarian fascist named Elemér Szabó from Újfehértó, and he sent my things to Kiskunhalas. My loss amounts to 200,000 pre-war dinars. My damage as a result of incapacitation is evaluated at least 140,000 dinars.

I have nothing else important to say”.

-Vorname-		-Zeichen-	
Pollacsek Samu			
-Titel-		14. Nov. 1944	
Sch. u.		von	
Jude		Dachau	
124 727		22. 5. 05	
-Verlag-		-ON-	
Schuster		-Jahr-	
-Einstell-Datum-		-Preis-	
		-Buch-Nummer-	

Prisoner Registration Card Samu Pollacsek, Dachau Concentration Camp sub-camp Mühldorf, 1.1.6.2/ 10248692/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Konzentrationslager Dachau Art der Haft: Schl. 1. Inst. Gef.-Nr.: 124727

Name und Vorname: Pollacsek Samu
geb.: 22. V 1905 zu: Titel
Wohnort: Budapest
Beruf: Schlichter Rel.: unverheiratet
Staatsangehörigkeit: Ungarn Stand: unverheiratet
Name der Eltern: Hrau und Pils Rosa Rasse: unverheiratet
Wohnort: Kelemen
Name der Ehefrau: Grabinski Margarete Rasse: jud.
Wohnort: Mishegyes
Kinder: 2 Alleiniger Ernährer der Familie oder der Eltern:
Vorbildung: Volkschule
Militärdienstzeit: _____ von — bis _____
Kriegsdienstzeit: _____ von — bis _____
Größe: 1,68 Nase: normal Haare: dunkel Gestalt: _____
Mund: normal Bart: _____ Gesicht: oval Ohren: normal
Sprache: ungarisch, deutsch, Kroatisch Augen: grün Zähne: schlecht
Ansteckende Krankheit oder Gebrechen: _____
Besondere Kennzeichen: _____
Rentenempfänger: _____
Verhaftet am: _____ wo: _____
1. Mal eingeliefert: 11. I. 1944 2. Mal eingeliefert: _____
Einweisende Dienststelle: _____
Grund: _____
Parteiangehörigkeit: _____ von — bis _____
Welche Funktionen: _____
Mitglied v. Unterorganisationen: _____
Kriminelle Vorstrafen: _____
Politische Vorstrafen: _____

Ich bin darauf hingewiesen worden, dass meine Bestrafung wegen intellektueller Urkundenfälschung erfolgt, wenn sich die obigen Angaben als falsch erweisen sollten.

v. d. u.
Pollacsek Samu
KL 42/344 200.000

Der Lagerkommandant

Verstorben am: _____ wo: _____
Strasse: _____
Entlassen am: _____ nach: _____
Zurückgebracht am: _____
Überführt am: _____ nach: _____

Prisoner registration form Samu Pollacsek, Dachau, 1.1.62/ 10248693/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Polgar, Vilma Marija

Novi Sad, August 23, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4967)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of Vilma Mária Polgár from Novi Sad, 61 Petra Zrinjskog St.. [...].

“I was born in Pančevo, July 13, 1899. The Roman Catholic Faith, Jewish by nationality, Yugoslav citizen, unpunished, entrepreneur.

On June 23, 1944 I was arrested in Budapest by German fascists, so I was in prison of the District Court for the Province of Budapest for three weeks. The Gestapo beat me terribly at the time of my arrest so I had an open wound on my stomach and this was how I sat in jail; they didn't even let me go to the hospital. The food in prison was very poor. On 12 April I was deported to Auschwitz, with a group of 20 people. When we arrived in Auschwitz, there we were met by the SS who separated the men and forced us to the camp on foot. There everything was taken away from us and we had to go to the bathroom and disinfection. One whole day we stood there completely naked, because we did not get other dresses immediately, we just got some torn dresses in the evening, no underwear. We were then directed to a block containing about a thousand Jews, so many that we could not lie down at all. We didn't get food on the day of arriving at Auschwitz, the next day we got some coffee. We had to work at least 14 hours a day and do the hardest work. In the camp we were told that there were only two types of internees, the dead and those who know how to work. There were many deaths in the block, partly from exhaustion and weakness, and partly from the abuse of our superiors. Three to four times a month there was a selection. This was to separate the sick and the weak from us, so they were taken to the gas rooms and killed there, and subsequently burnt in the crematoriums. I note that there was an order not to kill political culprits by gas. However, in one selection I fell into a group that was to be killed by gas. When I complained to the competent doctor named Dr. König that I was a political internee, he replied that he could not do anything because they received an order from Belin that 6,000 Jews should be killed by gas. So, I got into a special block, with only those who were sentenced to death. They stripped us naked, and we got some rags to cover ourselves with. In that block, the so-called death block, there were about 2,000 Jews, there I was through sixteen hours, and I was saved by one German doctor, which I knew well, who pulled me out of that death block. I note that they also took me in trucks with others to the premises

where the Germans killed Jews with gas, and which premises consisted of three parts. In the first ward, the Jews had to undress, then they were transferred to other premises where they were killed by gas, and in the third ward was a crematorium. I was in the first ward, and the German doctor saved me from there. As I was saved this way, I came back to my old block. I got very sick so I was sick until the end, i.e. liberation. I note that the Germans shot one Jew next to me for not shaving a corps, so they told her that she needs to know that hair is German state property, so with that she damaged the German state. In one selection, they separated the seriously ill and exhausted, who were taken to the crematorium, and one group of 120 people, who were not so severely ill, was imprisoned in one block, where they were without food for 24 hours, so one German soldier went to that block a couple of times and started firing, killing one and wounding some. In my opinion, at each selection, Germans killed about ten percent of the Jews collected. On a daily basis the Germans let specially trained dogs on us, without reasons, that bit people's feet, severely wounding them.

I was released on January 26, 1945 by the Russian army.

I came home sick so I'm not completely healthy today.

When I got home, I didn't find any of my things, so I live from the support of good friends.

I have nothing else important to say". [...].

49	Get Edelheid 75261	do.	5.V.15	Holländin	Holland
50	Polgar Vilma-Marie 82595	do.	13.VI.99	Ungarin	Budapest Ungarn
51	Krämer Ida 76656	do.	10.VI.06	Polin	Bruxelles Belgien

Lists of former prisoners of Auschwitz in Block 12, compiled after liberation probably by Soviet Medical Commission about the state of health and illnesses of the prisoners caused by imprisonment, 1.1.2.1/ 534223/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Polgar Vilma-Marie is number 50 in the list.

Rajcer [Reitzer], Magda

Novi Sad, September 28, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4901)

“[...] My name is Magda Reitzer, born in Novi Sad, on April 23, 1927 by father Vilmos [Vilim] and mother Aranka Pressburger, a housewife, of Moses' religion, Yugoslav citizen, unmarried, unpunished, I live in 56 Petra Zrinjskog St.

Before the occupation, my father co-owned the 'Reitzer & Krishaber' store in Novi Sad, engaged in the sale of leather products. After the arrival of the Hungarian occupying army, this company really couldn't continue to work because all the leather supplies were banned, since under Hungarian-fascist laws Jews couldn't deal with the leather trade. So I remember that one part of the banned leather was taken by 'Labor' cooperative, but I have no knowledge of whether these goods have been paid for. This 'Reitzer & Krishaber' store was at the corner of Poštanska and Kralja Petra II streets and later became the property of one of our former employees, Gyula Berzsenyi. I believe that pressure was exerted when transferring the company or shop of Berzsenyi, to my father, or to his companion Krishaber. I note that the company 'Reitzer & Krishaber' after that formally continued to work in the former warehouse of the company, located in the courtyard of the house at 25 Kralja Petra St. But this work was only formal, as the company couldn't deal with leather trade anyway. I think the firm finally stopped operating around January 1944.

On the last day of the raid, January 25, 1942, about two in the afternoon, a gendarmerie came for us, so they took us to the Štrand by car, but we stayed there for a short time, and then they took us to Sokolski dom, where we were until 10 o'clock in the evening. On this occasion I saw Viktor Gaus, who was interrogating Jews and others who were brought there. Besides, I saw one detective. When we got home, we found that a little Verheim cash register with all our values was gone, so our maid gave us an explanation that some soldiers had returned after our departure and had taken all valuables from the cash register.

I note that my brother Imre [Mirko] Reitzer was arrested after the raid on suspicion of aiding the Communists in Subotica, he was in prison for one year.

On March 19, 1944, when the Germans arrived, my father was arrested and was taken to the 'Sloboda' Hotel, where he was for almost three weeks. He was then released for four days and then arrested again

and interned in B. Topola. According to the story of my father, he and all the Jews who were arrested there were beaten and abused by the Germans, mostly German Kulturbundists here. What's more, I heard my father saying how the Germans killed someone.

On July 17, 1944 I was deported with a group of Subotica Jews to Auschwitz. They loaded us into a closed wagon for a total of five days with a group of 70 people in one wagon. We didn't get any food during that time and they gave us no water. When we arrived in Auschwitz there we were met by the SS who did the first selection, so they separated the elderly, sick and women with children. We never saw that group again, only heard that they were killed by gas and burned in the crematorium. They took away all of our belongings, even the dresses, so they gave us some old, torn. The treatment here was as others who returned from Auschwitz stated.

I was liberated on May 8, 1945 by the Red Army.

I lost my father and my mother died here, during the occupation.

I have nothing else important to say". [...].

Redni broj	Prezime	Ime	Datum rođenja	Mesto rođenja	Opis zanimanja	Tačna adresa
403	Poper	Martin	9.10.1918	Suma	cinovnik	Kosovska 18
404	Rac	Magda	15.6.1913	Novisad	domaćica	Zeljeznicka 24
405	Rajhenberg	Pavle	23.11.1901	Novisad	tipograf	Kr. Petra 11.40
406	Rajh	Eva	4.10.1914	Lipa	domaćica	Ustavka 10
407	Rajh	Desider	16.3.1924	Novisad	subotčnicar	Trg. C rice Milice 1
408	Rajter	Karlo	1.2.1891	Buzki Krestur	trg. putnik	
409	Rajcer	Magda	23.4.1927	Novisad		P. Zrinjskog 66
410	Rajn	Robert	1.6.1928	Ada	učenik	Ustavka 2

List of the Jewish Community in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 3.1.1.3/ 78773470/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Rajcer Magda is number 409 in the list.

Reiter, Aga [Ágnes]

Novi Sad, August 10, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5001)

"[...] My name is Ágnes [Aga] Reiter from Novi Sad, 20 years old, 15 Dunavska St., I declare:

I lived in my parents' house, 20 Petra Zrinjskog St., when the Hungarians entered Novi Sad, and during the raid the Hungarians took my parents and me also on the Danube for shooting, and also my niece

and her husband, named Freud Maksim, and spouse. Three gendarmes came and forced us into the car, they took the keys to the apartment. When they took us out to the Danube, we saw a terrible scene. There was a pit dug on the Danube, a plank was over the pit, and they forced people in small groups at the pit and there shot them and threw them into the pit. People were standing there waiting in line and pushing to get their turn as soon as possible, the children were crying, 'when is our turn, we can't stand the cold,' etc. People asked for it to end as quickly as possible because the cold was unbearable. Namely, we had to undress, throw away coats and everything, many were bare-skinned and so we stood there terribly suffering from cold. Some defended themselves desperately, and were shot. Many hundreds died so until an order came and then they stopped, took us to the Dom Sokola and then home later. My niece and her husband were killed before our eyes.

In April 1944, my parents and I were deported and in Subotica I was separated from my parents and taken to Auschwitz. When we arrived, they immediately separated 2,380 people from 3,000 of us, and they took them to the crematorium, saying that they were going to a 'bakery'. 20 of us were accommodated in the neighboring barracks and we watched the crematorium smoke and the flames rose red. It smelled a lot like bones, and we saw as people walked in towards the entrance, disappeared there, they just walked in the 'bakery' where they would take a bath. Children separated from their parents, desperately asked what about parents, husbands about wives, and no one left the crematorium anymore.

I was in that barrack with my friends from Vojvodina for seven months, transports came day and night, entered the crematorium, nobody came out alive. There was so much transportation lately, that there wasn't enough room for everyone, even though there were seven furnaces working day and night. People who knew what was waiting for them started to fight, they let 100-200 dogs on them, and these almost ate them alive. While in the beginning, burning lasted for a long time, now due to heavy traffic, they used a new gas, so each group was done in 2 minutes.

On the first day they cut my hair completely, because I did not want to give a German guard my costume, the last piece of clothing I had on myself.

They took us from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen as the Russians were getting close. Before leaving there were several selections with us. SS doctors always chose one part, which is sent to the crematorium. One

day, one the doctor chose thin ones, the other day another doctor chose fat ones. And when the selection came in, the people shouted, were fleeing everywhere, and that was just the cause of sending them all in crematorium. There were two doctors in particular, Dr. König and Dr. Mengele, who gladly chose the masses for ignition.

They were constantly taking blood from us for transfusions, and they were giving twins poison injection therapy. Of course, they died right away. Women were given injections so that they did not get periods anymore. When they assembled a group of women, they operated on their wombs to rotate them so that they cannot have children. These women went crazy in part and from the terrible pain and suffering they became mental patients with terrible pain, they were crying, and there was neither a cure nor was it allowed to help anyone. If someone were to help the sick woman, he or she would immediately be taken to the crematorium. It was forbidden to wear a bandage, for whoever wore it was found incapacitated, and was taken to the crematorium.

Some people have lost the ability to speak from hunger and suffering. At work, they beat terribly, if only someone stopped for five minutes, he would not receive food, and had to kneel all day, or was assigned to a company where the work was even harder, all day without food, from dawn to night time in winter, without even a drop of water, they had to work continuously. So, these people always died within a week.

When the Russians approached, they took us to Bergen-Belsen for evacuation. In that camp, where there were many thousands of us Jewish women, food was so poor that after a few days people simply fell ill and died, which was already an everyday occurrence. From hunger and anguish several of us went mad every day.

One day, news came to that camp, that in a neighboring camp behind the wire, came a group from Poland and that there were Novi Sad residents. To my desperate cries, finally my dad answered. He was quite old, even though he was only 53 years old. He lost his teeth. And when he saw me, he cried, and I passed him through the wires three fingers of my hand, he kissed, and when the guards noticed it, they took me for punishment at Stralager Aschersleben near Hanover, into one female stralager. The situation here was terrible. We got almost nothing to eat there, only 10 dkg of bread and a half dkg of margarine and a little lean soup once a day. We started jumping into the basement of hunger, where the potatoes were, to get some food. When the guards noticed it, they shot at us, and there were always 10-12 dead, and hunger still forced us to risk our lives, because otherwise everyone would have starved to death, as many did.

They started fighting the Allies at the end of the spring, and then they took us. We walked 40 km a day, along the way they killed many of us, while I finally escaped as I realized that I was going to die anyway, as most died or were killed.

So, I saved myself and got into the hands of the Americans.

I have arrived home. I don't have any relatives or family members. Our furniture is not here either. It's all blown up and I don't know how I will support myself. My father is very sick and weak" [...].

Rothbart, Emil

Novi Sad, August 10, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4995)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of Emil Rothbart from Novi Sad, 40 Kralja Petra II St. [...].

"At the beginning of April 1941, I came from Belgrade, so I wanted to go home to Novi Sad. The Germans were already in Indija. I was in an inn there. That's where one German in a civilian suit called Kóser came, who had previously been stationed at Novi Sad in the Vojvodina foundry, and who was otherwise a resident of Indija, accompanied by German soldiers, so he legitimized all persons, looking for weapons. I had a hard time saving myself, so I managed to get home. Immediately upon my arrival, I was arrested in Novi Sad by the Hungarian counter-espionage service. My hearing was done by Désaknai, who beat me terribly. I was imprisoned for about 3 weeks.

Later I was called to forced labor in the first group, there I was for 6 weeks. Our commander was Lieutenant Navai, who was terribly abusive to the Jews; every two hours several Jews were hanged every day. While some were hanged, others had to watch. When one of us fainted on that occasion, Navai issued an order to throw him into the Danube to come around. People were hanged every 2 hours, and when they were taken off, in general they couldn't use their hands for a long time, so they had to go get medical treatment.

We had to work 14 hours a day, sometimes more, and when we finished the job, we still had to do gymnastic exercises. There were cases when we had to work from 4 in the morning until 12 at night.

I had an information office in Novi Sad, so immediately after the arrival of the Hungarian occupying authority I received an order to close the store and all my inventory was taken away by the Hungarian authorities without compensation.

On 19 March 1944 I was arrested by the Kulturbundists and ‘Nyilas-ok’, accompanied by German soldiers, and escorted to ‘Sloboda’ where there were about 100 Jews. On the 22nd of the same month, the German soldiers terribly beat me. Among those who arrested me was the ex-doorman at the ‘Park Hotel’. The mistreatment resulted in the death of a Jew Leó Stein, an accountant. On the 20th of the same month they brought furrier Roth into ‘Sloboda’ who was terribly beaten up at the report of a certain Weinsauer, a Novi Sad-based watchmaker, who was a Kulturbundist. Roth was beaten and abused for 4 days, so he couldn’t endure more, and he tried to commit suicide by cutting his veins, which failed, however. He was later taken to B. Topola. After a few days they let us go.

I was deported at the end of April 1944. They took us first to Subotica. We lived in a mill here. One day, Hungarian detectives showed up looking for our valuables, and they asked us where we hid them. They beat some people on this occasion. I have knowledge that detectives took Dr. Lustig and Gyula [Julije] Frank, and Dávid Pessing from the camp in Subotica back to Novi Sad, to tell them where they hid their valuables. From here we went to Baja. I was transported from Baja on May 28 with one transport to Austria. The trip took 4 days. During this time, they did not open the wagons, they did not provide us with food or water, and we also had to relieve ourselves in the wagon. There were 75 of us in the wagon. So, we arrived in Gänserndorf. Five people died on the road, and in Gänserndorf we unloaded another 60 dead from the wagons. The number of those who went mad along the way was about 200. I stayed in Gänserndorf, so I did farm work there. I was there until liberation.

I have nothing else important to say”.

421	✓ Rot	Hugo	10.5.1928 Rama	ucenik	L. Berta 36
422	✓ Rothbart	Jelna	18.11.1911 Dunafeldvar	domsica	Kr. Petra II.40
423	✓ Rothbart	Emil	21.12.1904 Donja Sraja	cinovnik	Kr. Petra II.40
424	✓ Rosenfeld	Vojislav	4.1.1899 Subotica	cinanik	Gajeva 7

List of the Jewish Community in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 3.1.1.3/ 78773470/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Rothbart Emil is number 423 in the list.

Santo, Nikola [Szántó, Miklós]

Sombor, February 27, 1945.

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5077)

[...] Dr Miklós [Nikola] Szántó from Sombor, journalist, 61 yrs. old, Jew, 2 Belog goluba St..

“On April 5, 1944, 2 Hungarian police officers, 2 German Gestapos, András [Andrija] Weiler, a Sombor butcher, who was in the SS army came to my house and they took me to Sombor High School. There I found about 80 Jews there as well as some Serbs, of whom I knew only two, Dr. Pajo Protić and Dr. Ilija Popadić. The next day us Jews, 84 in number, as well as the aforementioned Serbian intellectuals, were taken by the Germans in a truck to a camp in Bačka Topola. In that camp there were only about 1,400 Jews and we stayed there for about a month. During this time the Germans and Hungarians robbed us and took away all our belongings. They made us do the dirtiest and the hardest jobs. Instead of livestock, we had to harness and pull the harrows and do similar jobs. The food was miserable, and they did not allow us to receive packages from home. Likewise, we were physically abused, and the Hungarian officers, one of whom bore the number 9911 and a German Gestapo named Szilágyi, who is a native of Bátaszék, Hungary, stood out in this.

We spent a month in this camp and after that we were all sent to a camp in Szeged. There, the treatment was slightly better, but the living conditions were unimaginable, because we were housed in the pig barns of the ‘Pick’ salami factory. We stayed in this camp for 2 weeks and then we were transferred to a camp in Baja, where we stayed for a month. This camp was relatively tolerable, because the Baja Jews were allowed to provide us with food. One day a German major arrived at this camp, who asked if there was anyone among us who had German decorations. Since I had a World War I gold medal and German Iron Cross, I reported with some others and on that basis, together with my wife, I was released from the camp and Budapest was determined as our place of residence. After the 10-month stay in Budapest, I was once arrested on the street by Hungarian ‘Nyilasok’ and with a group of Jews, which numbered about 3000 people, I was taken to a camp, which was located in Hédészal, on the border of Hungary and Austria. I fled that camp back to Budapest and hid there until the Red Army entered Pest. For all that time my wife lived in Pest under a false name and worked as a maid with some Hungarians. I also note that my son László [Vladislav] was taken by the Hungarians back in 1942 and was sent to the Bor mine to work. Since March 1944 the further fate of my son is not known to me.

I also have to note that during the illegal stay in Budapest there I saw war criminals Dr. Andor [Anton] Reók, former mayor of the city of Subotica, as well as Antal Mészáros, official of the Hungarian 'Kémelhárítás' from Sombor. I know Dr. Andor Reók already lived in Budapest after the Red Army entered, in the basement of house 34, in Andrási Street, while Antal Mészáros and Sándor [Aleksandar] Toma were living according to my knowledge in the vicinity of Károly körút". [...].

Sombor, June 8, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 1810)

[...] "As I stated in my hearing [...], I was on April 5, 1944 arrested by a German Gestapo and András [Andrija] Weiler, a butcher from Sombor, who was in the SS troops, and the next day with a group of about 84 Sombor Jews escorted to the Bačka Topola camp. There were only about 1,400 Jews in that camp and there we stayed for about a month. We had to do the hardest and dirtiest jobs. We were treated worse than cattle. In all possible ways, we were harassed by the camp staff. More than once, we were physically abused. One Hungarian police officer, in particular, stood out in this respect, whose name I don't know, and which bore the mark no. 9911, as well as two German Gestapo officers. One was named Szilágyi and is a native of Bátaszék (Hungary) and the other was called Mesner, from Budapest, 54 Rakóczi Street. It has repeatedly happened that individual Jews, in groups of 7-8 people, were harnessed into the harrows, which we had to pull. This was a terrible torture, especially when on the harrow there was Gestapo Mesner or a guard with the above-mentioned number, and they used horse's claw to beat us and make us pull the harrow faster. When some of the harnessed Jews fainted from excessive effort, they were terribly physically abused by the aforementioned officers. This type of torture lasted 4 hours a day for each group of harnessed Jews, when they were replaced by other Jews, who did the work the same way. During my stay in the camp, I have never seen or heard that some internees had to pull plows, or plow the ground. I only know that about harrowing. From the Jews I know this harrowing was performed by Dr. Béla Lamper from Novi Sad, me, László [Vladislav] Nagy, pharmacist, Béla Kraus, pharmacist, Dr. Henrik [Hinko] Oblatt, lawyer and Nándor Schlumberger, all from Sombor. The latter two are not located in Sombor and I do not know their whereabouts. I heard that Dr. Oblatt had died. As far as I know, from the Serbs in this camp, there were only two of them at the time of my stay,

Dr. Paja Protić, lawyer and Dr. Ilija Popadić, a physician from Sombor. I have never seen or heard that they had to pull the harrow because it was solely a job for the Jews. I note that it was the Jewish intellectuals who found it hardest to do this work. I don't know if anyone has photographed groups of Jews who pulled the harrow, so I have nothing to say about obtaining photos". [...].

Date	13.7.50/FH		
Name	Dr. S Z A N T O , Nikola		File F-18-11
BD	1884	BP	Subotica Nat Jewish
Next of Kin			
Source of Information	Unknown /AJDC Paris		
Last kn. Location			Date
CC/Prison	Arr.	lib.	
Transf. on	in		
Died on	in		
Cause of death			
Buried on	in		
Grave			D. C. No.
Remarks	returned to Sombor in 1945/46 residence : Belog Goluba 2		

Szanto Nikola, ITS reference card, 0.1/ 35479038/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Satler, Oto [Sattler, Otto]

Novi Sad, September 27, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4908)

[...] Hearing Otto Sattler, 20 years old, Jew from Novi Sad, 10 Petra Zrinjskog St.

"In 1941 in the fall I was a 6th grade student of Grammar School in Novi Sad. In November of the same year, since I was a member of SKOJ, where I worked in an educational group, a four-man team of Hungarian agents came from counter-espionage and they took me to the Army. There were about 20 Jewish youths arrested besides me. As soon as we got up in the common room the first morning, gendarmes beat us with butts and batons for no reason. We had to sit all day on the floor facing

the wall, and we were not allowed to talk, who even slightly moved was beaten. I was heard three times, each time detectives tied me up, beat me with batons on my soles, all over my body, horribly, for hours, about an hour and a half. My whole body was swollen from terrible blows because they wanted me to say to them more than I knew. These other comrades were also terribly tortured, several comrades died of torture, such as Imre László, dentist. That took three weeks. The main beasts, who tortured us, and sometimes killed, were: Major Kun, a gendarmier officer from Kiskunhalas, where he has a house and a vineyard, as I found out. For example, he terribly beat and tortured me and my friends over genitals. One of my comrades, from Novi Sad, whose name I don't remember, was so tortured that in Szeged later he had to have his genitals removed by surgery and he was physically completely run-down.

5

1142 ✓

(1) REGISTRATION NO. 200159200

A.E.F. D.P. REGISTRATION RECORD

Original Duplicate

M. Single Married
 F. Widowed Divorced

(2) Family Name SATTLER. otto. Other Given Names _____ (3) Sex _____ (4) Marital Status _____ (5) Claimed Nationality yougoslave

(6) Birthdate 13-5-1925 Birthplace Novi Sad. Province yougoslavie Country juif (7) Religion (Optional) _____ (8) Number of Accompanying Family Members: _____

(9) Number of Dependents: _____ (10) Full Name of Father Eugène (11) Full Maiden Name of Mother Cohn Charlotte

(12) DESIRED DESTINATION yougoslavie mais d'abord en suisse. (13) LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCE JANUARY 1, 1938. Novi - Sad yougoslavie

City or Village _____ Province _____ Country _____ City or Village _____ Province _____ Country _____

(14) Usual Trade, Occupation or Profession et serbe - français - hongrois - anglais - allemand (15) Performed in What Kind of Establishment _____ (16) Other Trades or Occupations _____

(17) Languages Spoken in Order of Fluency _____ (18) Do You Claim to be a Prisoner of War? Yes No (19) Amount and Kind of Currency in your Possession _____

(20) Signature of Registrant: X Otto Sattler (21) Signature of Registrar: J. Dehaute Date: 23.6.1945 Assembly Center No. LORECH

(22) Destination or Reception Center: _____ (23) Code for Issue

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(24) REMARKS (48) arrêté comme juif le 19 mars 1944. a été typé à Belson - Prix arrêté le 19 mars 1944. mise et leur arrêté plus tard.

DR-2
10-1031-1

Registration of Otto Sattler as displaced person in the US zone, DP 2 Card Otto Sattler, 3.1.1.1/ 68964293/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.¹²

¹² A.E.F. D.P. Registration Record (Form DP-2) card (i.e. standardized Allied Expeditionary Force, i.e. postwar military occupation authority): two-sided registration form card for displaced persons.

The Allies had clearly delineated tasks when dealing with liberated forced laborers and concentration camp prisoners: they had to register them, distribute food and clothing, provide medical aid and clarify their fate. To organize all of this, the Allies developed a system in 1944 involving three cards: the DP 1, DP 2 and DP 3 card. These cards

One of the beasts was Eugen /Jenő/ Kolter who was a monster for all of us. He was the director of the 'Palas' Cinema at the same time.

In December of the same year, they took us to Szeged because the Novi Sad prison was full. But before our departure, they hanged Zoltán Seemann and Jovan Brkić, students.

We were in Szeged for seven months, and were tried before the military court. We were 27 accused. In more than an hour the whole hearing was over, we were asked one or two questions, after that they heard police advisor Márton Désaknai, who testified that no one was beaten in N. Sad. I got one year of probation and my friend Mátyás [Matija] Winter six months, and other comrades were given two to ten years' imprisonment.

In 1944, I was deported after I was imprisoned in 'Sloboda' and a camp in B. Topola. At Hotel Sloboda SS men terribly beaten all, the Germans killed one too, Leó Stein. I was deported to the Wüstegiersdorf Oberschlesien work camp. There was systematic torture there. They beat us terribly, with very poor food we had to do very heavy physical work from dawn to dark, with almost no shoes and in torn suits we worked in the rain and it was impossible to sleep, so many were dying of exhaustion.

My parents, Jenő [Eugen] and Sarlota Sattler, were killed with gas in Auschwitz, and my sister died there because of a lack of food and a warm suit. Her name was Valéria. Our apartment was emptied by the occupier, and the money and valuables we had were taken away from us during arrest". [...]

were used to record information about all DPs when they were first registered by a British or US authority. Registration could be carried out in a camp in the British or US zone in western Germany, or in one of the territories previously occupied by the Nazis, i.e., France, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg or the Netherlands. The card with the most information was the DP 2 card, officially known as the registration record. Two DP 2 cards were always issued for each person: one original and one duplicate. Depending on where the DP 2 cards wound up, they would be used by different offices. One card was kept by the DP and used by UNRRA employees in all of the DP's subsequent camps. From 1947, the number of newly issued DP 2 cards declined, and the employees of UNRRA's successor organization – the IRO – would usually only add to the cards that already existed. For this reason, DP 2 cards can bear the handwriting of many people from the various places the DPs resided before returning home or emigrating. The second DP 2 card was filled out as a duplicate for the Central Tracing Bureau (CTB) and its zonal tracing offices. Tracing inquiries from all over the world were sent to the CTB in Arolsen in northern Hessen, which developed into the International Tracing Service (ITS) in 1948. The employees here used the DP 2 cards to determine who had survived the war and where they were currently located. See also: <https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/162/>

Sesler, Hinko [Sessler, Henrik]

Novi Sad, August 13, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4986)

Record [...] of the hearing of Henrik [Hinko] Sessler, a resident of Novi Sad, 19 Vojvođanska St. [...].

“On August 1, 1943, I was sent to forced labor by the occupying authorities in Szeged. There were around 30 Vojvodina Jews here, because most were invited to other places. We worked for three months here. The treatment, especially at first, was rigorous. We worked about ten to twelve hours a day. The food was poor.

On the morning of March 20, 1944, a Kulturbundist came to me in the morning, whom I did not know before, and an SS man, so they took me to the premises of ‘Sloboda’. Initially, about 300 Jews were arrested there. We were terribly beaten on the first day. One Jew died of abuse. I remember them bringing one day in ‘Sloboda’ Roth furrier, whom they terribly abused for four days, so he tried to commit suicide as a result, however he failed. I was here for ten days. Among those who are involved in the arrest of the Jews, and who were connected with the SS were Dr. Sebastian Nemesheimer from Novi Sad, Lorenz [Lenci] Spieler, the owner of a cafe, someone called Schwab, who had a knife shop in Novi Sad.

On May 15, 1944, I was again called for forced labor by the Hungarian occupying authorities. I served in Hódmezővásárhely, then in Szentendre. On 27 November 1944 they wagoned us for Germany, with a group of about 3,000 Jews we were taken to Bruck in Austria. We had to work here about fourteen hours a day. I was here until March 1, 1945, when we were taken to Mauthausen. I note that in Bruck, about 20 percent of our group died, due to weakness and poor nutrition. The journey to Mauthausen took six days. We received no food during this time. They were beating us here all the time. There were many deaths here due to weakness. At that time there were about 9,000 Jews in Mauthausen, so about 300 died daily. We were here for about two weeks, so from there we were taken to Gunskirchen on foot, which took three days. Who could not walk was instantly killed by the SS. Thus, about 1,500 Jews were killed on the way by the Germans. We lived in some dirty barracks in Gunskirchen, there were so many of us that we could not lie down at all, but just sit. There was no food at all. We got about a hundred grams of bread a day, some black coffee and beet soup. There were a lot of deaths here from typhus and weakness. About 30% of the Jews were hurt. We were here until May 5, 1945, when the Americans freed us.

I had a technical shop in Novi Sad in 16 Vojvođanska St. On 20-25 March 1944, the SS and Kulturbundists took a radio, a typewriter, a desk and five Persian rugs from my shop and apartment. In early June the Hungarian occupying authority appointed a custodian to my shop named Kiss who owned the Klisa mill. This one took various technical goods from my shop. In addition, at the beginning of October 1944, the Germans took leather belts, hemp belts and mill silk from the shop. My damage totals 130,000 dinars (in value from 1941).

I have nothing else important to say”.

Sidon, Karlo [Károly]

Saturday, February 28, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5033)

[...] Károly [Karlo] Sidon, 53 years old, merchant, Jewish, of Jewish nationality, from Subotica /4 Pašićeva St./ declares:

“On April 14, 1944, I was with about 160 other Subotica Jews taken by Hungarian occupying authorities to a camp in Topola. There we were met by German SS, and on the side of the Hungarians, there was a Commander-in-Chief Gendarmerie Lieutenant-Colonel ZALASDI.

The camp had about 1500-1800 people permanently. They were all mainly Jews and Slavs from Yugoslavia, that is, from southern Hungary.

Already upon our arrival at the camp, the SS began to beat us with butts and kick us for no reason. They swore at us, scolded us, and promised to shoot us all.

All the torture and abuse were done at the behest of the commander of the camp, an SS officer named ALFRED ROSENDAHL from Düsseldorf.

His main assistant was an SS man, originally Hungarian from Sopron, named SZILASI.

Both of them beat and tortured people in the most horrific ways.

We did the toughest jobs, without exception, everyone. It didn't matter if anyone was old or young, healthy or sick, male or female, he was forced to do the hardest work, and if he was not able to perform this due to his health, he was immediately most severely beaten and abused.

They gave us almost no food: we ate soup twice a day and we got only 25 dkg of bread.

In fact, the purpose of the work was not to achieve any result, but they only wanted to humiliate us. So, for example, we would plow by

being strapped instead of the horses in the plow and we had to pull it.

After about three weeks, the majority of the Jews were taken to the Topola camp in four transports to Germany, so in this way they were able to take away about 4,000 Jews. What happened to them after that, I don't know.

I was detained with another 5-6 Subotica Jews until the end of September 1944 in the Topola camp, where we did kitchen work and the like, and then they took us to Hungary in Kistarcsa, and we stayed there until liberation.

I don't know what to say anymore". [...].

Singer, Aranka

Novi Sad, August 15, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4984)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of widow Aranka Singer, born Petrović, from Novi Sad, 15 Luja Bartua St. [...].

"Before the arrival of the Hungarian occupation army in Novi Sad I was an employee of the company 'Voteks' in Novi Sad. Upon the arrival of the Hungarians, a custodian was appointed to this company and that was dr Mihály Miklós Szabó from Budapest, who dismissed me as a Jewess in March 1942, and reduced wages to other Jewish employees.

On April 28, 1944, I was deported with a group of 1,900 Novi Sad Jews. First, I was in Subotica, then I was taken to Auschwitz via Baja. The trip lasted 5 days, during which time we did not receive any food, and we were in closed wagons. When we arrived in Auschwitz, there the SS were waiting for us, who immediately beat us and seized packages and suitcases. Then they split us into two groups. They put the elderly, the sick and women with children in one group. They took this group and we never saw them again. They took our group to the bathroom and to disinfect, so they took away everything we had and gave us old, tattered dresses. The food here was poor, it consisted mainly of beet soup and some bread. The treatment was really bad, they beat us and abused us all the time. I was here until September 18, 1944 when I was taken to Bergen-Belsen with a group of 1,500 persons. The treatment towards us was really bad here, too, the food was just as bad as in Auschwitz. There were also many deaths here due to weakness and poor food. Here I was until December 6, 1944, when I was taken to the Markkleeberg near Leipzig. Here we had to work 10 hours a day in the winter, outside,

without coats and socks and in a light tattered dress. The food was poor, consisting exclusively of beet soup and some bread. I was there until April 13, 1945. From here we had to walk 16 days without coats and blankets. During the trip we got only some potatoes 3 times. There were multiple deaths during the trip due to weakness and exhaustion as well as due to the firing of the SS that otherwise abused us all along. When we reached Theresienstadt thus exhausted, there were only 600 of 1530. We are here until liberation, May 10, 1945.

When I was taken, I was completely healthy, now I am sick, I have problems with my heart, my legs, so I'm incapable of working.

My brother Tibor Petrović supports me.

My damage for seized things is 60,000 dinars - due to reduced working capacity 3,000 dinars per month. For the past 16 months that is 48,000 dinars.

I have nothing else to say". [...]

KL. <u>Buchenwald</u>		<u>Jüdin</u>		Häftl.-Nr.: <u>50220</u>	
Häftlings-Personal-Karte					
Fam.-Name: <u>Singer</u>		Überstellt		Personen-Beschreibung:	
Vorname: <u>Aranka</u>		am: _____ an KL		Größe: _____ cm	
Geb. am: <u>17.7.06</u> in: <u>Magyarsze</u>		am: <u>Berque-Belzen</u>		Gestalt: _____	
Stand: <u>unver</u> Kinder: <u>2</u>		am: <u>17.12.1944</u> an KL		Gesicht: _____	
Wohnort: <u>Ujvács</u>		am: <u>Buchenwald</u>		Augen: _____	
Strasse: _____		am: _____ an KL		Nase: _____	
Religion: <u>mos.</u> Staatsang.: <u>Ungarn</u>		am: _____ an KL		Mund: _____	
Wohnort d. Angehörigen: <u>unbekannt</u>		am: _____ an KL		Ohren: _____	
Eingewiesen am: <u>30.5.1944</u>		am: _____ an KL		Zähne: _____	
durch: _____		am: _____ an KL		Haare: _____	
in KL: <u>Quisling's</u>		Entlassung:		Sprache: _____	
Grund: <u>Polit. Mus. Jüdin</u>		am: _____ durch KL:		Bes. Kennzeichen: _____	
Vorstrafen: _____		mit Verfügung v.: _____		Charakt.-Eigenschaften: _____	
Grund: <u>+</u>		Strafen im Lager:		Sicherheit b. Einsatz: _____	
Art: <u>Mittel</u>		Bemerkung: <u>Ehem. +</u>		I.T.S. FOTO No. <u>139K</u>	
Name: <u>Evaan Petrović</u>		Name: <u>Rosa Petrović, geb. Kalkin</u>		Körperliche Verfassung: <u>71449</u>	
Name: <u>Gyula Singer</u>					
KL 5/11.44 500,000					

Prisoner Registration Card Aranka Singer, Buchenwald, 1.1.5.4/ 7718087/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Erlerner Beruf: _____ zuletzt ausg. Beruf: _____ Arbeitsbuch Nr.: _____
 Berufsgruppe: _____

Ausgebildet in der Zeit: _____ (Ausbildungslehrgang)
 als _____ im Kl. _____

Eingesetzt

1.	vom	8. Dec. 1944	bis	_____	als	_____	bei	_____
2.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Prisoner Registration Card Aranka Singer, Buchenwald, 1.1.5.4/ 7718087/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

50220

Singer Aranka

geb. 17. 7. 06

Polit. ung. Jidin

Markleeberg

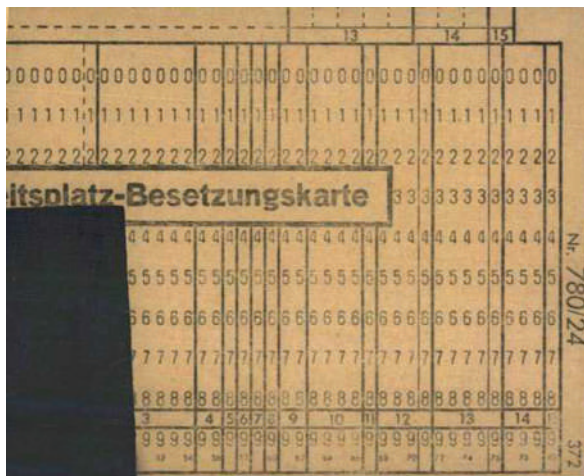
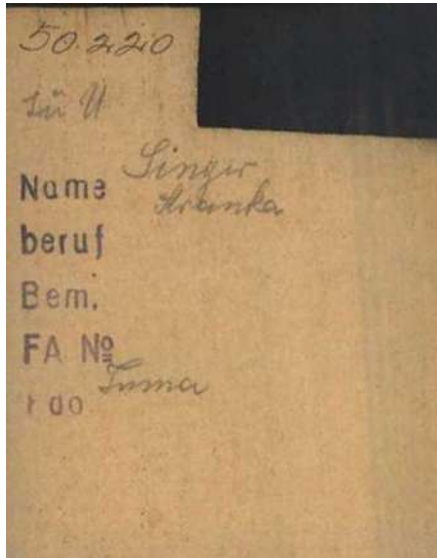
17. 12. 44

Stempel: Ortsummiffe

God

Number card for female prisoner Aranka Singer in the sub-camps of Buchenwald, 1.1.5.4/ 7718088/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.¹³

¹³ Female prisoners entered the Buchenwald camp system for the first time in the autumn of



Labor assignment card Aranka Singer, Buchenwald, 1.1.5.4/ 7718089/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.¹⁴

1944. Separate number cards were kept for them. These had the same function as the number cards for male prisoners which were issued in the Buchenwald main camp. On these cards, the prisoner number that had been assigned to each woman was noted, as well as when the prisoner had arrived at which sub-camp.

¹⁴ From 1942, the labor assignment card file in Buchenwald held individual cards for every male prisoner who was “able to work.” Female prisoners were added only after several women’s sub-camps were placed under the administration of Buchenwald in September 1944. See also <https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/archiv/anzeige/38/>

Šosberger, Ladislav [Schossberger, László]

Novi Sad, January 17, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5014)

[...] László [Ladislav] Schossberger, tailor from Novi Sad, Jew of the religion of Moses, married, 40 years old, living in Novi Sad, at 35 Luja Bartua Street, states the following:

“Along with the other Jews from Novi Sad, I was also taken on 27 April 1944. Hungarian police officers took me and my family, my wife Ilona [Jelena], maiden name Kolb, and three girls aged 12, 9 and 4, first into the local synagogue. We were accompanied by one German soldier. From Novi Sad, I was taken to Subotica by train on 27 April. In Subotica we were put in an abandoned mill that was not prepared for accommodating us, so we were lying on the floor, concrete and soil. We did not get any food, merely a couple of days passed, and some food was brought to us by the Jews from Subotica. Hungarian police officers were guarding us and treating us roughly. Men were separated from women, so they did not let us stay with our families, we could only talk to them for one hour per day. We were in the camp in Subotica for two weeks, after that, they took us to the camp in Baja. We were transported in closed cargo train wagons, with no food or water. We were placed in a separate camp in Baja, and other Jews from other places in Bačka were in separate camps. Five thousand Jews were in Baja at that time. The treatment was rough, cruel and merciless. They would not give us food; we were fed by the Jews from Baja. But, since there was so much of us and not enough food, the Hungarian gendarmerie colonel [Z]ALASDI was particularly known for his hatred for the Jews and made our difficult days of torture there even worse. I was, as an expert tailor, taken by German soldiers on 19 May, and I was working in the military workshop of the German division here in Baja until 1 September 1944. However, my wife and three daughters were taken from Baja under German military escort in an unknown direction, after the Hungarian authorities took all of their possessions. Since that time, I know nothing about my family, the only thing I learned is from the Hungarian railway man who accompanied the train, that my family was supposedly taken in the direction of Warsaw from which I conclude they might have been taken to Poland. In the German military workshop in Baja 120 Jew workers worked with me. When this German division left Baja, me and another 12 Jewish workers were taken with them to the Romanian front. The division was retreating all the time, and with them, we came closer and closer to Bu-

dapest. Near Budapest, in the village of Budakeszi we were set up with our workshop from 18 to 24 December 1944 when the Russian army suddenly liberated us. This is all I know about the crimes of the occupying army against Jews” [...]

486. Senberger Judita, 1928, Novisad, student, I. Ognjanovica 4
487. Senberger Julija, 1896, Mosorin, housewife, I. Ognjanovica 4
488. Senberger Dr. Josip, 1888, Novisad, physician, I. Ognjanovica 4
489. Senberger ud. Edita, 1916, B. Pesta, governess, Ustavska 2
490. Smit Josip, 1911, Zabalj, carpenter
491. Sosberger nee Stajner Marija, 1914, Ruma, Zeljeznicka
492. Sosberger Egon, 1924, Novisad, employee, Bulevar 13
493. Sosberger Mira, 1922, Novisad, housewife, A. Teodorovica 23
494. Sosberger Dr. Djordje, 1914, Novisad, physician, A. Teodorovica 23
495. Sosberger Ladislav, 1904, Curug, tailor, L. Bartua 25
496. Sosberger Bernat, 1905, Curug, auto-mechanic, L. Bartua 44
497. Sosberger Eva, 1917, Subotica, housewife, Njegoseva 11
498. Sosberger Stevan, 1907, Titel, merchant, Njegoseva 11
499. Sosberger Miroslav, 1896, Pancevo, employee
500. Sosberger Stevan, 1932, Novisad, student
501. Sosberger Barbara, 1903, Subotica, housewife
502. Sosberger Emil, 1916, Novisad, employee, A. Teodorovica 23
503. Spic Ernest, 1917, Novisad, law school student
504. Spicer Mr. Aleksandar, 1906, Novi Vrbas, Mr. Ph.
505. Spicer nee Abraham Ela, 1914, B. Palanka, Ljubljanska 2
506. Springer Baruh, 1905, Drohobic., butcher, A. Teodorovica 19

Surviving Jews in Yugoslavia as of June 1945, published by the World Jewish Congress, New York, 3.1.1.3/ 78773252/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Šosberger Ladislav is number 495 in the list.

Šrajer [Schreier], Imre

Stara Moravica, April 5, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5049)

[...] Imre Schreier, 39 years old, housekeeper by occupation, of the religion of Moses, Yugoslavian, living in Stara Moravica, states the following:

“When the Hungarian army came to Bačka on 12 April 1941 I was a former reserve artillery colonel captured by the Germans. In July 1941 I escaped captivity and came back home, to Stara Moravica. When I came home, I learned from my wife and mother that the Hungarian soldiers robbed us.

On the 1 July I was taken to forced labor, as did all the Jews living in Bačka and Baranja, from 21 to 42 years of age. Hungarians used us Jews for the most difficult jobs, without any reward, with poor food rations. I was released home from this first forced labor on 1 March 1943. On 1 August 1943 I was taken to forced labor and kept until 1 November 1943. On 1 April 1944 I was taken again, and this is when I noticed the change in the war situation, and I did everything I could to save myself from the fascist terror. I succeeded in this, since I managed to reach Budapest, where I had friends that were hiding me and so I welcomed the Red Army, that brought liberty for me.

During the forced labor I learned that they took my wife, mother, child and sister from Stara Moravica, and all the Jews from the municipality of Stara Moravica on 7 May 1944. I found out that they took them to Subotica first, then Baja after 8 days and after another 8 days in Baja, to Germany and I do not know anything about them, whether they are alive or not.

During my forced labor, captain Asbóth was inhumane to us, Jews, I do not know his first name, then, a great villain for us Jews was captain Ibolya in Hódmezővásárhely, as well as the doctor assigned to Jews in Hódmezővásárhely.

For the deportation of Jews from this municipality the great slaughterer of Jews, Yugoslavians, Zoltán Csorja, former municipality notary in Stara Moravica. In the municipality I found his official letter to the former government in which he stated that the Jews in this municipality cannot be trusted and they should be removed from the municipality”. [...]

Stein, Emanuel

Novi Sad, October 10, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5137)

“[...] My name is Emanuel Stein, born in St. Vrbas on July 6, 1886, from father Dávid, mother Cecília Krishaber, by occupation a trader, of Moses' religion, nationality Jewish, Yugoslav citizen, married, father of three, unpunished. I live at 37 Luja Bartua.

I was the co-owner of 'Stein & Schreiber' in Novi Sad, engaged in the wholesale trade of iron. Immediately after the arrival of the Hungarian occupying power, both myself and my partner Schreiber, were taken to forced labor in Novi Sad, served in the so-called 'T' group under Nav-

aj command. The circumstances that we had to deal with are generally known, so I have nothing to add to the testimonies of those of my comrades who have already given the statements regarding forced labor. As me and my partner Schreiber were in forced labor, during this time, of course, we could not work in our shop. The necessary tasks in the shop were carried out by our Serb manager named Gavrić. However, he was removed from that position by order of the then commander of the town, General Bajor, and a custodian was appointed in his position, a Hungarian from here, whose name I do not remember, but I know he was a representative of the Foundry of Osijek. As I got rid of forced labor, I was informed by the representative office of the Baross Association / Baross Szövetség/ (it was a sort of association of traders on a national-political-fascist basis) that as a Jew I can no longer work, so my license was taken away. What's more, I could not take over the goods sent to me, which was at the customs office here, and I had to hand over my warehouse well below the market price of that time. At that time 50 million dinars were claimed by the occupiers from Jews from Novi Sad, and as I didn't have as much cash and I was compelled by order of General Bajor to give one wagon of iron goods worth 150,000 dinars to the Hungarian army, which is a commodity, to my knowledge, and at the behest of a General Bajor, given to the local 'Jugoagrar' firm, which then sold it.

When the Germans came to Novi Sad on March 19, 1944, German Kulturbundists with Hungarian 'Nyilasok' came for me, so they took me along with my son to 'Sloboda' where I was for 12 days. We were terribly abused here and they killed Leó Stein here and terribly beat up Roth the innkeeper, and were abusing us all the time. This was mostly done by the Germans here, as I recall a man called Vlah, a glassmaker from Pašićeva Street, and a watchmaker from Jermenska Street, whose name I don't remember. After 12 days they let me go but I was ordered not to leave Novi Sad, because otherwise my whole family will be liable. I was deported with my wife and son with a group of Novi Sad Jews on April 27, 1944 in Auschwitz. However, I did not go with my family to Auschwitz because our train was bombed and so we stayed until our release. I ended up in Theresienstadt where there were many Jews, including probably 600 Vojvodina Jews, of whom, in my opinion, in the last days before liberation about 300 died. I was released at the end of May 1945.

I evaluate my damage at 3,000,000 dinars.

I have nothing more important to say”.

Stipić, Jelisaveta [Erzsébet]

Subotica, February 28, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5034)

[...] Witness general information: Erzsébet [Jelisaveta] Stipić, born Schulhof, widow of Lazar Stipić, 41 years old, clerk, of Jewish religion, Jewish nationality from Subotica /45 IV. Vilsonova St./ declares:

“In June 1944, I was taken after the other Subotica Jews from the Ghetto to Bácsalmás. The main role of picking and taking Jews in Subotica done by Dr. Árpád Bácskai. There was a large camp for the gathering of Jews in Bácsalmás, and there were already thousands of Jews from different parts of Hungary. The Subotica Jews alone had to amount to around 3500-4000.

We lived there under inconvenient circumstances: we slept on earth, and partly under the sky. There were, without exception, young and old, sick and healthy, men and women all together. Some slept in pig sheds, some in stables, and some under skies.

Some went to work as well, but how they were treated there I don't know.

Before a group of Subotica Jews was taken from Bácsalmás to Germany, they had to give whatever they had with them, also food as well as clothing. Jewelry and valuables were taken already in Subotica.

On one occasion, just before the group of Subotica Jews was taken to Germany, I was present when a German SS started beating for no reason all Jewish women around him, so they started running away, crying.

I have nothing more to say”. [...].

Šulman, Mirko [Schulman, Imre]

Subotica, March 3, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 5037)

[...] Dr. Imre [Mirko] Schulman, 52 years of age, housekeeper by profession, Roman Catholic, Jewish nationality from Subotica /78 Paje Kujundžića Street/ declares the following:

“In April 1944 Hungarian police took me and 125 of my friends to Bačka Topola where we were locked. There were 1400-1500 Jews from different parts of Hungary in that camp, mostly from Bačka.

As soon as we arrived, the SS troops beat us up with guns and belts. We almost got no food there and were forced to do the most difficult

labor. So, they used us to pull carts instead of the horses, I heard that some of us were pulling plows. They were threatening and beating up people all the time.

The Hungarian commander of the camp was the chief police advisor VOJISLAV KÉSMÁRKI from Budapest, but he treated us relatively fairly, I know that he removed some police officers from duty that tortured us, just for the torture.

Regarding Hungarian police officers the worst were DEZSŐ VÉGH, police officer number 9191, LAJOS IHÁSZ and JÓZSEF SASVÁRI, probation officer from Baranja.

German camp commander was AUGUST ROSENDAHL, SS sergeant. He was personally beating and torturing people. He is from Bielefeld (26 Ander Kricke).

Spiritus rector of torture was German SS major Walter Blunk who was seated in Szeged. After he arrived, the measures against us were stricter.

IGNÁC MESSNER was also brutal in beating and torturing, SS officer from Budapest, /63/III Rákóczi Utca/. Besides him, the criminal was also SZOMBATI, SS officer from Murska Sobota.

On 23 September 1944 I was taken, with the rest of the Jews, 50 of us, to Kistarcsa in Hungary, to another camp.

The treatment was more horrific in Kistarcsa. There was no food there. We were living on some food that was sent by a Jewish society / OMZSA/ from Budapest, but this was rare, irregular and insufficient. I lost 19 kg there for one month.

We were locked all the time.

82 of us lived in a room in which there was space for 10 people. We were full of lice, there were mice there.

By the end of October 1944, they surrendered us to Germans, they sent us, on foot, to dig trenches, and all of us had to work, no excuses: men and women, old and young, sick and healthy.

We managed to escape during the breakthrough of the front at Ercsi by the Red Army". [...].

Ungar, Irena

Novi Sad, September 13, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4937)

[...] Hearing of Irén Ungár, 21, a Jew from Novi Sad, 3 Uspenska St.

“I had an inherited manufactory shop in Srpski Miletić when the Hungarians came to Yugoslavia. We had a warehouse of materials and other goods. By March 1942, we lived in Srpski Miletić, and as early as July 1941 we had to sell my shop to the local German merchant Adam Schtabel for about half the value back then, so we got 8-9,000,000 less than the store was worth.

The money had to go to the Orphanage treasury in Sombor, because I was an orphan, and that money was lost to me, because by Orphanage court it was invested in buying a house in Pécs.

While we lived there, in the first weeks the looting by Hungarian officers began, who often came to the store and forced me to sell the goods to them, like underpriced English material, even below the cost, sometimes for half the price. That’s why I sold the store. In March 1942, Hungarian soldiers came to our apartment, and forcibly seized from us a large amount of supplies, suits, laundry, properly purchased larger quantities of gasoline, accessories and medicines from my father’s doctor office, everything that is worth tens of thousands of dinars.

At the end of 1941, my father, due to constant threats, persecution by the Germans there, escaped to Budapest and together with my mother I was banished in March 1942. We somehow managed to hide in Novi Sad, and from Novi Sad we were deported, me, my grandmother, widow Matild Weiss, my stepfather Dr. Béla Heim. In April 1944 we were deported to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, my stepfather Dezső Ripp died of horrible misery and torture, my mother Juliska Ripp and my cousin were taken to the crematorium and killed.

My niece, Dr. Rózsika [Ružica] Ripp, was shot in 1942 by the Ustasas for communist activity. She was from Sombor.

When I returned from deportation, I found out the following: next to our apartment in Novi Sad, before the deportation from 53 Miletićeva St., there was a Hungarian Vitéz Gyula Szabó. When the occupation ensued, he came here from Hungary as a body of counter-espionage. He later resigned from that service, and when we were deported, he told me that he would keep our belongings, we could leave them in custody. Forced to leave everything in the house, we handed over to him our things, a list of which I enclose here, and the value of which is estimated

at 150,000-200,000 dinars. This Hungarian, three days before my return to Novi Sad, repatriated to Hungary and took all those things. Now he resides in Szeged, his daughter is employed in a chemical laboratory in Szeged. Witnesses: Gábor Popov, N. Sad, 9 Dubrovačka St, Aca Mogin, N. Sad, Slikara Daniela St., and Marija Keravica, 3 Uspenska St. They saw that Szabó's daughter was wearing my dresses, and they even repaired dad's fur coat for her. Even our timber was taken to Hungary.

My father's whole office, all of our furniture, they were all seized and taken by the Hungarians in at least 5-6,000,000 dinars". [...].

U N G A R Irene
od. FISER
Ludwig & Karola Bröder

821 704

jüd.

- 9.5.24 Srpski Miletic
- 24.4.44 Lg. Subotica
- 10.5.44 Lg. Baja
- 29.5.44 KZ Auschwitz
- 24.8.44 AL Wüstegiersdorf H.Nr. 17062
- 9.5.45 befr.

Krupp A.G.

B8

Ungar Irene, inquiry card, 0.1/ 47669762/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

Vekeš, Dezider [Vékes, Dezsó]

Novi Sad, 30 August 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4950)

[...] Hearing of Dezsó Vékes, 45, a clerk from Novi Sad, 6 Peštanska St., who declares:

"After the Hungarians entered Novi Sad in 1941, the president of the Novi Sad Jewish community Dr. Lustig invited me to go with him to Commander Bajor, on the subject of a war contribution of 50,000,000 dinars. When we arrived at the Hungarian command, we were received

by Colonel Váradi. He told us that we have to pay the aforementioned fifty million dinars within 24 hours, otherwise all Jews will be deported and interned. Lieutenant Sokol, an adjutant of Bajor, said that we should give this sum as a voluntary gift for the purposes of the Hungarian 'Honvéd's. When Dr. Lustig wanted to object, the Colonel interrupted him and said the conversation was over, that there was nothing left to say. The next day we took ten million dinars collected from terrified Jews, and we prayed he let us pay with the goods, because the Jews had no more money. He stuck to asking for money, we had to take a few million dinars again, and we told him not to go any further, and then finally General Bajor personally agreed to bring share books, merchandise, jewelry, houses, etc.

So, we collected money, and the goods offered were taken from some Jews by Hungarians. The control of the goods was carried out by Viktor Gaus, Hungarian merchant.

Later, in the year of 1944 I was also deported with other Jews, after I had also served a prison in 'Sloboda' for fourteen days. On the way to Auschwitz, we were packed with 75 people in one wagon, and all the way we could not leave the wagon, and we didn't get food. We were handed over by the Hungarians in Baja to the Germans for transportation.

When we reached Auschwitz, 3,000 of us, they separated the old, patients and women with children in one group. Us younger and stronger into another group. But in the selection, we saw that many quite healthy and young people were added to the group of the weak and the old, it was just that the SS officer simply looked at each of us and gestured left or right. This is how they sent to the crematorium about half, about 1,500 people we never saw again.

The labor camp we were in was next to Breslau in [illegible] where we did very heavy work from half past five in the morning to six in the evening.

The food was quite poor, in recent months we got thin soup and some bread only once a day. Overseers beat us with sticks and shovels mercilessly during work. We couldn't hit the heavy picks deep enough into the stones because of hunger and weakness, and that was enough for severe punishment. Many died of heart failure, in three months 900 people died of starvation and weakened heart.

Many Novi Sad people died there. I remember Emil Kassowitz, Vilmos [Vilim] Reitzer, agent Hesser, Jenő [Eugen] Weinfeld a pharmacist, Dezső [Deisider] Róth a wood trader, Sándor [Aleksandar] Löwenberger clerk, Miksa [Maks] Almoslino etc." [...].

16.	948	Weisz	Mor	14. 9.94.	Arb.	"
17	949	Weisz	Sigmund	6. 9.23.	Weber	Elektriker
18	950	Weisz	Hermann	15. 2.15.	Tagelöhner	H.A.
19	951	Weisz	Samuel	21. 2.89.	Arb.	"
720	953	Wekez	Dezső	19. 2.97.	Beamter	"
21	954	Weida	Aladar	12. 9.90.	Fabrikant	"
22	955	Wieselberg	Antal	27. 9.09.	Arb.	"
23	956	Wieselberg	Jakab	25. 3.05.	Koch	"
24	957	Weinberger	Emil	23.12.14.	Tagelöhner	"
25	958	Werzberger	Esekiel	7.12.96.	Kfm.	"
26	959	Silberstein	Benci	5. 9.26.	Landwirt	"

Register of prisoners, detachment Wolfsberg on 22.11.1944, Groß-Rosen Concentration Camp, 1.1.11.1/ 132025/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Vékes Dezső is number 2720 in the list.

Weinfeld, Greta

Novi Sad, September 19, 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4922)

[...] The hearing of Greta Weinfeld, 21 years old, a Jew from Novi Sad, 10 Šumadijska St.:

"In 1941, in the fall, I was still with my parents. But, when my father Izidor [Isa] Weinfeld was arrested one day for Hungarian counter-espionage and kept in jail for about 14 days. When he came home, he was exhausted and complained a lot about the terrible beating. Since the father represented a textile factory in Novi Vrbas named E. Bachman, in November 1943 he was told that as the Jew he could not keep the office, and was removed until the end of Hungarian occupation, or until his deportation, so he could no longer get a job because as a Jew he could not be employed. The director of his factory in Vrbas who threw him out was Fisterol, who is now the director, the brother-in-law of the owner. He paid my father a quarterly salary, even though he was granted a six-month severance pay for his ten years of service. This difference amounted to 15,000 dinars.

In April 1944 we were deported with our parents together. The parents were killed in Auschwitz, probably at the crematorium. In Auschwitz, I was in a command that worked over the winter at Vizsla, where my legs froze, which is why I was in hospital in January. They treated us cruelly, we were starving terribly, the SS were unleashing dogs on us without cause, which bit us. In the freezing winter we had to stand in the morning from five to seven hours for appeal with no decent shoes, and in the winter months we got $\frac{3}{4}$ liters of beet soup, lean, and 20 dkg of bread.

During our deportation, Hungarian officers and detectives took away all our furniture and all our belongings for four rooms and an entrance hall, worth about 500,000 dinars". [...].

54. Archadeff Maria	"	"
55. Dencz Ilone	"	Wegierka
56. Wajnfeld Grete	"	Jugosl. odeszly 5.2.45
57. Pirocko Lewi	"	Wegierka " "

LIBRARY
CATALOGUE

Lists of survivors of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, 1.1.2.1/ 517268/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives. Weinfeld Greta is number 56 in the list.

Weinschell, Edmund

Novi Sad, 7 August 1945

(AV, F. 183, AK INV 5004)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of Edmund Weinschell, Novi Sad, 35 Ustavska. [...]:

"I was arrested by the Hungarian authorities in April 1943 in Novi Sad, on the pretext that I was not a Hungarian citizen and I was escorted to a detention facility in Budapest. I was there for 5 weeks. From there I was taken to an internment camp in Garany. There the food was really bad. We got soup three times a day, sometimes vegetable for lunch, the food was so poor that there were many deaths due to weakness. During the time I was there, of 600 internees about 30-40 died due to weakness. The premises where we were staying were very unclean and unhealthy, so crowded that the sleeping options were minimal. I was here for about 10 months.

They took me from Garany to Csurgó, I was there for 2 months. Here the treatment by the Hungarian authorities was very strict, often they punished us for no reason by gymnastics and similar methods.

From Csurgó, with 200 people, I was taken to Auschwitz in May 1944. The journey lasted 3 days and 3 nights, during which time the wagons were closed, we were given neither food nor water, they didn't allow us to go out even for relief. Who had a gold watch or something

could get a glass of water from the SS. Our wagon was attached to a train carrying 40 wagons of deportees. There were from 70 to 105 people in a single wagon, so we couldn't even sit down, let alone sleep.

We arrived in Auschwitz at night but they didn't let us out until the morning. We were met by the SS men who were making two groups. The old and the sick in one, and the healthy in the other group. They took the old and the sick in trucks to special rooms where they killed them with gas and later burned them in the crematorium. I saw the crematorium, it smoked constantly and there was a bad smell, sometimes I saw flames. They took our group for bathing and disinfection. First they took everything from us, even the suits, so we got stripped punishment dresses. Our immediate superiors were the German and Polish Häftlinge, who beat and abused us. We were here for 3 days, during that time, except soup once a day, we got nothing else to eat. We walked from here to Birkenau, where we were re-searched, they took us the uniform we got in Auschwitz and gave us another one. Here we were bathed and disinfected again. We were here for 4 days. Here some of us, I don't know how many, but many, died because of too much effort and poor food.

From here they took me to Jaworzno, in Galicia. Here we worked in the mine, 10-11 hours a day. We went to work at night and came from work at night, then they tied our hands with a chain, 10 rows of two of us tied together. I note that in Auschwitz I was tattooed and I got the number A.3720. The treatment in Jaworzno was terrible, we were constantly beaten by Häftlinge. The food was poor. In the morning before going to work, we only got tea, then in the evening when we arrived, we got soup, bread, 4 dkg of margarine and sometimes some marmalade. Poor nutrition and hard work have left about 10 percent of us dead each month, with another 10 percent sick, who were taken to Auschwitz, where they were killed with gas and burned. The work in the mine was particularly difficult and they made us do exhausting work, often they beat us here too. We were here until January 20 when the Russians liberated us. We were so exhausted and weak that the Russians immediately placed us in hospitals.

I note that only one part of the deportees remained accidentally in the Jaworzno, where the Russians freed us. Upon the arrival of the Russians the SS took one larger group back to Auschwitz, and on the way out of almost 4,000 people they killed a quarter". [...].

Name:	WEINSCHELL, Edmund	T/D	
Eltern:	Friedrich u. Sofie	Rel.:	Jüd.
Geb.:	4.3.1904 Triest	Not.:	Österr.
<p>Febr. 43 verhaftet in Vojvodina, Lg. Garany/Ungarn, Lg. GÖNGÖ</p> <p>19.3.44 KZ Auschwitz</p> <p>20.1.45 befr. in Auschwitz</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12.10.66 schm</p>			
<p>Amt d. Wr. L.R., Wien SING.: 4.10.66</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">58150 ✓ Brief-Nr.:</p>	

Weinschell Edmund, inquiry card from the deposit of negatively checked inquiries filed under "Briefnummer" 58 150, 6.3.3.3/ 82761264/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.¹⁵

Wessel, Blanka

Novi Sad, August 27, 1945
(AV, F. 183, AK INV, 4963)

Minutes [...] of the hearing of Blanka Wessel Novi Sad, 1 Carinska St. [...]:

"My name is Blanka Wessel, I was born on 13 August 1929 in Novi Sad, from father Dániel, from mother Katalin Pejić, of Jewish religion, Yugoslav citizen, student, without property.

My father was a salesman at Weiner & Weiss branch in Novi Sad. After the arrival of the Hungary occupying army, he lost his service because the company was given to a Hungarian, I do not know to whom, so my father was fired as a Jew.

¹⁵ Within the ITS 'Briefnummern' were used for certain inquiries – often part of a mass inquiry – with a negative check result, where no regular T/D-case was created.

In July 1942, my father was called to forced labor in Ukraine, so from that time I have not seen him, I only heard that he died.

On April 28, 1944, I was deported with my mom, two sisters (under 13) and a brother of 18, with a group of about 1,700 Jews from Novi Sad. We were first in Subotica at a mill for fourteen days. The treatment was bad, especially by Hungarian police officers. We were transferred from Subotica in Baja, where we were in the Vaskúti telep for ten days. I was present when a Hungarian policeman terribly beat Abraham from Novi Sad. I don't know the name of the officer, but my brother will know. My brother's name is József [Josip] Wessel. After ten days, they wagoned us for Auschwitz. The trip took three and a half days. During this time, we did not get to eat. When we arrived, we had to leave everything in the wagon, then some Dr. Mengele, an SS doctor, did the selection, separated the elderly, the sick and women with children, so my mother with my sisters was in that group. I never saw them again, but once I worked for two days in the crematorium, so the Slovak internees there told me that all those who were selected to the left, were brought to the crematorium and killed here with gas, and then burned. As I stated, I worked in that crematorium for two days, namely, I was ordered to sort the suits in the lobby of the crematorium. People in groups of 50 were let into this lobby, they took off their clothes there. We, who were designated to work here, sorted the suits, so these people were transferred to others adjacent rooms, under the so-called shower and here they were killed by gas, and from here they were transferred to third premises and the corpses were burnt there in the crematorium.

Namely, when we arrived, they immediately took everything from us, so we had to go to the bathroom and have disinfection. After that we got some torn dresses, and afterwards we were taken into a block, in which there were so many of us that we couldn't lie down. In the camp, we performed convenient works. The food was really poor, we mostly got just some soup, moreover, for a long time we got grass boiled with bromine.

I note that there were multiple selections in the camp, that they always separated those who were ill, or said they were ill, moreover, those women who worked there too. These persons were also taken to the crematorium.

I was only six weeks in Auschwitz, so I was transferred from there to a labor camp near Auschwitz. Every day here we got up at half past four in the morning and all [illegible] hours in the morning we stood in the yard in line and then we were taken to work so we [illegible]

times worked until nine-ten in the evening. We got the food only twice, soup [illegible] and some bread in the evening. At work the treatment was very bad, they beat [illegible] abused. Here there were many deaths. There were also such cases that Germans killed individuals at work.

In November 1944 I was transferred to Bergen-Belsen. The treatment here was [illegible]. There were many deaths from exhaustion and illness and hunger. Just before the Allies entered, the Germans mercilessly killed people in [illegible]. They gave us nothing to eat there, and who went to look for something in the garbage, they killed him immediately. Here there were many Vojvodina Jews [illegible] many killed or starved to death.

I was released on May 9, 1945 by the English.

My grandmother supports me.

I have nothing else important to say". [...].

A.E.F. D.P. REGISTRATION RECORD										For coding purposes													
Original <input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate <input type="checkbox"/>										A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.				
(1) REGISTRATION No G 10750397																							
(2) Family Name Wessel Blanka										(3) Sex M. <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> F. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		(4) Claimed Nationality Jugoslavenska											
(5) Birthdate 13. 10. 1929		Birthplace Novi Sad		Province Vojvodina		Country Jugoslavija		(6) Religion (Optional) nepisijevac		(7) Number of Accompanying Family Members:													
(8) Number of Dependents:		(9) Full Name of Father Mencel Jozip				(10) Full Maiden Name of Mother Pejic Katara																	
(11) DESIRED DESTINATION Novi Sad Vojvodina Jugoslavija						(12) LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCE JANUARY 1, 1938. Novi Sad Vojvodina Jugoslavija																	
(13) Usual Trade, Occupation or Profession Serbian, Hungarian										(14) Performed in What Kind of Establishment				(15) Other Trades or Occupations									
(16) Languages Spoken in Order of Fluency										(17) Do You Claim to be a Prisoner of War Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				(18) Amount and Kind of Currency in your Possession									
(19) Signature of Registrant: Wessel Blanka										(20) Signature of Registrar: [Signature]				(21) Date: 13. 11. 1945 Assembly Center No.									
(22) Destination or Reception Center:																							
(23) Code for Issue										(24) REMARKS													
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28										Kopirak. u Bergen-Belsenu, kao pripadnik, (24) REMARKS Glat Wessel Jozip, 18 god. i sestra Wessel Ella, 13 god. i brna Miod. stigle u junu 1944 u Brensbvitz.													

DP 2 card Blanka Wessel, 3.1.1.1/ 69667187/ ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.

AFTERWORD

REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

In the 'post-traumatic' age in which we are today, the practice of memory and the theory of memory are closely-intertwined. We, so to say, look at ourselves as we remember. Individual and collective memories are less understood as spontaneous, natural or sacrosanct acts, and more as social and cultural constructs which change over time and have their own history.

Alaida Asman

Our modern senses, as well as our remembrance culture, demand of us answers to important questions concerning the not so distant past that not only determine our relation towards the past but more importantly determine our understanding of the present day and the set of values that we believe in.

Our collective memory of the genocide committed against the Jewish people by the Nazis during the Second World War also determines us as a people. That memory clearly makes a distinction between the executioners and the victims, between good and evil, between light and darkness. Not only does it honor the innocent people who died but it also gives a clear picture of the historical facts that prevent revisions of history today.

The questions regarding victims and the instigators and perpetrators of the crimes during the Second World War have been clearly defined by historical truths, historiographical facts and the suffering that came to pass. Every attempt at historical revision is directed towards blurring the truth, to create a new distorted and partial collective memory, and even to create the possibility for those actions to happen again. That is why us remembering the Holocaust is, at the same time, the act of us remembering the tragedy of the Second World War, but also the Nazi

ideology of blood and soil that gave rise to the Holocaust and brought about the evils of war and mass deaths of people around the world.

Our constant talks about the topic of the Holocaust are meant to again define the historical truths because the tendency towards historical revision tends to deny both the victims and their offspring.

Serbs, Jews and other people were victims of the dark ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. Serbs have, during the Second World War, likewise gone through hellish mass suffering and thereby share the fate of all those "labeled" by the Nazi, Fascist and Ustasha ideologies.

The Serbian people have, during the Second World War, sought to be on the side of good, on the side which fights for freedom, on the side of anti-Fascism, which is the groundwork for human and European values which we are proud of even today.

That is why it is our mutual responsibility to, together with the Jewish victims, strengthen the memory of the tragic events that took place during the war – with the hope that they will never happen again.

Novi Sad, as a multinational and multi-confessional urban environment, had a rich and influential Jewish community, which contributed greatly to the city development, both in the cultural and economic segments, until the outbreak of World War II. Unfortunately, like most European cities that came under the control of national-socialist Germany, or, in the particular case, Horthy's fascist Hungary, virtually the entire city's Jewish population was wiped out in the turbulent period of World War II. In this context, Novi Sad, as well as the entire area of Bačka, was virtually emptied of Jewish nationality citizens.

Viewed on a general level, the Holocaust is one of the most tragic events in the past of Bačka and Novi Sad, and besides the Novi Sad raid, it certainly represents the most tragic event on the territory of Vojvodina in a chronological plane that it certainly goes beyond the scope of World War II. The Holocaust is essentially a collective trauma with a series of multilayered reflections. As Alaida Asman observed, it cannot be measured by traditional standards, nor overcome by traditional mental, political and cultural processing strategies. In that context, the Holocaust as a generative term to denote a series of tragic events, has created a number of social consequences that have changed the world, but also asked a whole series of philosophical and ethical questions about human nature and its susceptibility to crime-based ideologies. As such, the Holocaust, within theoretical considerations, is one of the reference points in the history of civilization, that is, moral atrocity stemming from a

regime that based its deviant ideology on misinterpretation and misuse of one's own political imagination and fundus of counterfeit political myths and national imaginations. The Holocaust as one of the largest organized genocides in recent history, symbolizes deep moral and cognitive upheaval that consequently contributed to society perceiving the reflections and excesses of the individual and organized violence in a new way, that is, the critical ability of community to describe and evaluate crimes and such events that had not previously been in the public eye.

In the context of the afterword to this book, I would like to shortly, seemingly digressively from the topic of the publication, point to the importance of the memorials existing within the urban cityscape of Novi Sad, relating to nurturing the remembrance culture related to Novi Sad and Bačka Jews who were deported to concentration camps or were killed in Novi Sad during the Second World War. The fact is that the suffering of the Jews during the Second World War arose from a systematically thought-out plan of Horthy's Hungary, given that during the occupation, the Bačka Jewish community practically disappeared. The official policy of remembrance culture during the existence of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was constructed to fit the political imagination of the socialist system, that is, to correspond with the idioms KPJ (*Communist Party of Yugoslavia*) and SUBNOR (*Association of National Liberation War Veterans*). Yet despite the politically tendentious matrix, in this period also attention was paid to the culture of remembrance of Holocaust victims, as evidenced by the monuments in the area of Bačka.

When it comes to Novi Sad, in the city there are four memorials to the suffering of the Jewish community, two of which are exclusively related to the Jews, while two are monuments related to the victims killed in the city during the Second World War, specifically during the Novi Sad raid. These are the central city monument of sculptor Jovan Soldatović, "Family", dedicated to the victims of the Novi Sad raid, and therefore innocent Jews thrown under the Danube ice, as well as a memorial site erected on the city beach Štrand, which is the site of the city's largest scaffold for the Novi Sad raid and at the same time the location of the greatest suffering in the entire past of Novi Sad.

Deportation of Novi Sad Jews and citizens of Jewish nationality from the area of Bačka followed as a consequence of the occupation

of Hungary by German troops on March 19, 1944, that is, as a consequence of the Jewish internment order, which was adopted on 7 April of the same year in Budapest. In the next few days, other decisions were made that deprived the Jews of almost all rights and property.

The first group, of about three hundred Jews, who were arrested following the internment order, was housed in the “Sloboda” hotel from which it was taken to the Nazi death camps by trains after twenty days. Mass arrests of Jews in Novi Sad, as in the whole of Bačka, began in the early morning hours on April 26, 1944. The day before the arrest, an order was issued that people of Jewish nationality must not leave their homes. The arrests involved all members of the Jewish nationality regardless of the age and gender structure, as well as health condition. With the exception of individuals from mixed marriages, several hundred-percent disabled people from WWI, several people who fled with false documents, as well as two families exempt from deportation, the entire Jewish population of Novi Sad was arrested and placed in the premises of Novi Sad synagogue. Just before being taken away from their homes, several people committed suicide. The housing conditions at the synagogue were very poor, and the only food available was the one that arrested citizens had taken from their homes. Several deaths and suicides were recorded. From April 26 to 28, citizens were transported from the synagogue to the concentration camps in Subotica, Baja and Bačka Topola, where they were arranged and soon moved to the Nazi death camps, mostly in Auschwitz. Of the approximately 1,900 deported Novi Sad Jews, only about two hundred returned after liberation. In addition to these casualties, during the Second World War, a large number of Novi Sad Jews died or was killed in many other locations across Europe where the Holocaust was being committed. It is estimated that during World War II 3,020 of the total 4,350 Novi Sad Jews, who lived in Novi Sad before the war, died or were killed. In other words, as many as 69.43 percent of Novi Sad citizens of Jewish nationality were killed in the Holocaust.

Given the tragic events that took place in it, a memorial plaque erected at the Novi Sad synagogue makes this sacred object of the Jewish community the place of remembrance and the place of trauma in the context of the history and collective memory of the city of Novi Sad. That is, except for the original national and confessional importance of the building for the community of Novi Sad Jews, following

the Second World War, the synagogue has taken on an additional martyr or commemorative character. As such, it represents a place of remembrance and suffering with a pronounced ethnic attribution. In this sense, this building, in the street named also to refer to members of this ethnic community, today is one of two key sites of commemoration related to the victims of the Holocaust in the city and is also one of the three main locations of official commemoration in the Novi Sad area. So, in that sense, the synagogue actually plays the role of a symbol of the suffering of Novi Sad Jews who were taken away from this site to “Nazi extermination camps”. With such character, the synagogue and memorial at the Jewish Cemetery represent central memorials in the city’s topography dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust. This is also evidenced by the fact that every year, in addition to the city representatives, representatives of the Novi Sad Jews who mark April 26 as the day when the deportation of the Jews of Novi Sad began, pay tribute to the victims at this site. Remembrance Day within this place of commemoration has a pronounced local character, that is, it is related to an event that refers exclusively to the past of the Novi Sad Jewish community. On the other hand, the place of commemoration related to the marking of “International Holocaust Remembrance Day”, marked on January 27, which in its conception certainly goes beyond the local significance, is a monument located in the Jewish Cemetery complex. This monument is known as the “Monument to victims of Fascist terror” and is located within the Jewish Cemetery as a specific spatial and urban whole within the cityscape. As one of the three major monument landmarks in the city, it is dedicated to the civilian casualties of World War II, and as such, is the site of official city representative commemoration. The location of this monument, together with the synagogue, symbolically makes up a crucial point related to the victims of the Holocaust in the city, that is, it represents the location of commemoration and memorial sites for the Novi Sad citizens of Jewish nationality that were killed during World War II. On this stone memorial site, there are Jewish national and religious symbols - the seven-branched Jewish lampstand menorah and the Star of David (*Magen David*), which further emphasizes the ethnic attribution of victims to whom this memorial was erected. The entire area of the Jewish Cemetery that accommodates this memorial, in fact, has a pronounced commemorative character and is a multidimensional memory site that, apart from the synagogue, is crucial in the context of

identification and the collective identity of members of the Jewish community in Novi Sad. The “Family” memorial, as well as the Memorial on Štrand, is not dedicated to the deportation of the Jewish population of Novi Sad, but to their suffering as part of the criminal Novi Sad raid.

Monuments, as a rule, formulate emphatic messages for the offspring, but the offspring seldom receive them in their hearts and therefore they themselves, unlike their mission, soon become history and make an impression just as a material relic of some scenery of the past. However, despite this view of Alaida Asman, nurturing and affirmation of a critical remembrance culture is the task of modern society. In this context, like materialized memorials in public space, this publication of the Archives of Vojvodina, thematically dedicated to the deportation of Bačka Jews to death camps, represents a specific kind of contribution to nurturing the memory of innocent victims of Jewish nationality who were killed as victims of a psychopathological ideological system.

I would like to express my gratitude to our colleagues: Dr. Olga Ungar from Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, Dr. Darko Trifunović, professor at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade, and archivists from the Archives of Vojvodina Ivana Goković, Aleksandar Dimitrijević, Dr. Boris Bulatović and Vladimir Mučibabić for storing, processing and digitizing these documents and archival records that deal with the suffering of Jewish people in Bačka during the Second World War.

Novi Sad, March 03, 2021.

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