Restrictions on the Movements of Dutch Jews, June 30, 1942

Another measure to facilitate the capture of Jews during the deportation period was the restriction of their possibilities of movement. The following is the order concerning this aspect, issued by Raufer at the end of June 1942.

Second Regulation of the Commissar-General for Public Security Concerning the Appearance of Jews in Public

On the basis of Paragraph 45 of Provision 138/1941 of the *Reichskommissar* for the occupied Dutch territory concerning the maintenance of public order, the following is stipulated:

Paragraph 1

Jews must be in their homes between the hours of 20:00 to 06:00.

Paragraph 2

Jews may not be present in homes, parks, and other private institutions that are used for recreation or entertainment of non-Jews, unless this is essential on the basis of an existing lease or labor contract. Jews married to non-Jews are not included in this regulation.

Paragraph 3

1. Jews may enter shops that are not marked as Jewish businesses only between the hours of 15:00-17:00. Pharmacies are excluded from this rule.
2. Jews may not order home delivery.
3. This regulation falls outside measures that have been or will be taken for the city of Amsterdam by the competent official on behalf of the *Reichskommissar*.

Paragraph 4

Jews may neither enter nor use the services of barbershops or paramedical institutions unless they are marked as Jewish. Paragraph 2 of the *Reichskommissars* ordinance for the Dutch occupied territory shall be consulted for the implementation of Regulation 198/1941 concerning the regulation pertaining to the practice of occupations by Jews on and after June 30, 1942.

Paragraph 5

1. Jews may neither enter railroad stations nor use any means of public and private transport. The following exceptions are stipulated: 1) use of ferries; 2) riding of bicycles within the town limits of Amsterdam; 3) use of bicycles with containers for the transport of goods for business purposes, if engagement in the relevant occupation is permitted; 4) transport of the seriously ill in an ambulance and transport of the disabled in special vehicles; 5) use of municipal transit by persons holding travel passes issued by the Dutch Arms Inspection Authority (*Ruestungsinspektion Niederlande*) and approved by the Security Police; 6) use of trains on the basis of a permit issued by the Security Police; 7) use of means of transport by holders of permits issued by the Central Office for Jewish Emigration, Amsterdam.
2. Jews who in these cases are allowed to use means of public transport must be seated in the last department (smokers class). They may enter and seat themselves only when there is sufficient seating space for non-Jewish passengers.

Paragraph 6

Jews may not use public telephones

Paragraph 7

A Jew for the purpose of this regulation is any person who is a Jew or is considered a Jew under Paragraph 4 of Regulation 189/1940 concerning the registration of Jewish enterprises

Paragraph 8

Implementation orders and additional exceptions to those noted in Paragraphs 1-6 will be advertised in the Jewish Weekly

Paragraph 9

Persons who violate or circumvent the regulations in Paragraphs 1-6 shall be punished with imprisonment of six months at the most and a fine of 1,000 guilder at the most, or with one of these two penalties—unless a more severe penalty is stipulated under other provisions. Any person who encourages, abets, or aids circumvention of these regulations will face the same punishment. Security Police measures remain unchanged.

Paragraph 10

This regulation goes into effect on the day it is gazetted.

The Hague, June 30, 1942
Commissar-General for Public Security, Rauter
(*Gruppenfuehrer*-SS and Police Lieutenant-General)

Source: Announcement in Dutch newspapers, July 1942.