

**Hungarian Ministry of Internal Affairs: Central Authority for Controlling  
Foreigners (KEOKH) [MOL K 490-492]  
RG-39.034M**

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives  
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**Descriptive summary**

Title: Hungarian Ministry of Internal Affairs: Central Authority for Controlling Foreigners  
(KEOKH) [MOL K 490-492]

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**Administrative Information**

Access: [No restrictions on access] Magyar Országos Levéltár

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Existence and location of originals: Magyar Országos Levéltár

**Biographical note / Administrative history** [choose one or the other, not both]

Külföldieket Ellenőrző Országos Központi Hatóság (KEOKH) (National Central Authority for Controlling Foreigners) was created in 1930 as the national agency for checking foreign nationals arriving in Hungary. In the summer 1941 KEOKH was one of the initiators of the deportation of foreign Jews. Shortly after Hungary (Germany's ally) declared war on the Soviet Union on June 27, 1941, officials of the agency responsible for foreign nationals living in Hungary decided to deport foreign Jews; these were mostly Polish and Russian Jews, but there were also many refugees from western Europe. Jews who could not readily establish Hungarian citizenship were equally vulnerable to deportation. As a result, many Hungarian Jews who could not document their citizenship were also deported. Many Jewish communities, especially in the Transcarpathian Ukraine (then under Hungarian control), were deported in their entirety. The Hungarians loaded Jews into freight cars and took them to Kőrösmező (now Yasinia, Ukraine), near the prewar Hungarian-Polish border, where they were transferred across the former Soviet border and handed over to the Germans. By August 10, 1941, approximately 14,000 Jews had been deported from Hungary to German-controlled territory. Once in German hands, the Jews, often still in family units, were forced to march from Kolomyia to Kamieniec Podolski (Ukraine). On August 27 and 28, detachments of Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing units) in Kamieniec Podolski and troops under the command of the Higher SS and Police Leader for the southern region, SS General Friedrich Jeckeln, carried out mass killings of the Jewish deportees as well as the local Jewish population. According to Jeckeln's report, a total of 23,600 Jews were massacred in this action, the first large-scale mass murder in pursuit of the Final Solution.

**Scope and content of collection**

Miscellaneous correspondence reports from the head of the KEOKH (National Central Authority for Controlling Foreigners) in Budapest. Includes individual files of foreign citizens, most of them Jewish, who came to the attention of KEOKH. The files are arranged in alphabetical order.

**System of arrangement**

The system of arrangement of the source repository has been preserved in the microfilmed reels. Arranged in three series: 1. Presidential Papers (elnöki iratok) (K 490), 1937-1944 [Reel 1]; 2. Reserved Papers (reservált iratok) (K491), 1933-1944 [Reel 2]; 3. General Papers (általános iratok) (K492), Arranged by personal names [Reel 3 and 4]. The records are fragmentary. The original paper files are in archival bundles. There are no folders or folder titles.

**Indexing terms**

World War, 1939-1945--Collaborationists--Hungary.  
World War, 1939-1945--Atrocities--Hungary.  
Jews--Legal status, laws, etc.--Hungary--20th century.  
Holocaust Jewish (1939-1945)--Hungary--History.  
Hungary--Politics and government--1945-1949.

Hungary--Ethnic relations.  
Registers.  
Indexes.  
Statistics.  
Correspondence.  
Reports.

## CONTAINER LIST

### REEL 1:

Presidential papers (elnöki iratok) (K 490):

K 490-1937:

Draft response to the speech of Baron Pronay, member of the Upper House of the Parliament, held on June 21, 1937

K 490-1939-1/presidential:

Memorandum on the activities of the Jewry in the Upper Province (Felvidek) in connection with the anti-Jewish law, addressed to Amon Pasztoy, head of the KEOKH on July 7, 1939. - Leaflets written by Jewish organizations protesting against withdrawal of trade/business licenses.

Memorandum on the history of controlling immigration from the Compromise of 1867 to 1939.

K 490-1941-35/presidential:

Petition of the Hungarian Jewish Aid Committee (Magyar Izraelitak Partfogo Irodaja, MIPI) to place children of expelled foreigners in the town of Gyula in a youth camp. - KEOKH (Pasztoy) grants permission for 6-17 boys to be sent to Gyula as of February 1941. - List of names of the boys. - Regulations by the Royal Hungarian Police, Gyula Headquarters for the youth camp, March 4, 1941. Draft of the same document.- Granting permission for placement in hospital. - Escapes- New arrivals - Lice infections - MIPI appoints teacher for the youth camp in Gyula - MIPI petition to set up extra detention barracks (tolonchaz) in the town of Dömös.- KEOKH approves. - July 19, 1941, Royal Hungarian Police, Gyula Headquarters reports that they sent off 16 children to Körösmező. - August 4, 1941, they sent off 23 children to Körösmező. - July 30, 1941: Police report from Körösmező that the children arrived there.

K 490-1942:

Appointment of Per Anger as secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, December 7, 1942.

K 490-1943:

Dealing with goods left behind by people who escaped Hungary to Romania. Note Verbale from Romania, July 19, 1941. - Correspondence on regulating how to handle loss of property and properties left behind by Romanian citizens who either left Hungary or were expelled by Hungarian authorities.

KEOKH 1944-89/presidential:

Visa matters

K 490-1944:

Police chief of Budapest forbids all police personnel to have any private communication with Jews wearing the distinguishing mark on streets and at public places. April 14, 1944.

K 490-1944-97:

Sándor Simenfalvy, deputy head of KEOKH orders that foreign Jews whose residency, lodging permits, and reporting requirement were terminated are to be taken to detention barracks.

Chief constable of Sajószentpéter District reports that foreign Jews were ghettoized and transported to unknown location. June 23, 1944.

KEOKH 1944-246/presidential:

MIPI petition to issue trade/business licenses for people in detention barracks and internment camps – denied. – MIPI petition for distributing food for Easter – approved.

Jewish businesses are allowed to continue functioning if they serve the interest of defense or public supply.

KEOKH 1944-878/presidential:

Petition of British citizen, Edith Collins to continue serving as a nanny for the two children of Baron Hatvany, forwarded to KEOKH via the Swiss Embassy.

## **REEL 2:**

Reserved papers (reservált iratok) (K491):

K 491 1933-101:

Jewish refugees in Sopron (city in western Hungary) and its area.

Financial sources of German propaganda in Hungary.

KEOKH 1935 204/res.:

Various records, mainly reports on Jewish organizations by deputy chief constables.

KEOKH res. 1936 -80:

Horthy's reaction to immigration statistics of 1935 (number of Jews: 11,365) – revision of residency permits.

Preventing Jews from entering Hungary from Italy, 1942.

Czech Jews pushed over the border to Hungary, 1939.

K 491 – 1938 250/res.:

German authorities close the border of the Czech Protectorate to Hungary.

K 491 – 1938 253/res.:

Reports by the Hungarian Consulate General in Munich, the Hungarian Embassies in Berlin and in the Hague about Kristallnacht in November 1938.

K 491-1938-262:

Romanian proposal for international regulation of the Jewish question.

K 491-1939- [no number]:

Removal of Polish Jews from Hungary – Removal of Polish Jews from Germany.

K491-1939-51/res.:

About stopping German citizens with passports stamped "J" [Jew] trying to enter Italy via Hungary.

K 491-1939-133/res.:

Creating border zones on French-Italian and Yugoslav-Italian borders for Jews, since they are not allowed to enter Italy.

K 491-1939-37:

Report on Hungarian residents who fled or were expelled from Czechoslovakia and were staying in Munkacs (Mukacevo).

K 491-1941. 51/res.:

Jews fleeing from Romania to Hungary.

K 491-1941. 69/res.:

Preventing Jews from further infiltration of Hungary – Police reports from Győr (western Hungary) - Police reports from Sopron (western Hungary) on smuggling Jews from Austria, October 1941 – Police reports from Oroszvár.

Documents related to Polish refugees, July 1943.

K 491-1941. 192/res.:

Deportation of foreign Jews to Kőrömező, July 1941.

K 491-1941. 301/res.:

Terrorist and sabotage activities, and communist organizations in the Southern Region (Delvidek), Zala County.

K 491 -1942-4/res.:

Infiltration of Slovak Jews to Hungary, July 1942- Investigators' reports – Police reports. Further Jewish infiltration expected from Germany- reports and directives, investigations.

K 491-1942-10/res.:

Reports of branch offices of the KEOKH on their activities.

K 491-19420216/res.:

Matters related to Jews who reside illegally in Hungary.

K 491-1942-233/res.:

Denunciations

K 491-1942-235/res.:

Directive to register all individuals deemed unreliable for state security reasons.

K 491-42-238/res.:

Denunciations.

K491-42-254/res.:

Denunciations

K 491-42-276/res.:

Order to establish names of Jews who are called up for forced labor service but are residing abroad.

K 491-42 284/res.:

Denunciations.

K 491-1942-286/res.:

Surveillance.

K 491-1942-291/res.:

Investigation of Abraham Mermenstein, a refugee from Slovakia.

K 491-1942-310/res.:

Individuals under police supervision.

K 491-1942- not itemized- 316:

Jews in Polish refugee camps.

K 491-1942-341/res.:

Deportation in Slovakia.

K 491-1942-376/res.:

Investigations.

K 491-1942- not itemized -369:

38 Polish Jews deported to Kőrösmező – Minister of Internal Affairs ordered to take them back because of information that German authorities shoot them to death.

KEOKH Res. 1942-386:

Countess Jozsef Karolyi and Countess Erzsebet Szapary, president and deputy president of the Polish-Hungarian Committee for refugees – KEOKH warns them that Jews infiltrated the Polish refugee camps. - 12 Polish and Slovak citizens to be expelled.

K 491-1942- not itemized- 407:

1,038 foreign Jews are in police custody as of December 14, 1942 – Papal Nuncio and the Bishop of Győr, Vilmos Apor ask KEOKH to allow care packages to be delivered to internment camps, including to Jews converted to Christianity.

K 491-1943-4/res.:

Order to prevent further infiltration of Jews from the direction of Germany.

K 491-1943-20/res.:

News of further Jewish infiltration from Slovakia and from the German Reich.

KEOKH res. 1944-62:

Directives for the cooperation of Hungarian authorities with German military and police forces.

K 491 – 1944-71:

Regulation concerning illegal border entries.

K 491-1944-73:

Directives concerning hiding jewelry by Jews.

KEOKH res. 1944-75:

On police supervision and internment of leaders and most dangerous members of suspected communist and left wing movements.

K 491-1944-87/res.:

On increasing the control of foreign refugees residing in the country – Reports of the chief constables to the Ministry for Internal Affairs.

K 491 -1944 -105/res.:

Recruitment [of ethnic Germans] for the [Waffen] SS. - Volksbund activities.

K 491 – 1944- 127/res.:

Further regulation concerning the residency of Jews of foreign citizenship and stateless Jews.

K 491 – 1944- 144:

Continuation from above.

### **REEL 3:**

General papers (általános iratok) (K492):

Individual files of foreign citizens, most of them Jewish, who came to KEOKH's attention. The files are arranged in alphabetical order. They contain petitions for residency, lodging, and employment permits, exemptions from anti-Jewish legislation and regulations, background checks, investigations, vagrancy issues, expulsion orders. The petitioners usually included their CVs, often birth or other certificates of themselves and their family members, correspondence with local and central authorities for obtaining documents and certificates, etc.

Some of the files are organized in folders.

Name files:

ANGYAL Tibor  
ANGYAL Gabriella  
AUSCH  
ÁBRAHAM Imre  
BAICK Mihály  
BARTHA Pál  
BARAN  
BARTA  
BÁNO  
BEIN Arnold  
BODOR Pál  
BRAUN Lipot /Leopold/  
BRAUN Kálmán  
BROD, Albert  
CZIPCZER Lajos  
DAVIDOVICS Jakab  
DAUER Izidor  
DITRICHSTEIN Béla and Béláné (b. ROSEN Bianca)

**REEL 4:**

General papers (általános iratok) (K 492):

(reel 1 within Reel 4)

DERY Marianna Margit  
DRUCKMANN Mendel  
EDRICH Mor  
EHRSTEIN Ignác  
ELEK Zoltan  
EINHORN Mózes Izrael  
FARKAS Simon  
FEUERWERKER Jonás  
FIXLER Ábrahám  
FISCH Cecília  
FLUSS Tosca and József  
FLORENTAL Lucia  
FOGEL József  
FRIEDMANN Mor  
FRIEDMANN Tibor  
FROIM (FROIMOVITS) Froimne  
FROJIMOVICS Mózes  
GILL Ede  
GLASER Józsefne b. GOLDNER Szidónia  
GOLDMACHER Nándor and his wife  
GOIDL Mózesne b. GLÜCK Beila  
GLASER Ede aka Ernő  
GRÜNFELD Bernátne b. Rozenfeld Róza  
GROSZ Jakab  
GROSZ Dezső  
GRAJONZA Eszter

GRUZSINSZKY Ábrahám József  
GUTTMANN Ákos  
HECHT Benedek  
HERSKOVITS Vilmos  
HIRSCH Ernő  
HOTCHKISS Virginia  
JÄGER Simon  
JELENIK Zoltán and Borbála  
KARFUNKEL Zsigmond  
KARMAN Aladárné b. Pirnitzer Marta and KARMAN Katinka  
KESZTENBAUM Moritz  
KLEIN Lázár  
KLEIN Jolán  
KLEIN Kálmán  
KLEIN David  
KOHN Andor  
KOPPELMANN ROZENKRANTZ Lázár and wife  
KÖZES Fried  
KRAUSZ Ábrahám  
KRAUSZ Mor  
KRAUSZ Imre  
LANKSZNER Rifke  
LAX Miklós  
LÁZÁROVICS Ábrahám  
LENZ Viktorné b. Braun Gerda  
LEICHT Gertrud  
LEITMANN István  
LEBOVICS Márton  
MARKOVICS József  
MAJEROVITS Salamonné b. Katz Hinde  
MÁTÉ Katalin  
MILNE Frigyes  
MILLER Miksa Lipót  
MILNE Schwed George

(reel 2 within Reel 4)  
MOSKOVITZ Endre  
MÜLLER Dvojra  
MÜHLBAUER Pinkasz  
Dr. NEU Miklósné et al.  
NEUMANN Sándor  
PERLMUTTER Henrik  
PERL Sándor and wife  
PERL Henrikné b. Berkovics Mance  
PORGESZ Antalné  
POLACSIK Margit  
POPOVICS Mojse  
PRISZTER Adolf and Rezső



RADÓ László  
REICH Miklósné born Elsa Grosz  
REISZMANN József and wife  
REITER Henrik and Győző  
ROSENKRANTZ /Kappelmann/ Lázárné  
ROISNER Mendelné b. Pollak Marjem  
ROZENFELD Naftali  
ROSENCWEIG Frida  
SALAMON Lipot  
SCHWARTZ Elemér  
SCHNITZER Artur  
SONN Béla and László  
SOMLYÓ Arnoldné b. Dicker Irma and Somlyó Arnold  
SPETER Sándor  
STEINBERGER Miklós  
STÓBER Mendel  
STAUBER Salamon  
STEIN József  
SUGÁR Pál  
SURÁNYI Vera  
SZABÓ Leib  
SZALAI Imréné b. Dombi Ágnes  
SCHNEIDER Ilona  
SZIRMAI Árpádné b. Simon Gizella  
TESZLER Hers Ber  
TILI Mátyás Máté  
TRATTNER Adolf  
TREBITSCH Gyula  
TUNA Jenő  
Valter Béla  
Varga Mihály  
VIDOROVICS József  
WIEZEL Náthán  
VÉGH Blanka  
VÉRTES Jenő  
VÉGH Rózsi  
WALDMAN Mor  
WEISZ Rezső  
WEISZ Menyhért  
WEISZ Henrik  
WEINER Izsó  
WEINBERGER Katalin  
WESSEL Sandor  
WEILER Julianna  
Dr. WOLF(F) Hermann

(reel 3 within Reel 4)  
ZEIF Jenőné

ZLACZOWER Rubin

Card index of individuals who were expelled:

ALTMANN Miksa  
ALTMANN Morne b. Groszmann Zsena  
ACKERMANN Jolán  
ARBEIT Abisch  
ASCHER Oszkár  
ASPIS Izrael  
ADLER Salamon  
AUG Ábrahám  
ASPIS Bernát  
ALTER Hersch  
ÁBRAHÁM Fanny  
ALTMANN Berta  
ALTMANN Béla  
ADLER Oszkár  
ACKERMANN Lipót  
ALTMANN Konrád  
ÁDLER Dezső  
BÁN Jenő  
BERGER Lenke  
BERNSTEIN Sándor  
BEINHORN Áron Wolf  
BERNÁT Hermanne b. Honiger Katalin  
BERNÁT Adolf  
BERNÁT Lajos  
BERGER Gyula  
Dr. BERKOVITS Sándorné b. Eltisz Adél  
BEKOVICS Ábrahmné b. Fixler Sári  
BERKOVICS Márton  
BERKOVICS Ferenc  
BERNSTEIN Bruno  
BLUMENFELD Náthan Áron  
BROUNER Samuel  
BLUM Csarna  
BIRNBAUM Mózes  
BARUCH Salamonné b. Drucker Margit  
BIGEL Alexander  
BIRNBAUM Mor  
BERGMANN Kálmán  
BERGER Emanuel  
BIRNBAUM Szelén  
BIRN Simon  
BIRNBAUM Albert  
BIRNBAUM Izsó  
BIRNBAUM Beer  
FISCHBEIN Mórné

JUNGER Majes

Card index of individuals who were placed under police supervision:

POPOVICS Móric

ROSENBERG Hermann

SCHICK Ottó

Stateless:

SCHIFFMANN Márta

SCHEY Lipót

SCHIFF Naftuli

SCHIFF Márkusné b. Singer Hinda

SCHIFF Márkus

SCHLAMM György

SCHLAF Gyula

SCHINDLER Simon

SCHINDLER Mayer

SCHINDEL Vilmos

SCHILLER Nándorné b. Hacker Rona

SCHAPIRA Ignác

SCHLEILER József

SCHLECHTER Józsefné b. Rosenberg Helen

Dr, SCHALET Joachimné b. Grosinger Renée

SCHAECHTER Pepsi

SCHEER Frigyes

SMILOVICS Izsák

SCHAECHTER Naftalin

SCHLESINGER Samuné b. Silbermann Regina

SCHAEFFER Gyula

SCHAECHTER Naftali

SCHAEFFER Tibor

SMILOVICS Etel

Expelled:

STEINBACH Mihaly

Foreigners:

SCHATZ Ignác

SCHAECHTER Tobiás

SCHAECHTER Rózsi

SCHAEFFER Lipót

SCHEIN Vera

SCHEIN Jenőné b. Himler Anna

SCHAFFER István and wife

SCHEIER Dávid

SCHECHTER Mendel

SCHAECHTER Margit

SCHAPIRA Jozsef

SCHAEFFER Adolfné b. Pollák Cecilia  
WEISZ Mór

General records:

Records of the Balassagyarmat branch, organized by years (ceased to exist in 1940)

Intelligence reports on Slovak legislation after the reoccupation

Records of the Kassa branch: expulsion of foreigners, among them Jews who entered Hungary from Czech territory, lists, November 1938 – March 1939

Records of the Miskolc branch, same as above, lists, October – November 1938

Handling over territory: 12 re-annexed towns and villages, March 1939:

[among them] Sátoraljaujhely, Nagymegyer, Ógyalla, Galánta, Vágsellye. Csuz, Érsekujvár. – Expulsion of foreigners, lists, October-December 1938

Order to take foreigners who had previously been interned to detention barracks, Budapest 1941-1943

K492 11 -1 :

List of names of foreigners who during the expulsion procedure left for unknown locations and are wanted by the authorities: date and place of birth, occupation, KEOKH number or police registration number.

Bound volume, 208 pp., no date, 1947 is written on front page (most likely post-war trial attachment).

Supplement to the above volume, 122 pp., no date.

List of names of foreigners who had been banished from Hungary – Hungarian Ministry of Internal Affairs, confidential, pp. 579: name, date and place of birth, religion, last permanent residency, occupation, number of the expulsion order, date of expulsion, duration of the expulsion, remarks. Document is undated, but the dates of expulsions are between 1920-25.

KEOKH's statistical table of foreigners who had settled in Hungary in the second half of 1932.

The table shows the territory from which the foreigners entered the country: [Hungary] before Trianon or "real" foreign country, religion, occupation, number of family members, number of residency permits issued.