

Chronology

7 April 1933	Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service The admission of lawyers of “non-Aryan” descent to the Bar is prohibited
8 May 1934	Reich Escape Tax is amended
September 1935	Reich Citizenship Law and Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor (Nuremberg Laws)
March 1938	Nazi Germany annexes Austria, pogroms in Vienna
April 1938	Decree on the Registration of Jewish Property
20 May 1938	The Nuremberg Laws are implemented in Austria
June 1938	Jewish businesses registered since April are marked
June 1938	“Operation June” – Mass arrests of Jews and so-called “work-shy people”; deportation to concentration camps
6-15 July 1938	Evian Conference
3 August 1938	Session of the new Intergovernmental Committee in London (efforts are sabotaged by the German authorities)
August 1938	The Central Office for Jewish Emigration is founded by Adolf Eichmann in Vienna
October 1938	17,000 Polish-Born Jews are expelled from Germany to Poland
November 1938	Pogroms (so-called Crystal night or Night of the Broken Glass) Decree for the Elimination of Jews from German Economic Life Atonement Tax on the Jews of German Nationality
December 1938	Decree on the Utilization of Jewish Property (“Aryanization” of all Jewish businesses)
February 1939 defeated)	Limited Refugee bill proposed in US Congress (after several months of struggle
May 1939	British government restricts immigration into Palestine
September 1939 the	“Nisko Plan”: Until April 1940, the German Reich deports more than 95,000 Jews to Lublin region. Many of the Jews in the so-called “Jewish reservation” die of starvation and diseases.
June 1940	Franz Rademacher, head of the Jewish Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, proposes to deport all the Jews to the island of Madagascar after the defeat of France (“Madagascar Plan”)
October 1941	Emigration of Jews from the Reich is prohibited
November 1941 of	The Eleventh Decree to the Reich Citizenship Law (legalized the automatic confiscation property from German Jews deported to the East, etc.) is published
28 July 1951 at	The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (“Refugee Convention”) is approved a special conference of the United Nations
22 April 1954	The Refugee Convention officially enters into force
4 October 1967	The Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (“New York Protocol”) enters into force. It removes the temporal and geographic restrictions of the Refugee Convention (“as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951”)