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Adolf Hitler's government passed dozens of laws and decrees to subdue and eliminate the German Jewish population.

German Jews lost their state jobs, doctors were expelled from their clinics, students away from schools and universities ...

Being Jewish in Germany meant death.
LAW FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVICE

Gist of the law: Removing Jews from Civil Service

Document Number: 1397-PS

Date: 7 Apr 1933

Reichsgesetzbblatt-Page: I.175

Signed by: Hitler, Frick, Schwerin v. Krosigk.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1397–PS

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PAGE 175, Art 1-18, 7 April 1933.

Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service 7 April 1933

The Reichsgovernment has enacted the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

Article 1

1. For the reestablishment of a national professional civil service and for the simplification of administration, officials may be discharged from office according to the following regulations, even when the necessary conditions according to the appropriate law do not exist.

2. Officials, as used in this law, means immediate [unmittelbare] and mediate [mittlebare] officials of the Reich, immediate and mediate officials of the federal states [Laender], officials of communes [Gemeinde] and communal associations, officials of public legal corporations as well as institutions and undertakings placed upon the same status as these public legal corporations (Third decree of the Reichspresident for the safeguarding of business and finance of 6 October 1931—RGBl. I P. 537, 3rd part, Chapter V, Section I, Article 15, subparagraph 1).

3. Officials as used in this law also includes officials in temporary retirement.

4. The Reichsbank and the German State Railway Co. are empowered to make corresponding regulations.

Article 2

1. Officials who since 9 November 1918 have attained the status of officials without possessing the required or usual preparation or other qualifications are to be dismissed from service. Their former salaries will be accorded them for a period of 3 months after their dismissal.

2. A right to waiting allowances, pensions, or survivors pension and to the continuance of the official designation, the title, the official uniform and the official insignia is not possessed by them.

3. In case of need a pension, revocable at any time, equivalent to a third of the usual base pay of the last position held by them may be granted them, especially when they are caring for dependent relatives; reinsurance according to the provisions of the Reich's social insurance law will not take place.

4. The stipulations of Section 2 and 3 will receive corresponding application in the case of persons of the type designated in Sec. 1, who already before this law became effective had been retired.

Article 3

1. Officials, who are of non-aryan descent, are to be retired; insofar as honorary officials are concerned, they are to be removed from official status.

2. Section 1 is not in effect for officials who were already officials since 1 August 1914, or who fought during the World War at the front for the German Reichs or who fought for its
allies or whose fathers or sons were killed in the World War. The Reichsminister of the Interior can permit further, exceptions in understanding with the appropriate special minister or the highest authorities of the federal states in the case of officials abroad.

Article 4

Officials, whose former political activity does not offer a guarantee that they at all times without reservation act in the interest of the national state can be dismissed from service. From a period of 3 months after dismissal they are accorded their former salary. From this time on they receive 3/4 of their pension and corresponding survivor's benefits.

Article 5

1. Every official must allow himself to be transferred to another office of the same or equivalent career, even into such one having less rank or regular salary—reimbursement for prescribed costs of transfer taking place, if the needs of service require it. In case of transferment to an office of low rank and regular salary the official retains his previous official title and the official income of his former position.

2. The official can, in place of transfer to an office of lesser rank and regular income (section 11) demand to be retired.

Article 6

For the simplification of administration officials can be tired, even if they are not yet unfit for service. If officials a retired for this reason, their places may not be filled again.

Article 7

1. Dismissal from office, transfer to another office and retirement will be ordered by the highest Reichs or federal state agency which will render final decision without right of appeal.

2. The dispositions according to Art 2 to 6 must be made known at the latest by 30 Sept 1933 to those affected. The time can be shortened by agreement with the Reichsminister of the Interior, if the appropriate Reichs or federal state agency declares that the measures authorized in this law have been carried out.

Article 8

A pension will not be granted to the officials dismissed or retired in accordance with Art 3 and 4, if they have not completed a term of service of at least 10 years; this applies also in the cases in which according to the existing stipulation a pension is already accorded after a shorter term of service. Articles 36, 47 and 49 of the Reichs officials' law, the law of 4 July 1921 on increased computation of time in service accomplished during the war (RGBl p. 825) and the corresponding provisions of federal state laws remained unchanged.

Article 9

1. In the calculation of length of service valid for pension purposes, excepting time of service accrued in their last employment, only a term served in the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service according to the existing regulations may be credited to officials dismissed or retired according to Articles 3 and 4. Also accrediting of this length of service is only permissible, if it bears some relationship in preparation or career to the position last held; such a relationship of lower career to a higher one is to be regarded as an orderly promotion. If the official would have obtained a higher pension by the addition of later years of service to time served in an earlier position regularly obtained by qualifications and preparation, the ruling more favorable to him takes precedence.

2. The implementative regulations govern the calculation of time served with public corporations and with institutions and undertakings placed upon the same basis as these public corporations.

3. Accreditation and certification of time served valid for pension purposes, which conflict with the carrying out of the provisions of Section 1, are nullified.

4. In the case of officials of the Reich and of public corporations, institutions, and agencies under the supervision of the Reich, the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with
the Reichsminister of Finance can mitigate hardships; the highest federal state authorities can do the same in the case of other officials.

5. Sections 1 to 4 as well as Article 8 will also be applied to such officials who already, before this law came into effect, were retired either permanently or temporarily upon whom Articles 2 to 4 would have been applied if the officials had been still in service at the time this law came into effect. The new accrediting of time of service valid in the calculation of pensions and the accrediting of pensions and of waiting allowances must, at the latest, take place on 30 Sept 1933 with effect as of 1 Oct 1933.

**Article 10**

1. Guiding principles, which are established for the amount of pay for officials will be based upon the calculation of service remunerations and pension. In case decisions by the competent authorities on the applying of the guiding principles do not yet exist, they are to be issued without delay.

2. After decisions by the competent authorities concerning the application of the guiding principle have been made, if officials are found to have received higher remunerations than are due them according to the decisions, they then have to reimburse the surplus amounts received since 1 April 1932 at the pay office where the payments were given out. The argument of no longer existing enrichment (Articles 812vBGB and subs) is excluded.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 are valid also for persons who have been retired inside of one year before this law became effective.

**Article 11**

1. If, in the accrediting of pay-seniority of officials who leave the service on account of Articles 3 and 4, employment outside of the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service has been calculated, then the pay-seniority is to be newly calculated. Therein only an employment in the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service, or according to the implementative regulations, in the service of public corporations and institutions and undertakings equivalent to the former may be accredited. Exceptions can be permitted by the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance for Reichs officials; for other officials, by the highest federal state authorities.

2. If a new accrediting of pay-seniority according to Section 1 comes into consideration, then in the case of officials retired or dismissed according to Articles 3 and 4, the new determination of pay-seniority will be carried out in conjunction with the determination of the pension amount.

3. The same is valid for the persons named in Article 9, Section 5.

**Article 12**

1. The salaries of Reichsministers appointed since 9 Nov 1918, which are net calculated according to the provisions of Articles 16 to 24 of the Reichsminister law of 27 March 1930 (RGBl I P. 96) are to be newly calculated. In the new calculation, the above-mentioned provisions of the Reichsminister law are to be applied as if they had been already in effect at the time of the Reichsminister's dismissal from office. According to this law, excess payments received since 1 April 1933 are to be paid back. The argument of no longer existing enrichment (Article 812 and subs BGB) is inadmissible.

2. Section 1 will receive application upon the members of the federal state government appointed since 9 Nov 1918 with the provision that in place of the Reichsminister law the corresponding provisions of the federal state law will be in effect; however, payments may only be made to the amount which results from the application of the fundamental principles of Articles 16 to 24 of the Reichsminister law.

3. The new calculation of payments must take place before 31 December 1933.

4. Retroactive payments will not take place.
**Article 13**

The survivors payments will be calculated with corresponding application of Articles 8 to 12.

**Article 14**

1. Against the officials who have been dismissed or transferred upon the authority of this law, the institution of civil service punishment proceedings on account of misdemeanors committed while in office with the object of cancellation of pension, survivors benefits, designation of office, title, official uniform and insignia. The institution of the proceedings must take place on 31 December 1933 at the latest.

2. Section 1 is also valid for persons who within one year of the date that this law becomes effective have been retired and upon whom the Articles 2 and 4 would have been applied, if these persons had still been in service when this law came into effect.

**Article 15**

The provisions concerning officials will be applied in an appropriate manner to employees and workers. The implementative regulations govern detailed application.

**Article 16**

If unreasonable hardships occur in the carrying out of this law, then higher payments or transition money may be granted in accordance with the general regulations. The decisions in this matter will be made by the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance in the case of Reichs officials, in other cases by the highest federal state authorities.

**Article 17**

1. The Reichsminister of the interior will issue in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance, the necessary regulations for the execution and carrying through of this law and the general administrative provisions.

2. If necessary the highest federal state authorities will issue supplementary regulations. In this matter they must confine themselves to the framework of the Reichs regulations.

**Article 18**

With the expiration of the periods established in this law, the, general provisions valid for the professional civil services will be again completely valid, without prejudice to the measures: Taken on the basis of this law.

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Berlin, 7 April 1933

The Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler

The Reichsminister of the Interior Frick

The Reichsminister of Finance Count Schwerin von Krosigk
LAW RELATING TO ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Gist of the law: Removing Jews from the Bar
Document Number: 1401-PS
Date: 7 Apr 1933
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.188
Signed by: Guertner

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1401-PS 1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 188
Law Regarding Admission to the Bar, 7 April 1933
The Reich Government has enacted the following law that is promulgated herewith:

Article 1
The admission of lawyers who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, of April 7, 1933 (RGBI, I 175), are of non-Aryan descent, may be cancelled till September 30, 1933.

The provision of clause 1 does not apply to lawyers already admitted before August 1, 1914, or who, during the World War fought at the front for Germany, or her allies, or who lost their fathers or sons in the World War.

Article 2
Persons who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service of April 7, 1933 (RGBI. I, p. 175) are of non-Aryan descent, may be refused permission to practice law, even if there exists none of the reasons enumerated in the Regulations for Lawyers. The same rule applies in cases, as where a lawyer described in Section 1, clause 2, wishes to be admitted to another court.

Article 3
Persons, who were active in the communistic sense are excluded from the admission to the Bar. Admissions already given have to be revoked.

Article 4
The Justice-Administration can issue an injunction against a lawyer until it is decided, if use will be made of the right to revoke the admission in accordance with Art 1/1, or Art 3.

The prescriptions of Art 9/b/2-4 of the Bar regulation (Reichs-Law-Publication 1933, I, page 120) apply accordingly to the injunction against representation.

Against lawyers of that type as described in Article 1/2 the injunction against representation is only then permissible when the use of Article 3 is concerned.

Article 5
To revoke the admission to the Bar is considered an important reason for the cancelling of employment contracts, which were concluded by the lawyer as employer.

Article 6
In case the admission of a lawyer is revoked in accordance with this law, then for the cancelling of leases of rooms, which were rented by the lawyer for himself or his family, the regulations of the law about the cancelling right of persons concerned by the law for the renovation of professional bureaucracy, 7 April 1933, (RGBI. Part I, page 187) will accordingly be used. The same will apply to employees of lawyers, who lost their job owing to the fact that the admission of the lawyer was revoked or an injunction against representation; against him was issued in conformity with Article 4.

Berlin, 7 April 1933
The Reichs-Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reichs-Minister for Justice Dr. Guertner
LAW AGAINST THE OVER-CROWDING OF GERMAN SCHOOLS AND HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

Gist of the law: Limiting drastically the number of Jewish students

Document Number: 2084-PS

Date: 22 April 1933

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.215

Signed by: Hitler, Frick

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2084-PS

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 215

Law on the Formation of Student Organizations at Scientific Universities

22 April 1933.

The Government of the Reich has decreed the following law which is promulgated herewith:

Section 1

Students of German descent and mother tongue, fully registered with a scientific University shall constitute the Student-body of such University, regardless of their citizenship.

Section 2

The Student-body is a part of the University and represents the students as a whole. It shall be instrumental in ensuring that students fulfill their duties towards the people, the State, and the University.

Section 3

Details relating to organization and work of the student-bodies will be determined by Land governments' Student Regulations and by the by-laws of the Universities and the Studentbodies.

Berlin, 22 April 1933.

The Reich Chancellor ADOLF HITLER

The Reich Minister of the Interior FRICK
Law Relating to the Admission to the Profession of Patent Agent and Lawyer of 22 April 1933

The Government of the Reich has resolved the following law which is promulgated herewith:

Section 1

Patent-agents which are of non-aryan descent pursuant to the law relating to the reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service [Weiderherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums] of 7 April 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt, I, p. 175) may be taken off the roster of patent-agents kept by the Reich Patent Office up to 30 September 1933.

The provision of subsection 1 does not apply to patent agents, which have been entered into the roster since 1 August 1914 or which have fought in the front lines for the German Reich or its allies in the World War, or to those patent agents the fathers or sons of which were killed in the World War. As to the question, who is to be regarded as a frontline fighter, the corresponding implementation regulations are applicable which were issued pursuant to Section 17, subsection 1 of the law relating to the Re-establishment of the Professional Civil Service of 7 April 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 175).

The Reich President von Hindenburg
The Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick
LAW RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF TAX ADVISORS

Gist of the law: Eliminating "non-Aryans" from the profession of tax consultants

Document Number: 2869-PS
Date: 6 May 1933
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.257
Signed by: Hitler, Schwerin v. Krosigk

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2869-PS

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, NO. 49, PAGE 257

Law Relating to the Admission of Tax Advisors of 6 May 1933

Article 1

Section 1

Persons which are of non-Aryan descent pursuant to the law relating to the reestablishment of the professional Civil Service [Berufsbemeamtentums] are not generally to be admitted as taxadvisors.

Admissions already granted to such persons are to be withdrawn.

Lawyers or notaries, even of non-Aryan descent, are admitted as plenipotentiaries or assistants [Beistand, i.e., person assisting the party other than counsel] in tax matters from case to case. Other persons of non-Aryan descent are not to be permitted on principle as plenipotentiaries or assistants (a.b.) in tax-matters, not even from case to case. Exceptions thereof are admissible only insofar as such other persons will act as plenipotentiaries or assistants for relatives pursuant to section 67, subsection 1, figures 2 and 3 of the Reich Tax Code.

The Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner
LAW CHANGING THE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC OFFICERS

Gist of the law: Eliminating "non-Aryans" from these profession

Document Number: 1400-PS

Date: 30 June 1933

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: ?

Signed by: Hitler, Frick, Schwerin von Krosigk

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1400-PS

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 433

Law Changing the Regulations in regard to Public Officers, June 30, 1933

CHAPTER 2

Article 1

1. Only such persons may be appointed Reich officials who possess for their career the prescribed education or customary training or who have special qualifications for the office about to be given, and who guarantee that they will support the Reich at all times without reservation.

2. Women may only be appointed Reich officials for life when they have completed the 35th year.

3. Anyone of non-Aryan descent, or married to a person of non-Aryan descent, may not be appointed a Reich official. Reich officials of Aryan descent who marry a person of non-Aryan descent are to be discharged. The question of who is of non-Aryan descent is to be decided by regulations decreed by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

4. If urgent requirements of the administration so necessitate, the highest Reich officials may make exceptions in individual cases —exceptions from the provisions of (2) with the approval of the Reich Minister of Finance, exceptions from the provisions of (3) with the approval of the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Article 6

1. The provisions are also to be applied to the civil service regulations of the states, local communities, and of the other bodies, institutions, and foundations of public law * * *.

2. The German State Railways, the Reichsbank, the public-legal religious societies, and the confederations are empowered to issue similar regulations.

CHAPTER 3

Article 7

2. When the economic status of a female official appears to be permanently secured because of a family income, the officials may order a dismissal. The conditions for dismissal are always present when the husband is a permanent official not subject to dismissal.

CHAPTER 8

Article 40

1. The states and the bodies of public law not supervised by the states are empowered and compelled to lower the incomes of their officials insofar as they are higher than the incomes of Reich officials of equal rank. The Reich ministers and the Reich chancellor are to be considered as Reich officials within the scope of this I chapter. Sentence 1 is not applicable to university teachers; for them the special rules of Section 44 apply. Similarly, the Reich Government or the state governments may make different rules in other cases in which the scholarly or artistic significance of an office requires a special evaluation.
2. The local communes, and the other bodies of public law which are under the supervision of the state officials are empowered and I obligated to reduce the salaries of their officials, insofar as they are higher than the salaries of state officials, of corresponding rank.

Article 44

1. The state governments are empowered to alter or annul the assurances given to university professors before this chapter became effective. They are not bound hereby to agreements, compromises, legal judgments or arbitration decisions.

CHAPTER 13

Article 77

1. Insofar as the execution of the provisions of this law requires it, deviations from the Reich constitution and from the state constitutions are permissible.

Berlin, 30 June 1933
The Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reichsminister for Finance Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
The Reichsminister of the Interior Frick
EXECUTING DECREE FOR THE LAW ABOUT THE REPEAL OF
NATURALIZATIONS AND THE ADJUDICATION OF GERMAN CITIZENSHIP

Gist of the law: Defining Jews from Eastern Europe as "undesirable" and subject to
denationalization

Document Number: 2870-PS
Date: 26 July 1933
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.538
Signed by: Pfundtner

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2870-PS

On the basis of Article 3 of the law concerning the Repeal of Naturalizations and the Ajudication of German Citizenship of 14 July 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 480), it is herewith decreed in agreement with the Reich Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finances:

Article I

I: Whether a naturalization is to be considered undesirable shall be adjudicated in accordance with racial-national [voelkisch-national] principles. In the foreground are the racial, civic and cultural viewpoints regarding an increase of the German population compatible with the interests of Reich and folk by naturalization. Not only are facts preceding the date of naturalization to be taken into consideration, but especially also circumstances appearing subsequent to the date of naturalization.

Accordingly the repeal of naturalization is especially to be contemplated in the case of:

(a) Eastern Jews, unless they have fought on the German side at the front in the World War, or have rendered extremely meritorious services to the German interests.

(b) Persons who are guilty of a grave offense or a crime, or otherwise have acted in a way detrimental to the welfare of the state and the people.

II: The repeal, unless particular reasons do make it advisable, shall not be pronounced in the case of:

(a) Naturalized citizens who possessed German citizenship before 9 November 1918 and lost it due to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and its executory agreements without any action on their part.

(b) Persons who have been naturalized on account of their right to be naturalized in accordance with the provisions of the law on Reich's and State's Citizenship of 22 July 1913.

III: If the naturalized person died or has been declared dead or has lost the German citizenship in the meantime, the repeal may be pronounced independently as to the persons mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Law.

IV: The repeal effects the loss of any German citizenship, i.e. also of an additional one acquired in the meantime by admission [Aufnahme].

V: Reasons for the repeal are not to be communicated.

In the repealing order those persons are to be listed by name to whom the repeal extends.

A separate repeal order shall be served on those persons included in the repeal who are above the age of 16.

The repeal order shall be handed to persons in this country by the competent authority against receipt or it shall be served on them by mail (mail service certificate); to persons
in foreign countries the repeal order shall be handed through the competent diplomatic or consular representative of the Reich. In case it is not served or handed over, the repeal has to be published in the Reich Gazette [Reichsanzeiger] in order to become effective. The repeal is not appellable.

Article 2

I: An attitude contrary to the duty of faith towards Reich and folk is present in particular if a German promotes hostile propaganda against Germany or tries to disparage the German reputation or the acts of the national government.

II: The sequestration of property and the forfeiture declaration are published in the Reich Gazette [Reichsanzeiger]. They become effective with the date of publication.

The execution of measures necessitated by the sequestration of property and the forfeiture declaration is incumbent on the Finance Office appointed for that purpose by the Reich Minister of Finances.

In other respects the provisions of Article 380, Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Reich Levy Order [Reichsabjabnordnung] of 22 May 1931 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 161) are applicable to the sequestration of property.

Real estate, forfeited to the Reich, is to be transcribed to the Reich in the real estate register [Grundbuch] on application of the Finance Office. Corresponding action is to be taken for claims which are entered in the Reich Debt Register or in the Debt Register of a German State, a German community or a German Union of Communities. No costs or expenses will be charged for the transcription.

Berlin, 26 July 1933.

The Reich Minister of the Interior by direction Pfundtner
THE HOMESTEAD LAW

Gist of the law: Preventing "non-Aryans" from owning farmland

Document Number: 1402-PS
Date: 29 September 1933
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.685
Signed by: ?

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1402—PS
1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 685

The Homestead Law, 29 September 1933

The Reich Government desires to maintain the peasantry as the well-spring of the German people by securing the German tradition of ancestral rights.

The Reich Government, therefore, has enacted the following law. The basic thoughts of the law are:

The owner of an hereditary manor is called a peasant.

Only a respectable person who is a German citizen and has German or cognate blood may be a peasant.

Section 12
Only a German citizen can be a peasant.

Section 13
Requirement of German or cognate blood.

Berlin 29 Sept 1933.
EDITORIAL LAW

Gist of the law: Barring "non-Aryans" and persons married to "non-Aryans" from the newspaper profession

Document Number: 2083-PS
Date: 4 October 1933
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.713
Signed by: Hitler, Goebbels

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2083—PS 1933
REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 713
Editorial Law 4 October 1933

The Reich Government has resolved upon the following law, which is hereby published:

PART ONE: THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION

Section 1
The cooperative work carried on as main employment or based upon appointment to the position of chief editor in the shaping of the intellectual contents by written word, dissemination of news or pictures of the newspapers or political periodicals, which are published within the area of the Reich, is a public task, which is regulated as to its professional duties and rights by the state through this law. Its bearers are called editors. Nobody may call himself an editor who is not entitled to do so, according to this law.

Section 2
(1) Newspapers and periodicals are printed matters which appear in regular sequence at intervals of at most 3 months, without limiting their circulation to a certain group of persons.
(2) All reproductions of writings or illustrations, destined for dissemination, which are produced by means of a mass reproduction process-are to be considered as printed matter.

Section 3
(1) The provisions of this law relating to newspapers are valid also for political periodicals.
(2) This law does not apply to newspapers and periodicals which are published by official order.
(3) The Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will determine which periodicals are to be considered as political within the meaning of the law. In case the periodical affects a certain vocational field, he will make the decision in agreement with the highest Reich or State agency concerned.

Section 4
Cooperation in the shaping of the intellectual contents of the German newspapers is also considered as such, if it does not take place in the management of a newspaper, but in an establishment, which is to supply newspapers with intellectual contents, (written word, news, or pictures).

PART TWO: ADMISSION TO THE PROFESSION OF EDITOR

Section 5
Persons who can be editors are only those who:
1. possess the German citizenship,
2. have not lost the civic rights [buergerliche Ehrenrechte] and the qualification for the tenure of public offices.
3. are of Aryan descent, and are not married to a person of non-Aryan descent.
4. have completed the 21st year of age,
5. are capable of handling business,
6. have been trained in the profession,
7. have the qualities which the task of exerting intellectual influence upon the public requires.

Section 6
For the requirement of the Aryan descent and the Aryan marriage, section 1a of the Reich Law for Officials [Reichsbeam tengesetz] and the provisions issued for its implementation will be applied.

Section 7
1. Whoever has acquired the knowledge of an editor by training for at least one year (editor in apprenticeship) with the editorial staff of a German newspaper or an establishment of the kind mentioned in Section 4 and can prove this by certificate to the editorial staff will be considered as professionally trained. The apprenticeship served with a foreign newspaper may be made equivalent to the apprenticeship served with a German paper by means of the implementation order.
2. The provisions of this law also pertain to the editors in apprenticeship with the exception of Section 5, Subsections 4, 5, and 6.

Section 8
The admission to the editorial profession will be affected by entry upon request in the professional editors' list. The professional rosters are kept by the offices of the regional associations [Landesverbaende] of the German press. (Section 24, Subsection 2). The registration will be passed upon by the head of Regional association. He must decree the registration, if the requirements which are set forth in Section 5 are fulfilled. He has to reject it if the Reichsminister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda protests.

Section 9
1. Upon application by the head of the regional association the head of the Reich Association of the German Press (Section 23) with the approval of Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may permit exceptions from the requirements set forth (Section 5, Nos. 1, 3, and 6). This exception can be limited to certain branches of the activity of an editor. In this case the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda grants the permission in accordance with the highest competent Reich or State authority.
2. Exemption from the requirement of German [Reich] citizenship is to be granted to those of German origin if no special objections exist.

Section 10
The nominator must be notified in writing together with a statement of reasons of a decision by the head of the Land Association [Landesverband] rejecting an entry into the professional roster. The nominator may call for a decision by the professional court within four weeks after the notice. The appeal is not permitted if the circumstances fall within the purview of Section 8, 5th sentence.

Section 11
The head of the Land Association is required to decree the deletion of an entry in the professional roster if the requirements set forth in Section 5, Nos. 1, 2, 5, are not present, or the data furnished under Nos. 1–6 has been found incorrect, or the editor has given up his profession. Section 10, sentences 1 and 2 are correspondingly applicable.
PART THREE: EXERCISE OF THE PROFESSION OF AN EDITOR

Section 12
By registration in the professional roster, the editor becomes entitled to execute his profession with German newspapers or with German enterprises of the kind described in Section 4. If he moves into the district of a different Land Association, he will be transferred to the respective professional roster without further examination.

Section 13
Editors are charged to treat their subjects truthfully and to judge them according to the best of their knowledge.

Section 14
Editors are especially bound to keep out of the newspapers any-thing which:
1. in any manner is misleading to the public, mixes selfish aims with community aims
2. tends to weaken the strength of the German Reich, outwardly or inwardly, the common will of the German people, the German defense ability, culture or economy, or offends the religious sentiments of others,
3. offends the honor and dignity of Germany,
4. illegally offends the honor or the welfare of another, hurts his reputation, makes him ridiculous or contemptible,
5. is immoral for other reasons.

Section 15
Editors are bound to exercise their profession conscientiously and by their behavior inside or outside their professional activities prove themselves worthy of the respect which this profession demands.

Section 16
The publisher of a newspaper may compel an editor by means of a contract to observe the fundamental policies of a newspaper. The public duties and rights of the editor which derive from Sections 13 to 15, cannot be affected by policies.

Section 17
Contracts for the hiring of an editor must be in writing.

Section 18
The publisher of a newspaper must appoint an editor-in-chief and is required to report his name in writing to the Land Association concerned.

Section 19
The editor-in-chief is required to draw up in writing a plan for distribution of work, from which must be evident what part of the tasks of editing are to be taken by each editor and to what extent he has the authority to issue directions to other editors, in accordance with the terms of the contracts of employment and the supplementary directives of the publisher.

Section 20
1. Editors of a newspaper are responsible under professional, criminal and civil law, for its intellectual content so far as they themselves wrote or selected it. The responsibility under criminal or civil law of other persons is not thereby excluded.
2. The chief editor is responsible for the over-all editorial policy of the newspaper.
3. The editor-in-chief is required:
   (a) to take care that only such contributions are accepted as have been written or selected for acceptance by an editor.
(b) to take care that the first and last names as well as the residence of the editor-in-chief and his deputies, as well as that of each editor to whom a specific part of the direction of a newspaper is delegated, is reported.

(c) upon request to give information to anyone establishing a legal interest therein, as to which editor bears the responsibility for a contribution, so far as this is not evident from the data under subdivision b.

Section 21
Editors who cooperate in the shaping of the intellectual contents of a newspaper by their activity with an enterprise of the kind mentioned in Section 4, are responsible for the contents to the extent of their cooperation.

PART FOUR: PROTECTION OF THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION AFFORDED BY THE LAWS RELATING TO ASSOCIATION.

Section 22
The editorial group as a whole will watch over the fulfillment of duty on the part of individual professional colleagues and will look after their rights and their welfare.

Section 23
Editors are legally united to the Reich Association of the German Press [Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse]. By virtue of his registration on the professional roster every editor belongs to it. By virtue of this law the Reich Association becomes a public corporation. It has its seat in Berlin.

Section 24
1. The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will appoint the head of the Reich Association who will issue a charter for the Reich Association, which will require the approval of the Minister. The head of the Reich Association will appoint an advisory councilor.

2. The Reich Association is organized in Land Associations. Further details are regulated by the charter. Editors who live abroad must belong to a Land Association in whose district there is a newspaper or an establishment of the kind outlined in Section 4, by which they are employed.

Section 25
1. The Reich Association is required:
   1. to establish educational, advanced training and welfare institutions for the editors,
   2. to give expert advice to Reich and Land authorities,
   3. to cooperate in the making of stipulations for employment of editors,
   4. upon request of one party, to negotiate among editors, and to settle differences in case both parties agree.
   5. to maintain professional courts for the press.

2. The Reich Association may assume additional duties for the achievement of the purposes provided for in Section 22.

3. The Reich Association is authorized to impose dues on its members in order to meet its expenses. The regulations governing this must have the approval of Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The dues are to be collected like public taxes.

Section 26
The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will exercise supervision to ensure that the Reich Association fulfills tasks which have been assigned to it.
Section 27

(1) Professional Courts [Berufsgerichte] will be established for the protection of the editorial profession.

(2) Professional Courts of the first instance are the District Courts [Bezirksgerichte] of the Press. Professional Courts of the second instance is the Press Court [Pressegerichtshof] in Berlin.

Section 28

The Professional Courts have jurisdiction:

1. to try and to decide whether the registration in the professional roster for cases set forth in Section 10 is to be decreed.
2. to try and to decide upon removals under Section 11.
3. to interpret termination clauses in editors' contracts of employment under Section 30.
4. to try and to decide offenses of a professional nature on the part of editors (proceedings of an honor court).

Section 29

The termination of employment must be in writing and must contain a statement of reasons.

Section 30

A publisher may dismiss an editor because of the views expressed by him in the newspaper only if they are in conflict with the public professional duties of an editor or if they contravene the agreed policies. The Professional Court will, at the request of the editor, state whether the dismissal, in its opinion, has been contrary to the provisions of the preceding sentence or amounts to an evasion of them. Legal proceedings before the regular courts, if any have been initiated, are to be deferred until the requested opinion has been obtained.

Section 31

1. An editor who fails in his public professional duties, as set forth in Sections 13 to 15, 19, 20, subsection 3, commits a professional misdemeanor. In such case the Professional Court may:
   1. warn the editor,
   2. punish him with a fine not exceeding the sum of one month's professional earning,
   3. decree the removal of his name from the professional roster.
2. His license to exercise the editorial profession and to call himself an editor is terminated with such removal.
3. The Professional Court may temporarily deny an editor, against whom proceedings in an honorary court have been instituted, the right to exercise his profession.

Section 32

Professional Courts shall consist of the President and the lay judges [Beisitzer]. Alternates are to be appointed for the President and the lay judges. The President and the lay judges must be eligible for the office of judge or for higher administrative offices. They must possess judicial independence. The lay judges and their alternates have to be editors and publishers in equal numbers. All members of the Professional Courts are appointed by the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The head of the Reich Association will nominate the editors, while the head of the Organization of Publishers in the Reich Press Chamber will nominate the publishers.
Section 33
The District Press Courts with five members, the Press Court [Pressegerichtshof] with 7 members, the President being included in both cases.

Section 34
The procedure before the Professional Courts will be regulated by a code of procedure which is decreed by the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in agreement with the Reich Minister for Justice after obtaining the opinion of the head of the Reich Association.

Section 35
The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may decree the removal of an editor from the professional list independent of the proceedings of the Professional Court, if he deems it necessary for pressing reasons of public welfare.

PART FIVE: PROTECTION OF THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION AFFORDED BY THE PENAL LAWS

Section 36
Whosoever works as an editor despite the fact he is not registered in the professional rosters, or despite the fact that the exercise of his profession has been prohibited temporarily, will be punished with imprisonment up to one year, or fined.

Section 37
A publisher who entrusts a person who is not registered in the professional rosters or an editor who has been temporarily suspended from the exercise of his profession with the work of an editor as a main profession, or who maintains a newspaper without having appointed a chief editor, according to Section 18, will be punished by imprisonment of up to 3 months or by a fine.

Section 38
An editor who demands, accepts a promise of, or accepts a remuneration or any other advantage for an action which violates Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined.

Section 39
Whosoever attempts to induce an editor or a publisher or his deputy, by an officer, promise or granting an advantage, to undertake, bring about or tolerate the shaping of the intellectual content of a newspaper, in violation of Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined for bribery of the press.

Section 40
1. Whosoever attempts to induce an editor or a publisher or his deputy by means of threats to undertake, bring about or tolerate the shaping of the intellectual content of a newspaper in violation of Sections 13 or 14 will be punished with imprisonment or fined for unlawful interference with the press.
2. If the unlawful interference with the press is exerted by misuse of the dependent employee-status of the editor, then the punishment must be not less than 3 months imprisonment.

Section 41
In cases under Sections 38 to 40 the judgment may include less of civil rights in addition to imprisonment.

Section 42
Whosoever assumes the title of an editor, despite the fact he is not registered in the professional roster, will be punished by fine of up to 150 Reichsmark or by imprisonment [haeft].
Section 43
The license of a publisher against whom there is a final judgment for violation of provisions contained in Sections 37, 39 and 40, may be revoked by the administrative authority having jurisdiction in such matters under the laws of the State.

PART SIX: CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Section 44
Regulations enabling delegates of a law-making body to limit prosecutions are not applicable to cases under sections 31 to 35 of this law.

Section 45
1. Sections 7, 8, of the Reich Law relating to the Press of 7 May 1874 (RGB I page 65) are not applicable to newspapers and political periodicals.

2. Otherwise the provisions of the Reich Press Law relating to the responsible Editor in charge [Redakteur] are applicable to the responsible editor [Schriftleiter or Hauptschriftleiter] of newspapers and political periodicals, insofar as Section 20, subsection 1 and Section 21 of this law are concerned.

Section 46
The Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda in agreement with the other Reich Ministers concerned may issue directives for the execution of these laws and for conversion from the old legal basis to the new one.

Section 47
The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will set the date on which this law becomes valid.

Berlin, 4 October 1933
The Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda Dr. Goebbels
LAW CONCERNING ARMED FORCES

Gist of the law: Barring "non-Aryans" from military service.

Document Number: 2984-PS

Date: 21 May 1935

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.608

Signed by: Hitler, von Blomberg, Frick

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2984-PS

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGES 609, 611, 614

Law concerning Armed Forces of 21 May 1935,

Chapter II, Section 15.

Aryan Descent.

1. Aryan descent is a prerequisite for active service in the Armed Forces.

2. An examining committee will determine whether and to what extent exceptions may be permitted in accordance with directives which the Reich Minister of the Interior sets forth, in agreement with the Reich Minister of War.

3. Only persons of Aryan descent may become officers in the Armed Forces.

4. Members of the Armed Forces and of the reserve who are of Aryan descent, are prohibited from marrying persons of non-Aryan descent. Contraventions will result in the loss of any military rating.

5. The service of non-Aryans during war remains subject to special regulations.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Defense von Blomberg
The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick.
DECREE OF 10 SEPTEMBER 1935 ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE JEWISH SCHOOLS

Gist of the law: Establishment of separate Jewish schools
Document Number: 2894-PS
Date: 10 Sep 1935
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: - (published in Documents of German Politics, 1937, p.152)
Signed by: ?

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2894—PS

DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLITICS [Dokumente der Deutschen Politik] Published by Reg-Rat

General decree of September 10, 1935 issued by Reichsminister, Rust, on the establishment of
separate Jewish schools:

"The establishment of public and private Jewish schools has indeed led to a certain
separation of those Jewish school children who belong to the Hebraic [Mosaischen]
religion.

The separation according to religions is however insufficient for a national socialist school
system. The establishment of National Socialist class communities as a basis of a youth
education, based on the idea of Germanism [Volkstungedanken] is possible only if a clear
separation of the children is carried through according to the races they belong to.

Therefore from the school year of 1936 on, I intend to separate according to race, as
completely as possible, all German subjects attending any type of school."
**LAW FOR PROTECTION OF GERMAN BLOOD AND GERMAN HONOR**

Gist of the law: Forbidding marriages and extramarital relations between Jews and "Aryans"

Date: 15 Sep 1935

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1146

Signed by: Hitler, Frick, Guertner, Hess

**PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2000—PS**

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, NO. 100, PAGE 1146.

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor of 15 September 1935

Thoroughly convinced by the knowledge that the purity of German blood is essential for the further existence of the German people and animated by the inflexible will to safeguard the German nation for the entire future, the Reichstag has resolved upon the following law unanimously, which is promulgated herewith:

**Section 1**

1. Marriages between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they are concluded abroad.

2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.

**Section 2**

Relation outside marriage between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden.

**Section 3**

Jews will not be permitted to employ female nationals of German or kindred blood in their household.

**Section 4**

1. Jews are forbidden to hoist the Reichs and national flag and to present the colors of the Reich.

2. On the other hand they are permitted to present the Jewish colors. The exercise of this authority is protected by the State.

**Section 5**

1. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 1 will be punished with hard labor.

2. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labor.

3. A person who acts contrary to the provisions of sections 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment up to a year and with a fine or with one of these penalties.

**Section 6**

The Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, and the Reich Minister of Justice will issue the legal and administrative regulations which are required for the implementation and supplementation of this law.

**Section 7**

The law will become effective on the day after the promulgation, section 3 however only on 1 January 1936.

Nurnberg, the 15 September 1935 at the Reich Party Rally of freedom.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Interior Frick
The Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner
REICH CITIZENSHIP LAW
REICHSBÜRGERGESETZ, FIRST NURNBERG LAW

Gist of the law: Reserving citizenship for subjects of German blood
Document Number: 1416-PS
Date: 15 Sep 1935
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1145
Signed by: Hitler, Frick

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1416-PS
1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 1146 The Reich Citizenship Law of 15 Sept 1935
The Reichstag has adopted unanimously, the following law, which is herewith promulgated.

Article 1
1. A subject of the State is a person, who belongs to the protective union of the German Reich, and who, therefore, has particular obligations towards the Reich.
2. The status of the subject is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich- and State Law of Citizenship.

Article 2
1. A citizen of the Reich is only that subject, who is of German-or kindred blood and who, through his conduct, shows that he is both desirous and fit to serve faithfully the German people and Reich.
2. The right to citizenship is acquired by the granting of Reich citizenship papers.
3. Only the citizen of the Reich enjoys full political rights in accordance with the provision of the laws.

Article 3
The Reich Minister of the Interior in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer will issue the necessary legal and administrative decrees for the carrying out and supplementing of this law.

Nurnberg, 15 Sept 1935 at the Reichsparteitag of Liberty
The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reichs Minister of the Interior Frick.
FIRST REGULATION TO REICH CITIZENSHIP LAW

Gist of the law: Defining the terms "Jew" and "part-Jew". Jewish officials to be dismissed.

Document Number: 1417-PS
Date: 14 Nov 1935
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1333
Signed by: Hitler, Frick, Hess

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1417–PS
1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 1333
First Regulation to the Reichs Citizenship Law of 14 Nov. 1935

On the basis of Article 3, Reichs Citizenship Law, of 15 Sept. 1935 (RGB1 I, page 146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

1. Until further issue of regulations regarding citizenship papers, all subjects of German or kindred blood, who possessed the right to vote in the Reichstag elections, at the time the Citizenship Law came into effect, shall, for the time being, possess the rights of Reich citizens.

The same shall be true of those whom the Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, has given the preliminary citizenship.

2. The Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, can withdraw the preliminary citizenship.

Article 2

1. The regulations in Article 1 are also valid for Reichs subjects of mixed, Jewish blood.

2. An individual of mixed Jewish blood, is one who descended from one or two grandparents who were racially full Jews, insofar as does not count as a Jew according to Article 5, paragraph 2. One grandparent shall be considered as full-blooded if he or she belonged to the Jewish religious community.

Article 3

Only the Reich citizen, as bearer of full political rights, exercises the right to vote in political affairs, and can hold a public office. The Reich Minister of the Interior, or any agency empowered by him, can make exceptions during the transition period, with regard to occupying public offices. The affairs of religious organizations will not be touched upon.

Article 4

1. A Jew cannot be a citizen of the Reich. He has no right to vote in political affairs, he cannot occupy a public office.

2. Jewish officials will retire as of 31 December 1935. If these officials served at the front in the World War, either for Germany or her allies, they will receive in full, until they reach the age limit, the pension to which they were entitled- according to last received wages; they will, however, not advance in seniority. After reaching the age limit, their pension will be calculated anew, according to the last received salary, on the basis of which their pension was computed.

3. The affairs of religious organizations will not be touched upon.

4. The conditions of service of teachers in Jewish public schools remain unchanged, until new regulations of the Jewish school systems are issued.
Article 5

1. A Jew is anyone who descended from at least three grand-parents who were racially full Jews. Article 2, par. 2, second sentence will apply.

2. A Jew is also one who descended from two full Jewish parents, if: (a) he belonged to the Jewish religious community at the time this law was issued, or who joined the community later; (b) he was married to a Jewish person, at the time the law was issued, or married one subsequently; (c) he is the offspring from a marriage with a Jew, in the sense of Section 1, which was contracted after the Law for the protection of German blood and German honor became effective (RGB1. I, page 1146 of 15 Sept 1935); (d) he is the offspring of an extramarital relationship, with a Jew, according to Section 1, and will be born out of wedlock after July 31, 1936.

Article 6

1. As far as demands are concerned for the pureness of blood as laid down in Reichs law or in orders of the NSDAP and its echelons—not covered in Article 5—they will not be touched upon.

2. Any other demands on pureness of blood, not covered in Article 5, can only be made with permission from the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Deputy of the Fuehrer. If any such demands have been made, they will be void as of 1 Jan 1936, if they have not been requested from the Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer. These requests must be made from the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Article 7

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor can grant exemptions from the regulations laid down in the law.

Berlin, 14 November 1935
The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick
The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess (Reich Minister without Portfolio)
LAW GOVERNING ELECTIONS TO THE REICHSTAG

Gist of the law: Barring Jews from Reichstag vote

Document Number: 2871-PS

Date: 7 Mar 1936

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.133

Signed by: Hitler, Frick

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2871-PS

1936 REICHSGESETZBLATT, NO. 19, PAGE 133

Law governing elections to the Reichstag of 7 March 1936

The Reich Cabinet [Reichsregierung] has enacted the following law, published herewith:

Article 1

Reichstag electors are—aside from the German citizens who, according to the first decree of 14 November 1935 (Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 1333) of the Reich citizenship laws, are temporarily considered as citizens of the Reich—the German citizens of German or related blood who on election day are 20 years of age, provided that they are not disfranchised and provided that their franchise is not in abeyance (Article 2 of the Reich election law). The definitions of Articles 2 and 5, section 2 of the decree mentioned apply.

Article 2

Whoever casts a vote without being entitled to do so is liable to imprisonment or fine or both.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the regulations necessary for the execution of this law. He may change the regulations of the Reich election law regarding the eligibility and the distribution of seats to the candidates on the election lists and he may reduce the periods of time provided for in the Reich election law.

Berlin, 7 March 1936

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1406-PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 414

Decree for the Reporting of Jewish Owned Property of 26 April 1938

On the basis of the Decree for the Execution of the Four Year Plan of 18 October 1936 (RGBl I, 887) the following is hereby decreed:

**Article 1**

1. Every Jew (Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935 (RGBl I, 1333)) shall report and evaluate in accordance with the following instructions his entire domestic and foreign property and estate on the day when this decree goes into force.

   Jews of foreign citizenship shall report and evaluate only their domestic property.

2. The duty to report holds likewise for the non-Jewish marital partner of a Jew.

3. Every reporting person’s property must be given separately.

**Article 2**

1. Property in the sense of this law includes the total property of the person required to report, irrespective of whether it is exempt from any form of taxation or not.

2. It does not include movable objects used by the individual or house furnishings as far as the latter are not classed as luxury objects.

**Article 3**

1. Every part of the property shall be valued according to the usual value it has on the effective date of this regulation.

2. No report is necessary when the total worth of the property to be reported does not exceed 5000 marks.

**Article 4**

The report is to be presented on an official form by 30 June 1938, to the administrative official responsible at the place of residence of the reporting individual. When such a report is not possible by this date the responsible office can extend the period. In such case, however, an estimate is to be presented by 30 June 1938, together with a statement of the grounds of delay.

**Article 5**

1. The reporting individual must report, after this decree goes into force, to the responsible office, every change of said individual's total property as far as it exceeds a proper standard of living or normal business transactions.

2. The reporting requirement applies also to those Jews who were not required to report on the effective date of this regulation, but who have acquired property exceeding 5000 Reichsmarks in value, after this date. Article 1 (1) clause 2, shall apply respectively.

**Article 6**

1. The administrative offices responsible under this regulation are in Prussia—Highest Administrative Officer [Regierungspraesident] (in Berlin the Police President); Bavaria—Highest Administrative Officer [Regierungspraesident]; Saxony—The District Head
2. Austria—The Reich Governor has jurisdiction. He may transfer his authority to another board.

**Article 7**

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan is empowered to take such necessary measures as may be necessary to guarantee the use of the reported property in accord with the necessities of German economy.

**Article 8**

1. Whoever wilfully or negligently fails to comply with this reporting requirement, either by omitting it, or making it incorrectly, or not within the time specified, or whoever acts contrary to any instruction issued pursuant to Article 7 by the Deputy of the Four Year Plan shall be punishable by imprisonment and by a fine or by both of these penalties, in particularly flagrant cases of wilful violation the offender may be condemned to hard labor up to ten years. The offender is punishable notwithstanding that the action was in a foreign country.

2. Any attempt to commit such actions is punishable.

3. In addition to the imposition of the penalties under (1), the property may be confiscated, insofar as it was involved in the criminal action. In addition to hard labor confiscation may be made. Where no specific individual can be prosecuted or convicted, confiscation may be decreed independently, where the pre-requisites for confiscation warrant it.

Berlin, 26 April 1938

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan Goering General Field Marshal
The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick
FOURTH DECREE ON THE CITIZENSHIP LAW

Gist of the law: Revoking licenses of Jewish physicians.

Document Number: 2872-PS

Date: 25 July 1938

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.969

Signed by: Frick

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2872-PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 969.

4th Decree relative to the Reich Citizen Law of 25 July 1938.

By virtue of Section 3 of the Reich Citizen Law of 15 Sept, 1935, (RGBI. I. p. 1146), the following is ordered:

Section I

Appointment approvals of Jewish physicians expire on Sept. 30, 1938.

Section II

The Reich Minister of the Interior or the Authority appointed by him, may authorize, on the recommendation of the Reich Chamber of Physicians [Reichsarstekammer] — the practice of medicine physicians until further notice whose appointment has expired by virtue of Section I.

The permission may be granted by imposing taxes.

Section III

1. Jews, whose appointment approval has expired and who have not received an authorization, by virtue of Section II, are forbidden to practice medicine.

2. A Jew who has received an authorization by virtue of Section II must, with the exception of his wife and legitimate children, only treat Jews.

3. Whoever violates the regulations of Subsection I or II, either deliberately or carelessly, will be sentenced to one year of prison and a fine, or to either one of those punishments.

Section IV

A Jew cannot be licensed as a physician.

Section V

1. Physicians, whose appointment expired, according to the regulations of this decree, may be given, revocable at any time, a maintenance subsidy by the chamber of Reich physicians, in the case of want and worthiness, if they have been frontline soldiers.

2. The chamber of Reich-physicians will decide upon further details in agreement with the Reich-Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Finance.

Bayreuth July 25, 1938.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick
The Deputy of the Fuehrer R. Hess
The Reich-Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner.

The Reich-Minister of Finance by order: Reinhardt.
SECOND DECREE ON LAW CONCERNING
CHANGE OF FIRST AND LAST NAMES

Gesetzes über die Aenderung von Familiennamen und Vornamen)

Gist of the law: Forcing Jews to adopt the names "Israel" and "Sara".

Document Number: 2873-PS

Date: 17 Aug 1938

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1044

Signed by: Frick

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2873-PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1044

Second Decree Allotting to the implementation of the law on the change of first and family names.

(Does not concern the country of Austria) 17 August 1938

Section I

1. Jews must only be given first names which are enumerated in the directives issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior, concerning the bearing of first names.

2. Section 1 does not apply to Jews of foreign nationality.

Section II

1. If Jews bear other first names as such authorized for Jews by virtue of Section 1, they must—starting on January 1, 1939—adopt another additional first name, namely "Israel" for men and "Sara" for women.

Berlin, August 17, 1938

The Reich Minister of the Interior
By order: Dr. Stuckart

The Reichminister of Justice Dr. Guertner
FIFTH DECREE TO LAW RELATING TO THE REICH CITIZENSHIP

Gist of the law: Revoking admission of Jewish lawyers.

Document Number: 2874-PS

Date: 27 Sep 1938

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1403

Signed by: Hitler, Günther, Frick, Hess

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2874-PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, NO. 165, PAGE 1403.

Fifth Decree to the law relating to the Reich Citizenship of 27 September 1938.

Article I.

Elimination of the Jews from the Bar (Attorneyship).

Section 1.

Jews are excluded from the profession of a lawyer. In as much as Jews are still lawyers they are to be eliminated from the bar pursuant to the following provisions:

Old Reich

a. Within the Territory: The admission of Jewish lawyers to the bar is to be discontinued as from 10 November 1938.

b. Within the country of Austria:

1. On order of the Reich-Minister of Justice Jewish lawyers have to be taken off the roster of lawyers until 31 December 1938 at the latest.

2. Jews, however, who are entered on the roster of the Chamber of Lawyers [Reichsanwaltskammer i.e. Bar Association] in Vienna, whose family has been resident in Austria at least 50 years and which have been fighting in the front-line may be exempted from the deletion for the time being. In this case the movement of deletion will be determined by the Minister of Justice.

3. The Reich Minister of Justice may forbid a lawyer to exercise his profession for the time being, until it will be decided, whether a deletion from the roster of lawyers will be effected.

The Fuehrer and Reich-Chancellor Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner
The Reich Minister of Interior Frick
The Deputy, of the Fuehrer R. Hess
The Reich Minister of Finance (in the name of Reinhardt)
ORDER CONCERNING EXPIATION CONTRIBUTION
OF JEWS OF GERMAN NATIONALITY

Gist of the law: Obligating all German Jews to pay a collective fine of 1.000.000.000 Reichmark.

Document Number: 1412-PS
Date: 12 Nov 1938
Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1579
Signed by: Göring

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1412-PS .
1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1579

Decree relating to the payment of a fine by the Jews of German nationality of 12 Nov. 1938.
The hostile attitude of the Jewry towards the German people and Reich, which does not even shrink back from committing cowardly murder, makes a decisive defense and a harsh punishment (expiation) necessary. I order, therefore, by virtue of the decree concerning the execution of the 4-year Plan of 18 Oct. 1936 (RGB1. I, page 887) as follows:

Section 1
On the Jews Of German nationality as a whole has been imposed the payment of. A contribution of 1.000.000.000 Reichsmark to the German Reich.

Section 2
Provisions for the implementation are issued by the Reich-Minister of Finance in agreement with the Reich-Ministers concerned.

Berlin, 12 November 1938.
The Commissioner for the Four Year Plan Goering General Field-Marshal.
DECREES ON ELIMINATION OF JEWS FROM GERMAN ECONOMIC LIFE

Gist of the law: Barring Jews from trade and crafts.

Document Number: 2875-PS

Date: 12 Nov 1938

Reichsgesetzblatt-Page: I.1580

Signed by: Göring

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2875-PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1580.

Decree Relating to the Exclusion of Jews from the German Economic Life of November 12, 1938

Pursuant to the decree for the execution of the four year plan of 18 October 1936 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 887), the following is being decreed:

Section 1

1. Jews (sec. 5 of the first decree relating to the Reich citizenship law of 14 November 1935 - Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 1333) are excluded from the operation of individual retail shops, exporting' firms, sales agencies [Bestell Kontoren], as well as the independent operation of a trade, effective 1 January.

2. Furthermore, effective the same day, they are prohibited to offer merchandise or business services on markets of all types, fairs or exhibitions, to advertise for such or accept orders for such.

3. Jewish business establishments (third decree pursuant to the Reich citizenship law of 14 June 1938, Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 627) which are being operated in violation of this decree are to be closed down by the police.

Section 2

1. Effective 1 January 1939, a Jew can no longer be manager of an establishment as defined by the law relating to the organization of national labor of 20 January 1934 (Reichsgesetzbl. I, p. 45).

2. If a Jew is employed as an executive in a business enterprise, he may be dismissed with 6 weeks' notice. After the expiration of this notice, all claims of the employee derived from the denounced contract become invalid, especially claims for retirement or dismissal pay.

Section 3

1. No Jew may be a member of a cooperative [Genossenschaft].

2. Jewish members of cooperatives will be separated effective 31 December 1938. No special notice is required.

Section 4

The minister of economics is empowered to issue regulations necessary for the implementation of this decree with the approval of the Reich ministers concerned. He may allow exceptions where, due to the transfer of Jewish business establishments into non-Jewish hands or due to the liquidation of Jewish business establishments or in special cases, this is required in order to safeguard the requirements of the public.

The Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan Goering

Field Marshal Berlin, November 12, 1938.
ORDER CONCERNING THE UTILIZATION OF JEWISH PROPERTY

Gist of the law: Setting time limit for the sale or liquidation of Jewish enterprises; forcing Jews to deposit shares and securities held by them; forbidding sale or acquisition of gold and precious stones by Jews.

Document Number: 1409-PS
Date: 3 Dec 1938
Reichsgesetzbblatt-Page: I.1709
Signed by: Funk, Frick

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1409–PS
1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1709
Order concerning the Utilization of Jewish Property of 3 December 1938

On the basis of Article 1 of the Second Regulation by the Administrator for the Four Year Plan based on the Decree of November 24, 1938 for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGB1. I, 1668), the following is decreed in cooperation with the competent Reich Ministers:

CHAPTER I: INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Article 1

The owner of a Jewish industrial enterprise (Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938, RGB1 I 627) may be ordered to sell or liquidate the enterprise within a definite time. Certain conditions may be stipulated in the order.

Article 2

1. A trustee may be appointed for Jewish industrial enterprises, the owners of which have been ordered to sell or liquidate (Article 1), for the temporary continuation of the enterprise and for the completion of the sale or liquidation, especially if the owner of the enterprise has not complied with the order within the definite period and his application for an extension of time has been rejected.

2. The trustee is empowered to undertake all judicial and extra-judicial actions and legal measures, which the business of the enterprise, its liquidation or sale require. His authority replaces any legally required power of attorney.

3. The trustee must exercise the care of a responsible businessman and is subject to State control.

4. The owner of the enterprise is to pay the expenses of the trustee in connection with his work.

Article 3

1. The owner of the Jewish industrial enterprise is to be notified of the instructions specified in Articles 1 and 2.

2. In case of absence of the person affected, notification may take place through publication in the Deutsche Reichsanzeiger and Preussische Staatsanzeiger. In these cases the day of publication is to be considered the day of notification.

As soon as the owner of the enterprise is notified of the order through which a trustee is appointed according to Article 2, he loses the right to dispose of the property for the administration of which the trustee has been appointed. He regains this right only if the appointment of the trustee expires.

Article 5

The consent for the sale according to Article 1 of the Decree based on the Decree of April 26, 1938, for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGB1 I, 415) is necessary also in such cases in which the sale has been ordered; this also applies to the sale by a trustee.
CHAPTER II: LAND AND FOREST ENTERPRISES
REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY

Article 6
A Jew (Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of November 14, 1935) (RGB1 I, 1333), may be ordered to sell wholly or partly his land or forest enterprise, his other land or forest properties, his other real estate or other properties within a definite time. Certain conditions may be stipulated in the order. The regulations of Article 2 to 4 are to be applied accordingly.

Article 7
1. Jews cannot legally acquire real estate and mortgages.
2. The regulations of Article 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the Decrees based on the Decree of 26 April 1938, for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGB1 I, 415) are to be applied accordingly.
3. At the foreclosure of real estate, the court ordering such sale must reject bids if there is reason to suspect that the bidder is a Jew.
4. The rejection according to Paragraph 3 loses its force if the bidder protests against it immediately (Article 72, Paragraph 2 of the Law Regarding Foreclosure) and if he proves that he is not a Jew.
5. If, as is provided in (4) the bidder protests the rejection of an offer, the decision on the public adjudication must not be made before two weeks after the conclusion of the auction.

Article 8
1. Jews require authorization to dispose of real estate and mortgages. They require authorization to dispose of other property if the sale has been ordered according to Section 6 of this decree. This also applies in the case of a trustee disposing of said property.
2. The regulations of (1) also apply to contracts in which an obligation to sell is assumed.
3. The regulations of Article 1 (2) and Article 2 of the Regulation under the Decree of 26 April 1938 for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property (RGB1 I, 415) are to be applied accordingly.

In disposing of immovable property, the regulations of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of said Decree are also to be applied accordingly.
4. In case of foreclosure of a piece of land, the bidder requires authorization for his bid; a bid for which the necessary authorization is not proven immediately is to be rejected. Where the Reich Law regarding Foreclosure and Forced Administration is in force, in cases of Article 81, (2) of said law, public adjudication to a person other than the highest bidder is permissible only if the person can prove that consent was given for this deal.

Article 9
1. The authorization according to Article 8 replaces those authorizations required according to the Regulation regarding Traffic in Real Estate of 26 January 1937 (RGB1 I, 35), the Settlements (RGB1 I, 659), the First Decree for the Execution of the Law of 17 August 1937, Regarding the Protection of the Reich Frontiers and Reprisals (RGB1 I, 905) as well as according to price fixing regulations.
2. At the sale of land or forest enterprises or the granting of usufruct in such enterprises, the authorization according to Article 8 replaces the authorization according to Article 1 of the decree based on the Decree of 26 April 1938 for the Reporting of Jewish-owned Property.
Article 10

1. If a Jew sells a piece of land which is situated within the confines of Berlin, the Reich Capital Berlin has a right of pre-emption for the purpose of carrying out the measures of the General Building Inspector for the rebuilding of the City.

2. Articles 12 and 13 of the Decree of 5 November 1937 Regarding the Reconstruction of the Reich Capital Berlin (RGB1 I, 1162) are to be applied accordingly.

3. The right of preemption does not exist if the Reich, one of the German States, or the National Socialist Party is involved in the legal transaction as a buyer.

CHAPTER III: COMPULSORY DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES

Article 11

1. Within a week after this decree goes into effect, Jews must deposit all their stocks, shares in mines, bonds, and similar securities at a foreign exchange bank. New securities must be deposited within a week after their acquisition. The holder of securities belonging to a Jew may not deliver them to anyone but a foreign exchange bank for the account of the Jew.

2. Insofar as securities are already deposited at a foreign exchange bank on behalf of Jews or titles registered or coupons deposited with an administrative authority for which preferred annuities will be granted, the Jews must immediately notify the said bank, the Administration of Public Loans or the administrative authority by a written declaration of the fact that they are Jews. In case of (1) Sentence 3, this declaration must be made to the said holder.

3. The deposits and the registered titles are to be marked as Jewish.

Article 12

The disposing of securities deposited as Jewish, as well as the release of such securities require the consent of the Reich Minister of economics or an authority named by him.

Article 13

The provisions of Articles 11 and 12 do not apply to foreign Jews.

CHAPTER IV: JEWELS, GEMS AND OBJECTS OF ART

Article 14

1. Jews are forbidden to acquire, pawn or sell objects of gold, platinum or silver as well as precious stones and pearls. Such objects, except in the case of existence of attachments on behalf of a non-Jewish creditor at the time when this decree goes into effect may only be acquired by public purchasing offices, established by the Reich. The same applies to other jewels and objects of art insofar as the price of the individual objects exceeds one thousand Reichsmarks.

2. The provisions of (1) does not apply to foreign Jews.

CHAPTER V: GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 15

1. The authorization for the sale of Jewish enterprises, Jewish real estate, or other Jewish property can be given under conditions that may consist in the payment of money by the buyer on behalf of the Reich.

2. Authorizations of the kind mentioned in Paragraph 1 may also be granted with the proviso that the Jewish seller is to receive obligations of the German Reich or registered titles against the German Reich instead of the total or partial consideration as provided for in the sales contract.
Article 16

The regulations specified for Jews in Article II also apply to industrial enterprises as well as organizations, foundations, institutions, and other enterprises which are not industrial, insofar as they are to be considered Jewish according to the Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938 (RGBI I, 627)

Article 17

1. The higher administrative authorities are qualified to issue instructions based on the regulations of Article I and II insofar as the special provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 are not to be applied. The higher administrative authorities are also to supervise the appointed trustees.

2. Section 6 of the Decree of 26 April 1938 determines which authorities are higher administrative authorities within the meaning of this Decree Regarding the Registration of Jewish Property (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 414) with the proviso that the following authorities are qualified:

   In Anhalt—the Anhalt State Ministry, Department of Economics.
   In Baden—the Baden Minister of Finance and Economics.
   In Wuerttemberg—the Wuerttemberg Minister of Economics.
   In Austria—the Reich Commissar for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich or the authorities named by him.
   In the Sudeten German territories—the Government Presidents.

3. Insofar as it is a question of agricultural property, the Oberpraesident in Prussia (Agricultural Department) and the Higher Settlement Authorities in the non-Prussian States take the place of the higher administrative authorities. Insofar as it is a question of forest property, the Higher Forest Authorities take the place of the higher administrative authorities.

Article 24

This decree goes into effect on the day of publication.

Berlin, 3 December 1938
Reich Minister of Economic Affairs Walter Funk
Reich Minister of Interior Frick