

**The Nuremberg Laws:** While the first phase of the regime's anti-Semitic legislation was aimed at removing Jews from civil service positions and professional occupations such as law, medicine, and teaching, the second phase was much more direct. These laws effected the political and social exclusion of Jews from the rest of German society. Upon passage, many Jews promptly sought to emigrate from Germany.

### **#1 – The Reich Citizenship Law**

The Reichstag had 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 the 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 of 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 Führer will issue the necessary legal and administrative decrees for the carrying out and supplying of this law.

Nuremberg, 15 September 1935 at the *Reichsparteitag der Freiheit* (National Party Convention – an annual Nazi party rally; 1935 celebrated freedom in reference to Hitler's enactment of compulsory military service in direct violation of Versailles)

Signed by: The Führer and Reichs Chancellor – *Adolf Hitler*; Reich Minister of the Interior – *Wilhelm Frick*

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### **#2 – Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor**

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 safe-guard 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 Reich 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 3 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 Führer 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.

Nuremburg, 15 September 1935 at the *Reichsparteitag der Freiheit*

Signed by: The Führer and Reich Chancellor – *Adolf Hitler*; Reich Minister of the Interior – *Wilhelm Frick*; Reich Minister of Justice – *Dr. Franz Gürtner*; Deputy to the Führer – *Rudolf Hess*

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### #3 – First Regulation to the Reichs Citizenship Law

(NOTE: This was the first law passed view the mechanism designed in Article 3 of the Reichs Citizenship Law)

On the basis of Article 3, Reichs Citizenship Law (see above), of 15 Sept 1935, the following is order:

#### 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 who the Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Führer, has given preliminary citizenship.
2. The Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Führer, can withdraw the preliminary citizenship.

#### Article 2

1. The regulations in Article 1 (see above) are also valid for Reich 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 he (or she) does not count as a Jew according Article 5, paragraph 2 (see below). 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 school remained unchanged, until new regulations of the Jewish school systems are issued.

### Article 5

1. A Jew is anyone who descended from at least three grandparents who were racially full Jews. Article 2, paragraph 2, second sentence (see above) 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 Section1 (see above), which was contracted after the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor became effective (see above);
  - d. He is the offspring of an extramarital relationship, with a Jew, according to Section 1 (see above), 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 Reich law or in orders of the NSDAP and its echelons – not covered in Article 5 (see above) – 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 Führer. If any such demands have been made, they will be void as of 1 January 1936, if they have not been requested from the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Deputy of the Führer. These requests must be made from the Reich Minister of the Interior.

### Article 7

The Führer and Reichs Chancellor can grant exceptions from the regulations laid down in the law.

Berlin, 14 November 1935

Signed by: The Führer and Reichs Chancellor – *Adolf Hitler*; Reich Minister of the Interior – *Wilhelm Frick*; The Deputy of the Führer – *Rudolf Hess*

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