

TIMELINE

Laws & Decrees

April 1, 1933

Nationwide, One-Day Boycott of Jewish Businesses

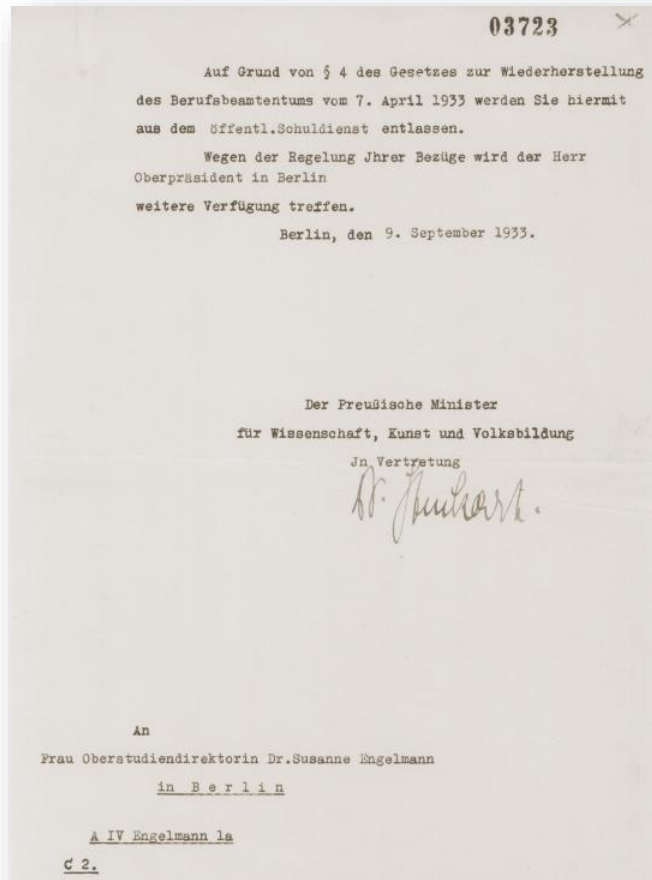


SA man stands outside a Jewish-owned store with sign "Germans Defend Yourself, Don't Buy From Jews."

Berlin, Germany, April 1, 1933

April 7, 1933

Jews Dismissed from Civil Service



Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service

Removes Jews and political opponents from Government Service, including schools.

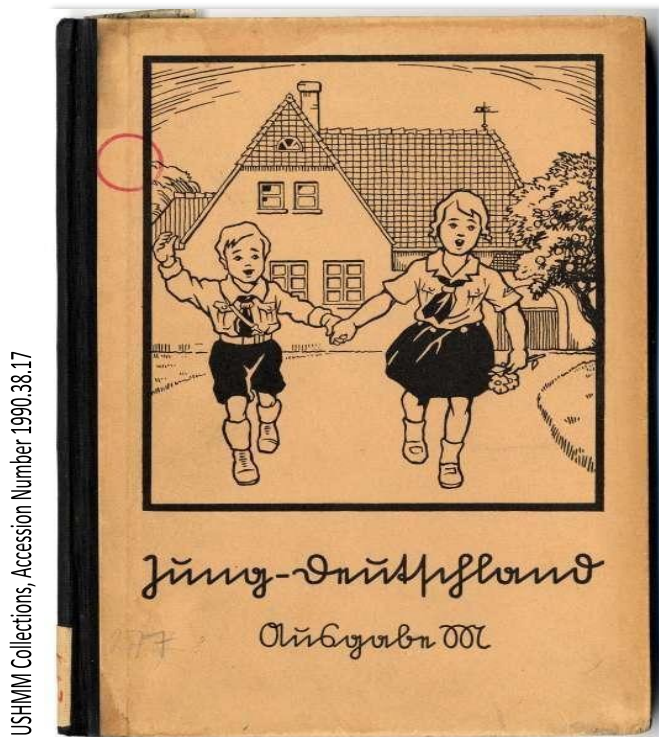
Civil service employees are forced to prove their "Aryan" descent by documenting the religion of their parents and grandparents.

Similar laws passed in the following weeks affect Jewish lawyers and doctors.

Letter notifying Dr. Susanne Engelmann that she has been dismissed from her teaching position in compliance with the new Civil Service Law.

April 25, 1933

Law Against Overcrowding in Schools & Universities



Cover of a primary school reader.

Curriculum under the Nazis stressed love and obedience to Hitler (*the Fuhrer*), race consciousness, and military preparation.

- Limited the number of Jewish students in any one public school to no more than 5% of the total student population.
- According to the census of June 16, 1933, the Jewish population of Germany was about 500,000 people out of a total population of 67 million or less than 0.8% of the total.
- In 1933, 75% of all Jewish students attended general public schools in Germany.

October 4, 1933

Editor's Law



Pedestrian stops to read an issue of the antisemitic newspaper *Der Stürmer*.
Title Board: "The Jews are our Misfortune"

- German Propaganda Ministry assumes control over the Reich Association of the German Press.
- Jews forbidden from working in journalism.
- Newspapers cannot publish any information which would "weaken the strength of the Reich abroad or at home."

September 15, 1935

Nuremberg Race Laws



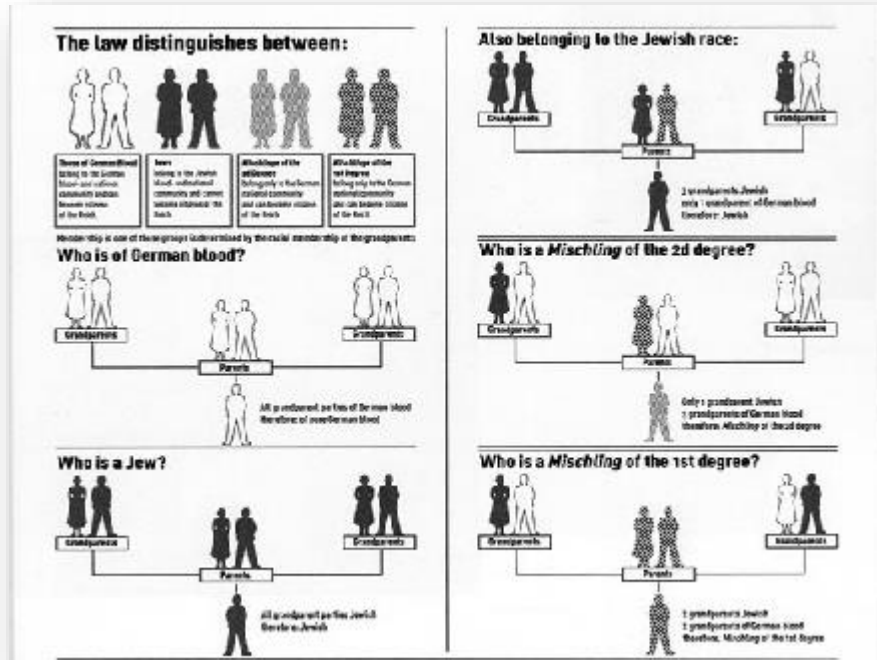
- **REICH CITIZENSHIP LAW**
 - Jews were defined as a race, identified by blood & genealogy, rather than as a religion or culture.
 - Jews lost citizenship and became "subjects of the state."
- **LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN BLOOD AND HONOR**
 - Marriage banned between Jews and non-Jews.
 - Sexual relations banned between "mixed race" couples. This crime was called Race defilement (*Rassenschande*).

Nazi propaganda poster advertising a special issue of *Der Stürmer* on "Rassenschande" (race defilement) between an Aryan and a Jew.

November 14, 1935

Racial Definitions Explained

- The “first regulation” to the September 15, 1935 Reich Citizenship Law.
- The regulation clarified that Germans who were descended from one or two Jewish grandparents would be considered *Mischling* (mixed race).
- *Mischling* were still permitted to vote and hold civil service jobs.
- German Jews who served in WWI lost their exemption from the April 7, 1933 law. They had to retire from civil service jobs by the end of the year.



March 16, 1935

Mandatory Military Service



March 7, 1936 - German Army troops cross a bridge over the Rhine River and enter the Rhineland.

- German government enacted mandatory conscription for all men 18-45.
- After May 1935, drafted soldiers had to show evidence that they were “Aryan.” Jews were forbidden to serve.
- This was a violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

October 15, 1936

Jewish Teachers Banned from Public Schools



- Most non-Jewish educators remained in their posts and joined the National Socialist Teachers League.
- 97% of all public school teachers had joined the League by 1936.
- Teachers joined the Nazi Party in greater numbers than any other profession.

Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets

Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets

Following this, Jewish citizens faced an increasing number of economic laws that chipped away at their livelihood:

- They lost allowances and exemptions for having children.
- They were forced into the highest tax bracket regardless of their income.

August 17, 1938

Law on the Alteration of Personal & Family Names



Jews who did not have "Jewish first names" are required to take the middle names "Israel" (for men) and "Sara" (for women).

Egon Israelski's German passport (October 1938) showing his forced name change to include the middle name of Israel.

October 5, 1938

German Jewish Passports Declared Invalid Without "J"



German government confiscates all passports held by Jews.

New passports issued to Jews must have a "J" stamped on them, indicating that the holder is Jewish.

Identification card issued to Marion Basfreund and stamped with a red "J" for Jude and the added middle name of "Sara."

November 12, 1938

Atonement Tax on the Jews of German Nationality



In the aftermath of the assassination of Ernst vom Rath and the Pogrom of November 1938, Göring demanded that Jews atone for their hostile attitude against the Germans.

The *Sühneleistung* ("atonement payment"), also known as the Jewish Capital Levy ("JUVA") levied a sum of 1 billion RM on German Jewry.

All Jews with assets of 5,000 RM or more were obligated to pay **20%** of their assets in 4 installments of 5% each between December 15, 1938 and August 15, 1939. A 5th payment was added in October 1939 making the total contribution **25%** of an individual's assets.

The tax brought a total of 1.126 billion RM into the coffers of the Reich.

The tax even had to be paid by Jews on leaving Germany, including deportation to concentration camps outside Germany.

November 15, 1938

Jewish Children Expelled from Public School

USHMM Photo Archives #45023



Nazis block Jews from entering the University of Vienna.
Austria, 1938

December 3, 1938

Decree on the Utilization of Jewish Property



"This shop, belonging to Jews, has been given to a non-Jewish
"temporary administrator."
Paris, April 1942.

This law made Aryanization of all Jewish businesses compulsory and imposed a deadline for the sale or liquidation of that business.

The state could also appoint a trustee, or *Treuhänder*, to oversee the Aryanization at the expense of the owner.

In addition, the Reich levied a tax in the amount of 70% of the difference between the officially assessed value and the actual purchase price.

The law also provided for the sale of Jewish-owned stocks and securities; authorized the blocking of Jewish owned accounts; prohibited Jews from purchasing real property; and barred Jews from selling or purchasing precious metals and jewels.

September 1939

Jews Forced to Turn in Their Radios and Other “Essentials” to the War Effort



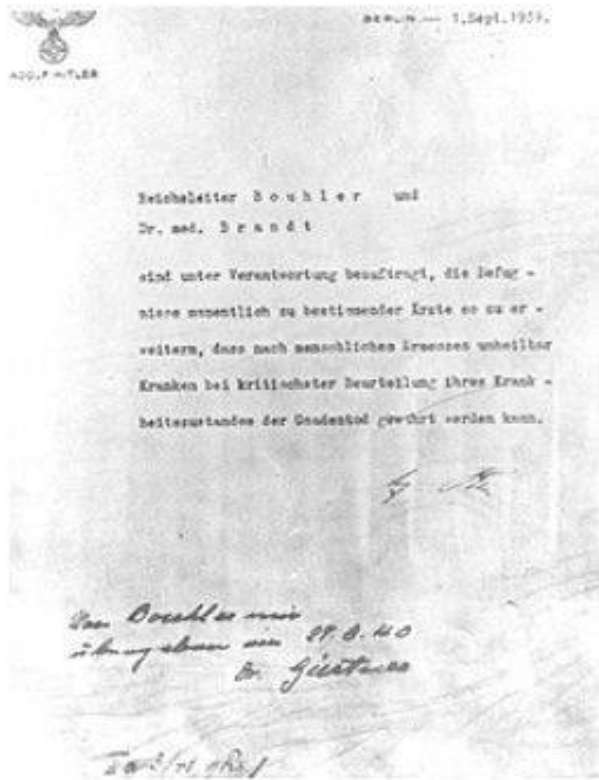
USHMM Photo Archives #55333

German authorities demanded that Jews relinquish property “essential to the war effort” such as radios, cameras, bicycles, electrical appliances, and other valuables, to local officials.

A curfew was imposed on Jews. Jews received reduced rations.

October 1939

Euthanasia Decree, Operation T-4



- Hitler authorized this decree (backdated to September 1) which permitted doctors to carry out “mercy killings, i.e. the murder of children & adults with physical & mental disabilities.
- Historians estimate 250,000 people were murdered as part of this program.

October 29, 1939

Jewish Badge Decreed in Poland



- First decreed in the town of Wloclawek on October 29, 1939.
- In the General Government of Poland, Gov. General Hans Frank ordered on November 23, 1939 that all Jews over the age of 10 wear a "Jewish Star" (white armband affixed with a blue 6-sided star) over the right upper sleeve of one's outer garments.

January 10, 1941

Jews must register with Dutch Authorities



Dutch Jews work in the offices of the Joodse Raad (Jewish Council) in Amsterdam.

- A total of 159,806 persons registered, including 19,561 persons born of mixed marriages. The total included some 25,000 Jewish refugees from the German Reich.
- A Jewish Council was established in February 1941.

July 1941

Germany Orders Closure of US Consulates in Occupied Territories



A Nazi flag outside the German consulate's house on Chestnut Street in Beacon Hill. Boston, May 1940.

September 1, 1941

Jewish Badge Required for all Jews



Reinhard Heydrich decrees that all Jews in the Reich – six years of age or older – must wear a badge which consists of a yellow Star of David on a black field to be worn on the chest, with the word "Jew" inscribed inside the star in German or in the local language.

April 29, 1942

Jewish Badge Required in The Netherlands



Rozetta Lezer Lopesdias-Van Thyn, left, and a friend
Amsterdam, May 1942-1943.
— US Holocaust Memorial Museum

July 1, 1942

Nazis Take Control of Westerbork



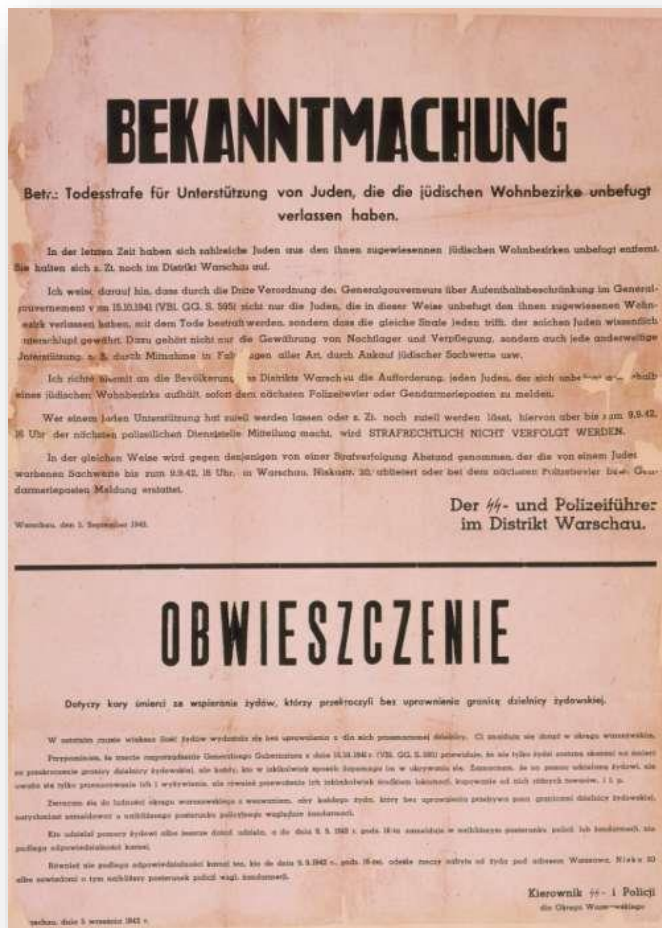
July 14 - September 13, 1942

Deportations from the Schouwburg



September 5, 1942

Announcement of Death Penalty for Aiding Jews



- Jews in hiding would be subjected to the death penalty as would anyone caught hiding or aiding them.
- This poster was issued in Warsaw, but this warning was not limited to Poland.