

EXAMPLES OF ANTISEMITIC LEGISLATION, 1933–1939

Source: USHMM (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum),
<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007459>

During the first six years of Hitler's dictatorship, government at every level—Reich, state and municipal—adopted hundreds of laws, decrees, directives, guidelines, and regulations that increasingly restricted the civil and human rights of the Jews in Germany.

Here are some examples of anti-Jewish legislation in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939:

1933

March 31

Decree of the Berlin city commissioner for health suspends Jewish doctors from the city's charity services.

April 7

Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service removes Jews from government service.

April 7

Law on the Admission to the Legal Profession forbids the admission of Jews to the bar.

April 25

Law against Overcrowding in Schools and Universities limits the number of Jewish students in public schools.

July 14

De-Naturalization Law revokes the citizenship of naturalized Jews and "undesirables."

October 4

Law on Editors bans Jews from editorial posts.

1935

May 21

Army law expels Jewish officers from the army.

September 15

Nazi leaders announce the Nuremberg Laws.

1936

January 11

Executive Order on the Reich Tax Law forbids Jews to serve as tax-consultants.

April 3

Reich Veterinarians Law expels Jews from the veterinary profession.

October 15

Reich Ministry of Education bans Jewish teachers from public schools.

1937

April 9

The Mayor of Berlin orders public schools not to admit Jewish children until further notice.

1938

January 5

Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names forbids Jews from changing their names.

February 5

Law on the Profession of Auctioneer excludes Jews from this occupation.

March 18

The Gun Law excludes Jewish gun merchants.

April 22

Decree against the Camouflage of Jewish Firms forbids changing the names of Jewish-owned businesses.

April 26

Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets requires Jews to report all property in excess of 5,000 reichsmarks.

July 11

Reich Ministry of the Interior bans Jews from health spas.

August 17

Executive Order on the Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names requires Jews to adopt an additional name: "Sara" for women and "Israel" for men.

October 3

Decree on the Confiscation of Jewish Property regulates the transfer of assets from Jews to non-Jewish Germans.

October 5

The Reich Interior Ministry invalidates all German passports held by Jews. Jews must surrender their old passports, which will become valid only after the letter "J" had been stamped on them.

November 12

Decree on the Exclusion of Jews from German Economic Life closes all Jewish-owned businesses.

November 15

Reich Ministry of Education expels all Jewish children from public schools.

November 28

Reich Ministry of Interior restricts the freedom of movement of Jews.

November 29

The Reich Interior Ministry forbids Jews to keep carrier pigeons.

December 14

An Executive Order on the Law on the Organization of National Work cancels all state contracts held with Jewish-owned firms.

December 21

Law on Midwives bans all Jews from the occupation.

1939

February 21

Decree Concerning the Surrender of Precious Metals and Stones in Jewish Ownership.

August 1

The President of the German Lottery forbids the sale of lottery tickets to Jews.