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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Reich Law Gazette, 1935, Part I.

Citizenship Laws of the Reich
of September 15, 1935

The Reichstag has unanimously passed the following laws, which are hereby promulgated:

Section 1

(1) Citizens are those who belong to the protective federation of the German Reich and therefore have special responsibilities to it.

(2) Citizenship is acquired according to the regulations of the Reich and national citizenship laws.

Section 2

(1) Citizenship in the Reich is limited to those of German and related blood who have proven by their actions that they are willing and able to faithfully serve the German people and the German Reich.

(2) The right of citizenship in the Reich is obtained through bestowal of the Reich citizenship document.

(3) Only citizens of the Reich hold full political rights as provided by law.

Section 3 The Reich Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the Führer's Deputy, will enact the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the enforcement and completion of these laws.

Nuremberg, September 15, 1935, on
Reich Freedom Day.

The Führer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor

of September 15, 1935

Imbued with the realization that the purity of German blood is essential to the survival of the German people, and inspired with the unbending determination to secure the German nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously passed the following law, which is hereby promulgated:

Section 1

- (1) Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages contracted in spite of this law are null and void, even if they occurred abroad in order to circumvent the law.
- (2) Only the district attorney can lift a declaration of nullity.

Section 2 Extramarital relations between Jews and citizens of German or kindred blood are forbidden.

Section 3 Jews may not employ female citizens of German or kindred blood under the age of 45 in their households.

Section 4

- (1) Jews are forbidden to raise the flag of the Reich or the national flag, or to display the Reich colors.
- (2) However, they are permitted to display the Jewish colors. This practice is protected by law.

Section 5

- (1) Those trespassing against Section 1 shall be punished by penal servitude.
- (2) Those trespassing against Section 2 shall be punished by imprisonment or penal servitude.
- (3) Those trespassing against Section 3 or Section 4 shall be punished by imprisonment of up to one year and/or the imposition of a fine.

Section 6 The Reich Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the Führer's Deputy and the Reich Minister of Justice, will enact the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the enforcement and completion of these laws.

Section 7 These laws will take effect on the day of their promulgation, except for Section 3, which will take effect on January 1, 1936.

Nuremberg, September 15, 1935, on
Reich Freedom Day

The Führer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gürtner

The Deputy of the Führers
R. Heß
Reich Minister without portfolio