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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.

Excerpt from the July 14, 1933 Law to Prevent Offspring with Hereditary Defects;
("Reichsgesetzblatt" ["Reich Law Gazette"], 1933, I, No. 86, Berlin: July 25, 1933, p. 529.)

The Reich government has passed the following law, which is hereby announced:

Paragraph 1:

(1) Any person suffering from a hereditary disease can be sterilized, if medical experience indicates that it is highly probable that his or her offspring will suffer from severe hereditary physical or mental damage.

(2) Hereditary diseases under this law include: (a) congenital feeble-mindedness; (b) schizophrenia; (c) bipolar (manic-depressive) psychosis; (d) hereditary epilepsy; (e) hereditary St. Vitus' dance (Huntington's chorea); (f) hereditary blindness; (g) hereditary deafness; and (h) severe hereditary physical deformity.

(3) Moreover, those who suffer from severe alcoholism may also be sterilized.

Paragraph 2:

(1) Anyone qualifying under the above categories may apply for sterilization himself. If such a person is legally incapacitated, or ineligible by reason of feeble-mindedness, or has not yet reached the age of eighteen, the person's guardian is entitled to make the application. In such cases, the permission of the Court of Chancery is required. In other cases of limited capacity, the permission of the legal guardian is required for the application. If a person past the age of majority has been assigned a guardian, the guardian's approval is required.

(2) All applications must be accompanied by a statement from a physician certified by the German Reich indicating that the person to be sterilized has been fully informed of the method and results of the sterilization procedure.

(3) Applications may be rescinded.

Paragraph 3:

Applications for sterilization may also be made by:

(1) the physician in charge of a case;

(2) directors of hospitals, sanatoriums, nursing homes, and prisons.

Paragraph 4:

Applications are to be sent in writing to the Office of Hereditary Health Courts. The facts upon which the application is based must be substantiated by a physician's assessment or other trustworthy information. The Office must notify the physician in charge of the case.

Paragraph 18

This law will become effective on January 1, 1934.

Berlin, July 14, 1933.

The *Reichskanzler* [Reich Chancellor] Hitler
The *Reichsminister des Innern* [Reich Minister of the Interior] Frick
The *Reichsminister der Justiz* [Reich Minister of Justice] Dr. Gürtner