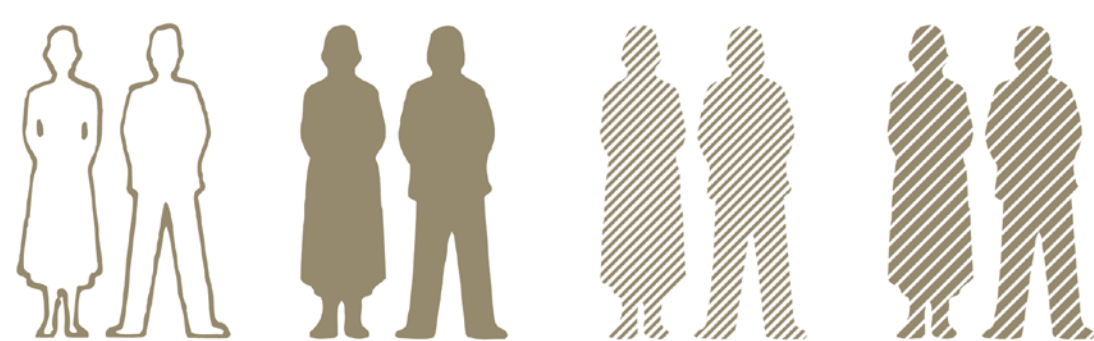


# NUREMBERG RACIAL LAWS, 1935

## The law distinguishes between:



**Those of German Blood** belong to the German blood- and national community and can become citizens of the Reich.

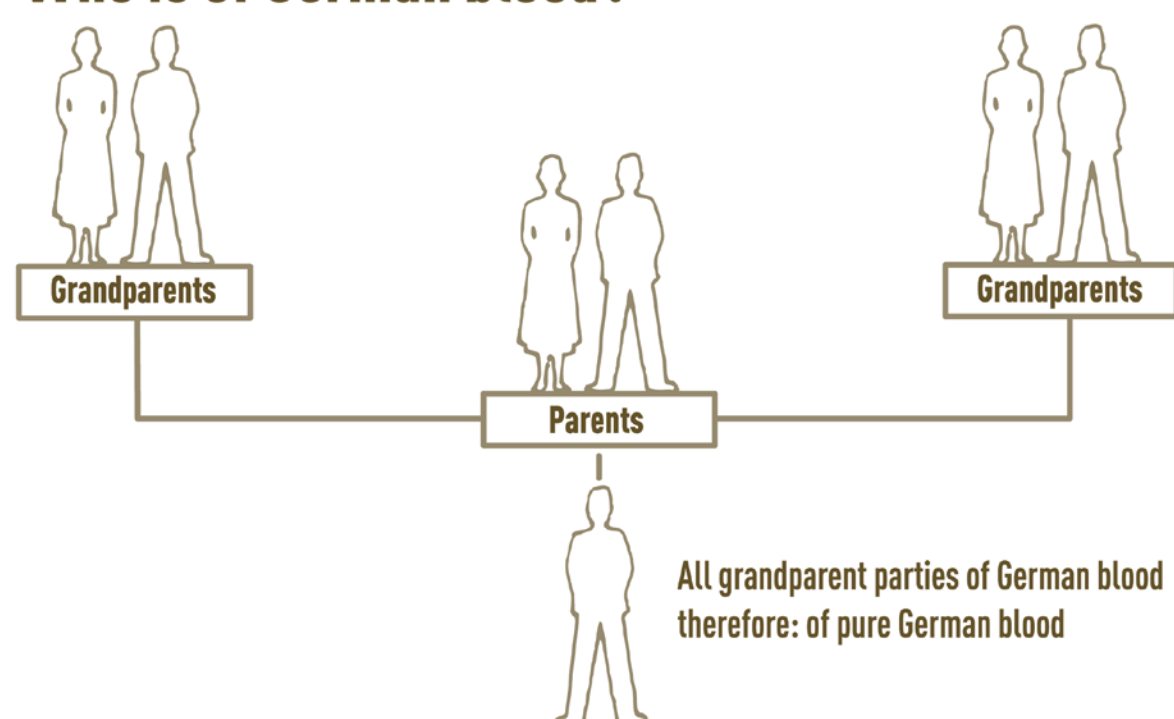
**Jews** belong to the Jewish blood- and national community and cannot become citizens of the Reich.

**Mischlinge of the 2d Degree** belong only to the German national community and can become citizens of the Reich.

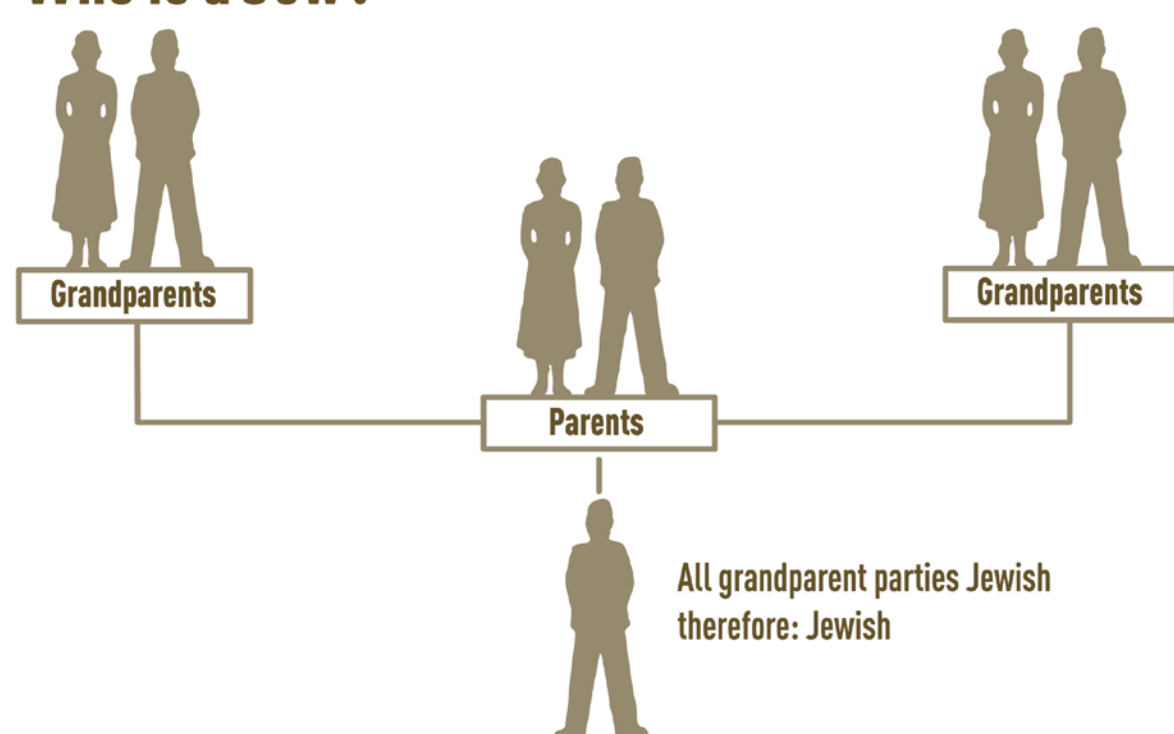
**Mischlinge of the 1st Degree** belong only to the German national community and can become citizens of the Reich.

Membership in one of these groups is determined by the racial membership of the grandparents

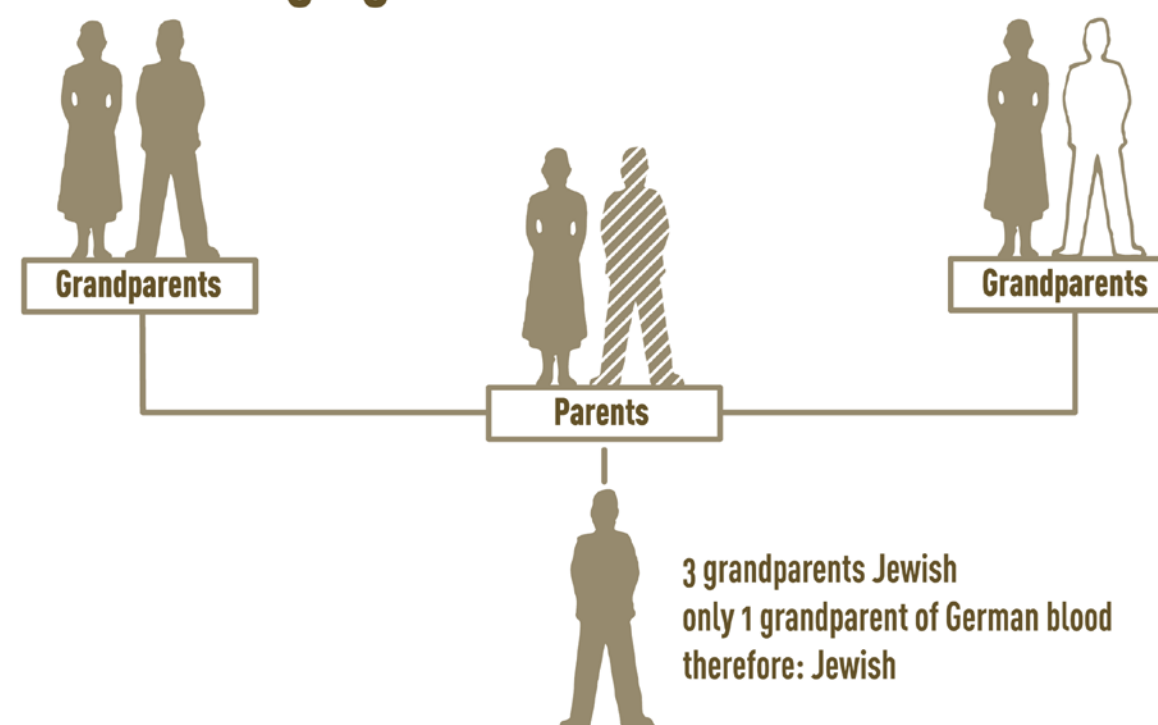
### Who is of German blood?



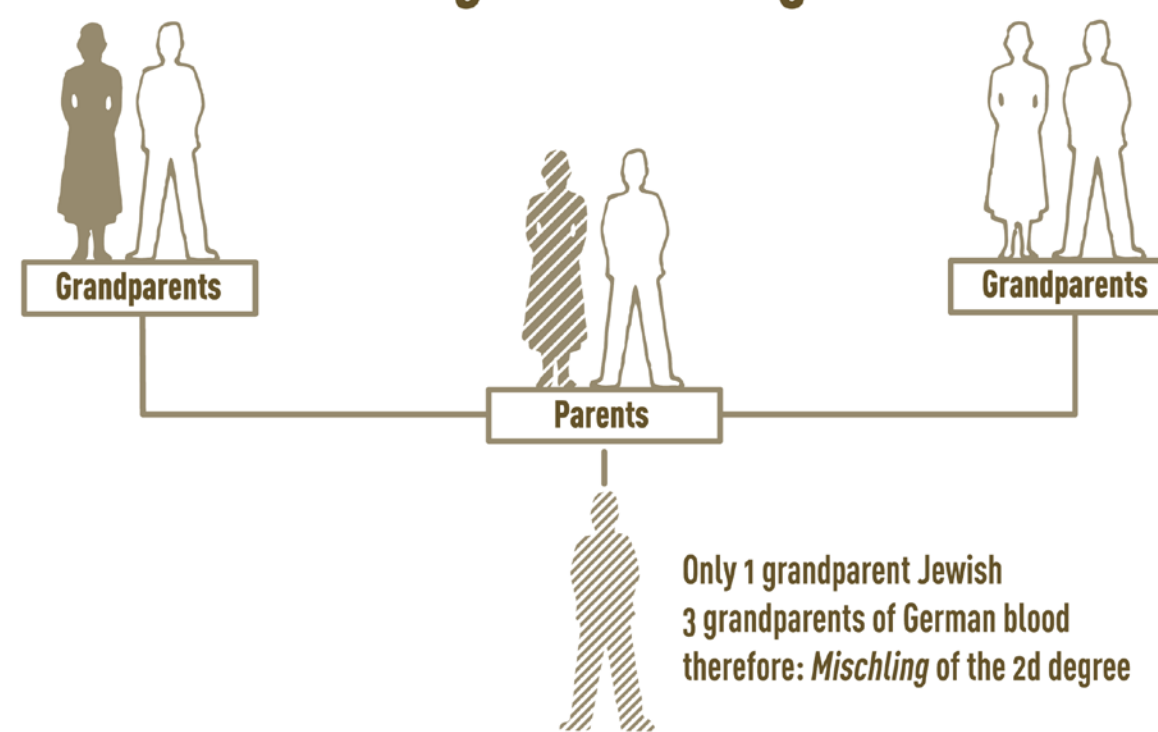
### Who is a Jew?



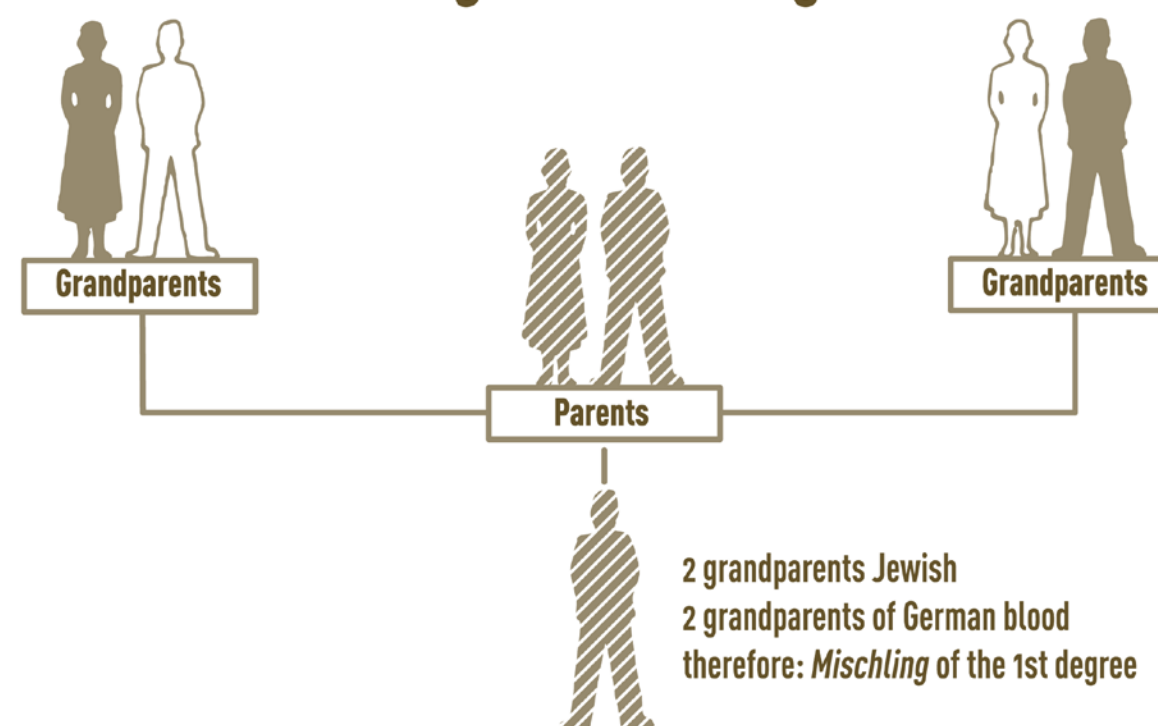
## Also belonging to the Jewish race:



### Who is a Mischling of the 2d degree?



### Who is a Mischling of the 1st degree?



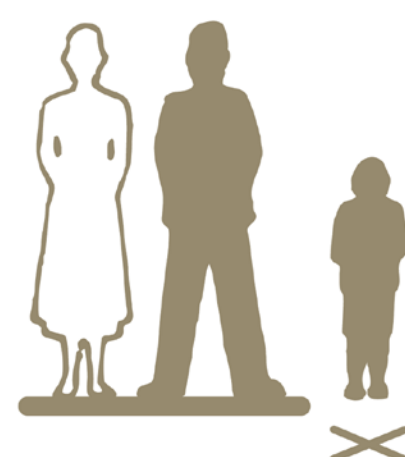
### Also regarded as a Jew:

a *Mischling* who is a member of the Jewish religious community.



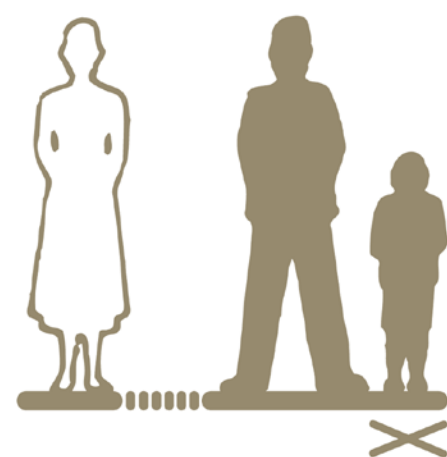
### Also regarded as a Jew:

a *Mischling* who is married to a Jew. The children will be Jews.



### Also regarded as a Jew:

a *Mischling* coming from a marriage with a Jew that took place after September 17, 1935.

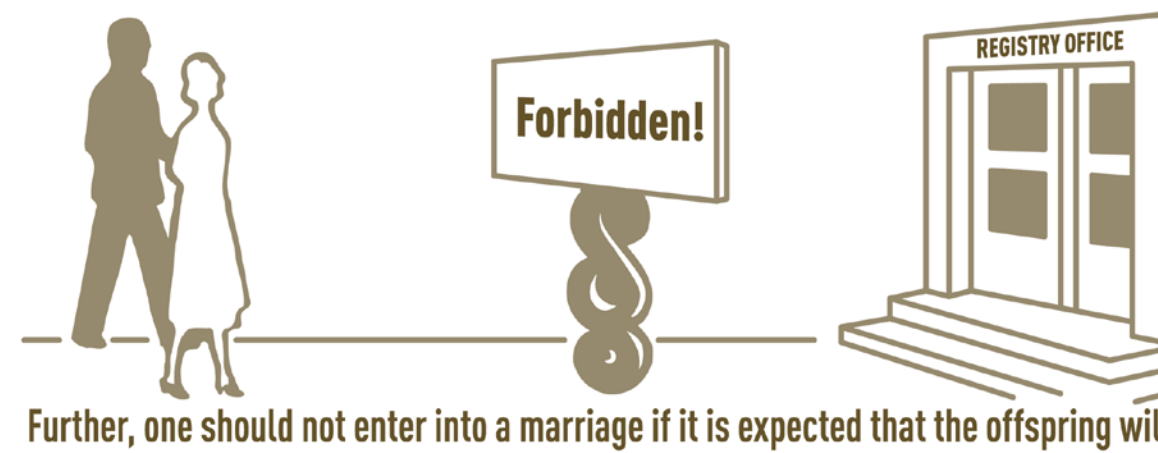


### Also regarded as a Jew:

a *Mischling* coming from forbidden extramarital relations with a Jew and who was born out of wedlock after July 31, 1936.

## Which marriages are forbidden?

It should be taken into account that marriages already existing will remain unaffected. Also to be regarded as races, whose blood is not related to German blood, are e.g. Negroes (case 4) and Gypsies.



NHE 00568A PST

(Translation of original in the Städtische und Landesgeschichtliche Bibliothek, Bielefeld; from the exhibition catalogue *Daronly Medicine. Creating the Master Race*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC, 2001)

Translation of a chart distributed by the Nazi regime to inform the public of the complicated racial and legal distinctions between “full Jews” and first- and second-class “mixed breeds” (*Mischlinge*), enacted in 1935 as part of what were known as the Nuremberg racial laws.

This publication has been made possible with support from the David and Fela Shapell Family Foundation.