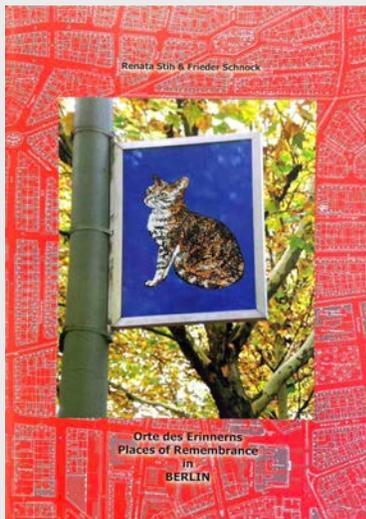


Hatred and Exclusion Enshrined in Law

Places of Remembrance

This exercise is in part inspired by the book *Places of Remembrance* by Renata Stih and Frieder Schnock. The book is a companion to a monument with the same name in Berlin's Bavarian Quarter neighborhood.



Bavarian Quarter Memorial

The Places of Remembrance memorial consists of 80 signs and a central marker (above right). Each sign displays a Nazi anti-Jewish law on one side and a representative image on the other.



Nazi German Anti-Jewish Laws

These pages contain a short list of anti-Jewish laws enacted by Nazi Germany after January 30, 1933. This is just a fraction of the over 18,000 laws regulating Jewish life in the Third Reich.

After reading One Family in Berlin, read this list and think about the following questions:

1. How would each law impact the Katz family?
2. How does each law restrict the family's movements or options?
3. How would each law make the family more or less visible to other Germans?

While reading the laws you should also consider:

- Would this law remove Jews from a certain place?
- Would the law force Jews into a certain location?
- Would the laws combine to remove Jews from public view?
- How might the laws change the outward appearance of the family?



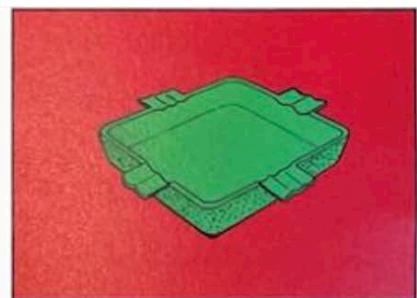
Bei der Auswanderung dürfen Schmuck und Wertsachen nicht mitgenommen werden.

16.1.1939



Straßen, die Namen von Juden tragen, werden umbenannt. Die nach dem Gründer des Bayerischen Viertels benannte Haberland Straße wurde in Treuchtlinger und Nördlinger Straße umbenannt.

27.7.1938



Juden erhalten keine Zigaretten oder Zigarren mehr.

11.6.1942

The Laws

- Post office officials married to Jews must retire. – June 8, 1937
- Jews must declare their incomes and property “to ensure that these assets are used in the best interest of the German economy.”
– April 26, 1938
- Jewish doctors may no longer practice. – July 25, 1938
- All Jews must adopt the names of “Israel” for men and “Sara” for women as additional first names. – August 17, 1938
- Passports belonging to Jews must be marked with the letter “J.” – October 5, 1938
- Jews may not own or run retail shops or mail order businesses. – November 12, 1938
- Jews may no longer work as independent craftsmen. – November 12, 1938
- Jewish managers may be fired without notice or compensation. – November 12, 1938
- Attendance at cinemas, theaters, opera houses, and concert halls is forbidden for Jews. – November 12, 1938
- Jewish children are expelled from public schools. – November 15, 1938
- Aryan and non-Aryan children are not allowed to play together. – 1938
- Jewish publishing houses and bookstores are to be dissolved at the end of the year. – December 1938

- Baths and swimming pools in Berlin are closed to Jews. – December 3, 1938
- Certain parts of Berlin are closed to Jews. – December 3, 1938
- Drivers licenses and automobile registrations belonging to Jews are void and must be returned. – December 3, 1938
- Jews may sit only on yellow marked park benches. – 1939
- Employment ban for Jewish dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, homeopathic doctors, and nurses. – January 17, 1939
- Jewelry, items made of gold, silver, or platinum, and pearls belonging to Jews are to be turned [over] to the state. – February 21, 1939
- Rental agreements with Jews can be terminated without reason and without keeping within set legal deadlines. – April 30, 1939
- Jews can be sent to so-called “Jew Houses.” – April 30, 1939

War Begins – September 1, 1939

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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EXTRA

Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer today. Tomorrow generally fair with moderate temperatures. Temperature Yesterday—Max., 67; Min., 61.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.
THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY and vicinity 10c elsewhere

GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS POLAND; CITIES BOMBED, PORT BLOCKADED; DANZIG IS ACCEPTED INTO REICH

BRITISH MOBILIZING

Navy Raised to Its Full Strength, Army and Air Reserves Called Up

PARLIAMENT IS CONVOKED

Midnight Meeting Is Held by Ministers—Negotiations Admitted Failure

By The Associated Press. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—The British Parliament was summoned to meet today at 3 P. M. (12 noon in New York).

British Call Up Forces

By FERDINAND REUBEN JR. Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1.—All attempts to bring about direct negotiations between Germany and Poland appeared to have broken down tonight as Great Britain mobilized her fleet to full strength, stretched her other defensive positions close to the limit and began moving 3,000,000 school children and invalids from the crowded cit-

Bulletins on Europe's Conflict

London Hours of Warsaw Bombing

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—Reuters British news agency said it had learned from Polish sources in Paris that Warsaw was bombed today.

French Confirm Beginning of War

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Havas news agency said today that official French dispatches from Germany indicated that "the Reich began hostilities on Poland this morning."

The agency also reported that the Polish Embassy here had announced that "Germany violated the Polish frontier at four points."

"German reports of pretended violation of German territory by Poland are pure invention, as is the fable of 'attack' by Polish insurgents on Glatz," the embassy announcement said.

Attack on Entire Front Reported

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Paris said: "The following is given with all reserve: According to unconfirmed reports received here, the Germans have begun an offensive with extreme violence on the whole Polish front."

First Wounded Brought Into Glatz

GLATZ, Germany, Friday, Sept. 1 (AP).—An army ambulance carrying wounded soldiers arrived at the emergency hospital here today at 9:10 A. M.

The men, carried in a wagon, were on stretchers. One had on a first-aid field bandage. It could not be ascertained where the ambulance came from.

At about 9:30 a half-mile long truck train manned by

HOSTILITIES BEGUN

Warsaw Reports German Offensive Moving on Three Objectives

ROOSEVELT WARNS NAVY

Also Notifies Army Leaders of Warfare—Envoys Tell of Bombing of 4 Cities

By JERRY SEAFIRO Special Cable to The New York Times. WARSAW, Poland, Friday, Sept. 1.—War began at 5 o'clock this morning with German planes attacking Odyssa, Cracow and Katowice.

At Odyssa three bombs exploded in the sea.

The regular German Army started an offensive in the direction of Cracow—in Upper Silesia and Cieszynowice. The German plan apparently is to cut off Western Poland along the line of Dzialdowska, Lode-Czestochowa.

The offensive is developing from East Prussia, toward Silesia and northwards from Silesia.

FREE CITY IS SEIZED

Forster Notifies Hitler of Order Putting Danzig Into the Reich

ACCEPTED BY CHANCELLOR

Poles Ready, Made Their Preparations After Hostilities Appeared Inevitable

Special Cable to The New York Times. DANZIG, Friday, Sept. 1.—By a decree issued early this morning Albert Forster, Reich Chief of State, proclaimed the annexation of the Free City to the Reich, thus settling by a fiat the original point of contention in the international crisis.

In a telegram to Chancellor Hitler Herr Forster explained his action as necessary to remove "the pressing necessity of our people and State." Herr Forster also issued a proclamation to the people of Danzig saying the hour awaited for twenty years had arrived because "our Führer, Adolf Hitler, has freed us."

Hitler Acts Against Poland



Hitler Gives Word

In a Proclamation He Accuses Warsaw of Appeal to Arms

FOREIGNERS ARE WARNED

They Remain in Poland at Own Risk—Nazis to Shoot at Any Planes Flying Over Reich

By OTTO D. VOLKSCHEUS Special Cable to The New York Times. BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 1.—Charging that Germany had been attacked, Chancellor Hitler at 5:11 o'clock this morning issued a proclamation to the army declaring that from now on force will be met with force and calling on the armed forces "to fulfill their duty to the end."

The text of the proclamation reads: "To the defense forces: The Polish nation refused my offers for a peaceful regulation of neighborly relations; instead it has appealed to weapons."

- Jews are not permitted to leave their apartments after 8 p.m. (9 p.m. during the summer). – September 1, 1939
- Radios are confiscated from Jews. – September 23, 1939
- Jews no longer receive ration cards for clothing. – December 1939
- Jews in Berlin are only allowed to buy food between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. – July 4, 1940
- Telephone lines to Jewish households will be cut off. – July 29, 1940
- Jews may no longer purchase soap and shaving cream. – June 26, 1941
- All Jews over the age of six must wear a yellow star with the word “Jew” on it. – September 1, 1941
- Jews require a police permit to leave their place of residence. – September 18, 1941

First mass deportations of Berlin Jews – October 18, 1941



- The emigration of Jews is forbidden. – October 23, 1941
- In bakeries and cafes, signs must be posted stating that Jews and Poles may not purchase cakes. – February 14, 1942
- Jews are no longer allowed to own household pets. – February 15, 1942
- Jews are forbidden from buying newspapers and magazines. – February 17, 1942
- Apartments inhabited by Jewish families must display the Jew star. – March 26, 1942
- Cigarettes and cigars are no longer sold to Jews. – June 11, 1942
- Poles and Jews may not be witnesses in court cases against Germans. – August 7, 1942



The Assignment:

The One Family in Berlin exercise gives you two options:

1. Read the laws and the One Family Description and then write a short paper describing the family's situation after the laws are all enacted. You may find it best to describe the changes law-by-law at times and more generally by date at others. This is up to you. The goal is to show your understanding of how these laws affected the lives of the Katz family over time.
2. The second option allows you to take a more creative path with your written response. Read the laws and the One Family Description and then write a paper that creatively describes life for the family as and after the laws are enacted. Think of this as the creative writing path to the same goal. Your write up in this option should still show your understanding of how these laws (one-by-one and in total) weighed on the lives and options of the Katz family.