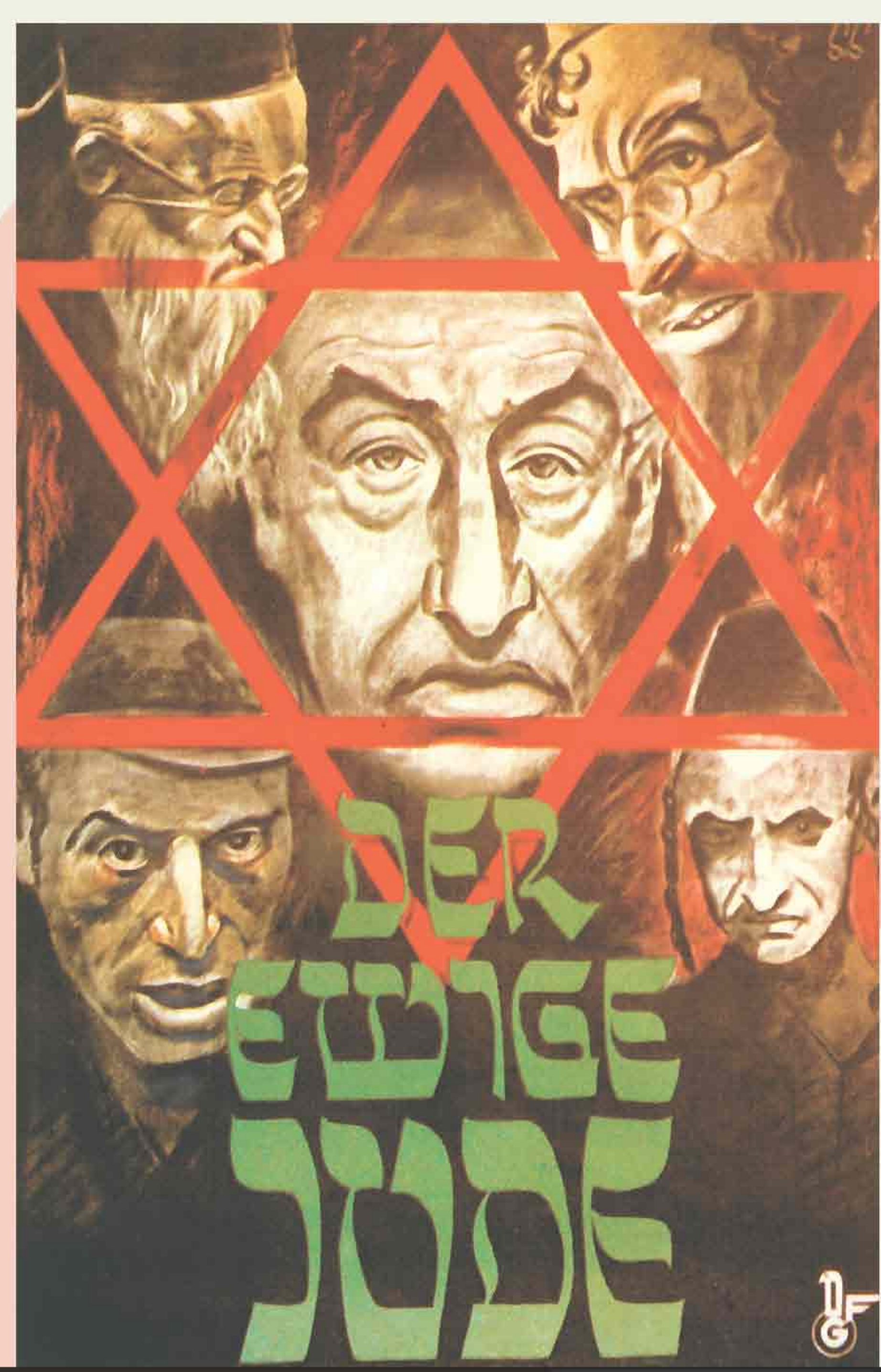


# THE "JEWISH QUESTION" "ปัญหาเรื่องชาวยิว"

## Nazi Policy 1933-1939 นโยบายของนาซี พ.ศ. 2476 – 2482



Poster for the German-produced antisemitic film, *The Eternal Jew*  
CL: Bundesarchiv Koblenz

**"So I believe that I act in the spirit of the Almighty God: by defending myself against the Jew, I am fighting for the work of the Lord."**  
Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, 1924

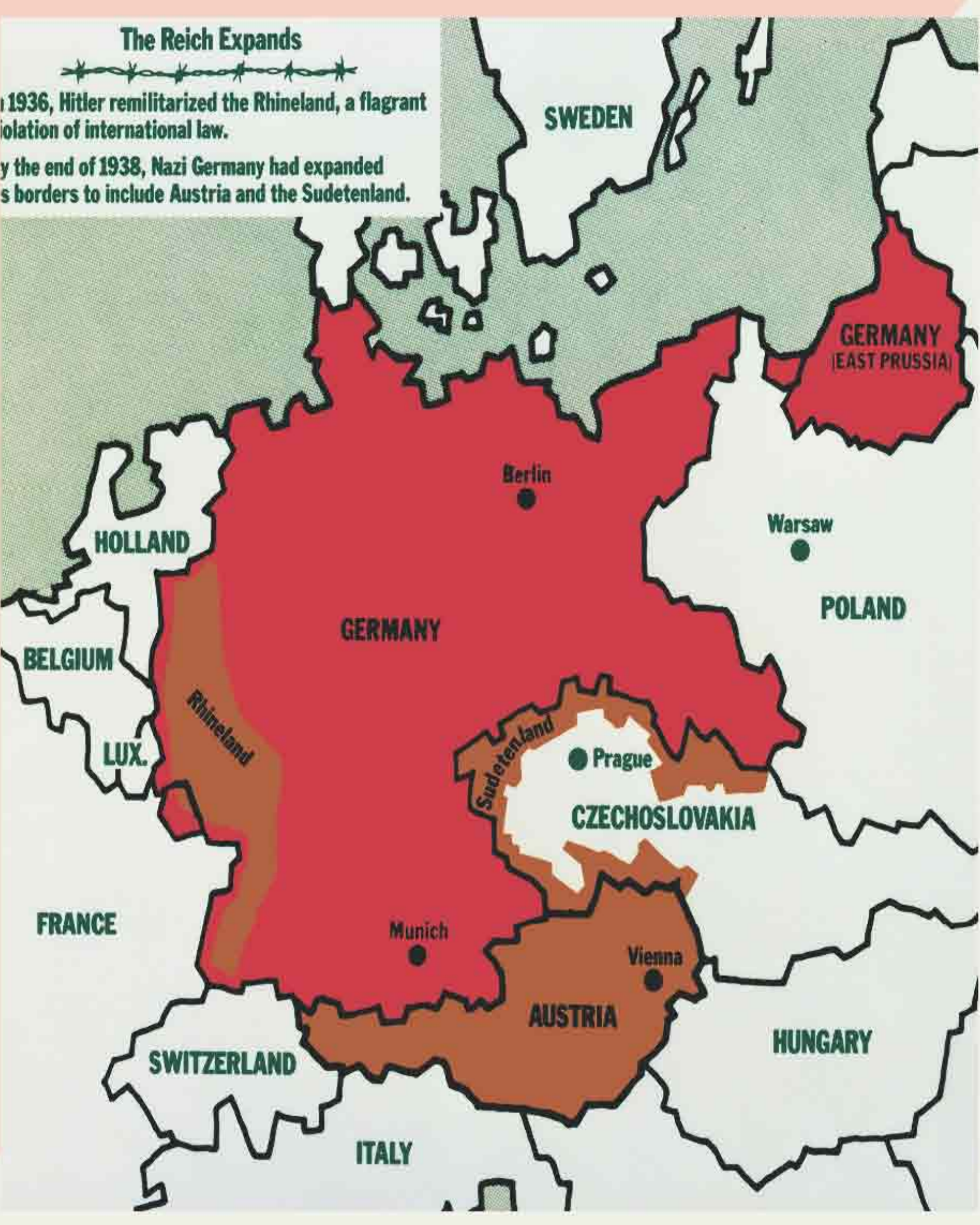
พ.ศ. 2476 – 2482 รัฐบาลนาซีดำเนินการขจัดชาวยิวออกจากวิถีชีวิตของเยอรมันอย่างมีระบบ คนยิวถูกออกจากงาน สูญเสียสัญชาติ และสิทธิประชาชน ถูกแบ่งแยกจากสังคมส่วนรวมแต่การออกนอกประเทศยังทำได้อยู่ ทั้งโลกรับรู้ความเดือดร้อนของชาวยิวในเยอรมันแต่ไม่มีใครยื่นมือมาช่วยเหลือ ทั้งโลกเฝ้าดูนาซีเยอรมันบ่มเพาะความหายนะที่กลายมาเป็นมรณกรรมของยิว 6,000,000 คนในเวลาต่อมา

FROM 1933 TO 1939 THE NAZIS systematically excluded Jews from participation in German life. Jews lost their jobs, their citizenship, and were isolated and cut off from society. But flight was still possible. Although the world knew the plight of the German Jews, little refuge was offered. The world watched while Nazi Germany became a testing ground for an accelerating persecution that ultimately became the epitaph for six million Jews.



Youth Aliyah in Marseilles port on the way to Palestine, 1934.  
CL: Leni Sonnenfeld

### 1933-1938 THE POWER TO HATE



The Boycott in Berlin, April 1, 1933.  
CL: Bundesarchiv, Koblenz

- 1935
- May 31 Jews barred from serving in the German armed forces
- Sept. 15 "Nuremberg Laws": anti-Jewish racial laws enacted. Jews no longer considered German citizens, could not marry Aryans, or fly the German flag
- Nov. 15 Germans define a "Jew": anyone with three Jewish grandparents; someone with two Jewish grandparents who identifies as a Jew
- 1936
- March 3 Jewish doctors barred from practicing medicine in German institutions
- March 7 Germans march into the Rhineland, previously demilitarized by the Versailles Treaty
- June 17 Himmler appointed the Chief of German Police
- Oct. 25 Hitler and Mussolini form Rome-Berlin axis
- 1937
- July 15 Buchenwald Concentration Camp opens



Students, some in SA uniforms, burn books in the Opera Square in Berlin, May 10, 1933.  
CL: BPK

- 1933
- Jan. 30 Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany
- March 22 Dachau Concentration Camp opens
- April 1 Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses
- April 7 Laws for the Reestablishment of the Civil Service barred Jews from holding civil service, university and state positions
- April 26 Gestapo established
- May 10 Public burnings of books written by Jews, political dissidents, and others not approved by the state
- July 14 Law stripping East European Jewish immigrants of German citizenship
- 1934
- Aug. 2 Hitler proclaims himself Führer und Reichskanzler (Leader and Reich Chancellor). Armed forces must now swear allegiance to him



Oranienburg Concentration Camp, 1933.  
CL: Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin (BPK)

- 1938
- March 13 Anschluss (annexation of Austria by Germany): all antisemitic decrees immediately implemented in Austria
- April 26 Mandatory registration of all property held by Jews inside the Reich
- Aug. 1 Adolf Eichmann establishes Office of Jewish Emigration in Vienna to increase the pace of forced emigration
- Sept. 30 Munich Conference: England and France agree to German occupation of the Sudetenland, previously western Czechoslovakia
- Oct. 5 Following request by Swiss authorities, Germans mark all Jewish passports with a large red letter "J" to restrict Jews from immigrating to Switzerland
- Oct. 28 17,000 Polish Jews living in Germany expelled; Poland refuses to admit them and 8,000 are stranded in the village of Zbaszyn
- Nov. 9-10 Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass): anti-Jewish pogrom in Germany, Austria, and the Sudetenland; 200 synagogues destroyed; 7,500 Jewish shops looted; 30,000 male Jews sent to concentration camps (Buchenwald, Dachau, Sachsenhausen)
- Nov. 12 Decree forcing all Jews to transfer retail businesses to Aryan hands
- Nov. 15 All Jewish students expelled from German schools
- Dec. 12 One billion Mark fine levied against German Jews for the destruction of property during Kristallnacht