

Admission Committee for the  
Medical District of . . . . .  
Health Insurance.

10th August, 1933.

To :

Dr. Hans A.

DEAR SIR,

Your application for re-admission to panel practice cannot be complied with. The regulations in this respect are quite unequivocal. The fact that your two brothers were killed in the war and that your father served at the front cannot be taken into account. It would be different if your father had fallen in the field.

Heil Hitler !

.....  
Chairman of Admission Committee.

Medical Councillor Dr. Max A.  
Specialist in internal diseases.

15th September, 1933.

To :

The Admission Committee for the  
Medical District of . . . . .  
Health Insurance.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby apply for re-admission to panel practice. As may be seen from the enclosed documents I was at the front from 3rd September, 1914 to 16th March, 1918, at first as medical officer and later as Staff Medical Officer and Regimental Medical Officer. I was wounded twice and am the possessor of the Iron Cross, First and Second Class.

For reasons of health I resigned from my panel practice in favour of my son in the summer of 1924, but he has since been deprived of it as non-ex-front fighter and non-Aryan. Since my other sons fell in the war, and since I lost all I possessed in the inflation and a private practice for my son in our industrial town is beyond possibility, I find myself compelled to apply for re-admission despite my age.

Admission Committee for the  
Medical District of . . . . .  
Health Insurance.

5th September, 1934.

To :

Medical Councillor Dr. Max A.

DEAR SIR,

We have been informed by colleagues in the profession that,

owing to your age and to ill health resulting from your war wounds, you are not in a position to carry on your practice and have always been represented by your son, Dr. Hans A., who as a non-ex-front fighter and non-Aryan cannot be admitted to panel practice.

In view of the regulations this is inadmissible. As you knew this, the Medical Union cancelled your admission to panel practice on 31st August, 1934.

Heil Hitler !

.....  
Chairman of Admission Committee.

*General-Anzeiger* or 10th October, 1934: “. . . 9th October, 1934. The city fire brigade received a call yesterday. In a house in the Bahnhofstrasse, Medical Councillor Dr. Max A. was found dead from gas poisoning. The motive appears to have been financial worry.”

#### MEDICAL SCIENCE

The National Socialists in their propaganda exaggerated the numerical proportion of Jews in the total number of German doctors. But they could neither exaggerate nor deny the importance of the part played by Jews in German medicine. Twelve medical Nobel Prizes have gone to Germany, six of these to Jewish medical men. It was impossible to wish away the achievements of German Jewish doctors in medical science. Any argument against the German Jew as a doctor had inevitably to be an attack on medicine itself. Even so, the spokesmen of anti-Semitism were prepared to go this length.

The chief such spokesman was inevitably Julius Streicher, who began his career as a reformer of medical science and a “scientific champion of nature healing” when he informed the Congress of National Socialist Lawyers at Nuremberg in December, 1934 that:

“One drop of Jewish blood is enough to arouse criminal instincts in a man.”

A few weeks later, at the beginning of 1935, Streicher started a new periodical called *German Health from Blood and*

*Soil*, which systematically turned the attacks on Jewish doctors into a campaign against medical science and into propaganda in favour of the crudest quackery. In a leading article (February 1935) by Karl Holtz, editor of *The Stürmer*, it was stated that:

“The Jew is commanded . . . by his Jewish laws . . . to kill the non-Jew. Thus the Jew is only obeying his laws when he commits a ritual murder. . . .”

“A thousand times worse, if Jews and the minions of Jews are to provide the methods by which the German people receive their most precious possession, health. . . . It is here that one can reach the One and All, health and strength, the well of physical and spiritual life, and poison it: the Blood!

“We have only to look at medical science of to-day to realise with horror: the Jew has got it utterly under his thumb. . . .”

On this “scientific” basis are denounced the greatest pioneers in medicine and their achievements:

“Rudolf Virchow, Robert Koch, Paul Ehrlich, Emil von Behring, Neisser and Wassermann—almost without exception Jews (only Virchow is a non-Jew, but a Jew-lackey for all that). Robert Koch and Emil von Behring were married to Jewesses and must therefore be included in the Jewish race. . . . They were all animated by the same spirit—the Jewish. They openly worked according to one uniform plan for the fulfilment of their Talmud: for all their theories culminate in the introduction by injection of some specifically alien poisonous substance into the German blood. . . . He who eats a Jew’s food dies of it. And it is especially by the roundabout path of medicine and the injection of poison that the Jew fulfils his Talmud law. . . .”

“We should have fought and died in vain if we were to leave the Jew his greatest domain for robbing and murdering the German people, if we were to leave him medicine.”

Hans Schemm, Bavarian Minister of Public Instruction, provided this new National Socialist organ with a “scientific battle-cry”: “Alien albumen is poison!” The leading article is written by him, it runs:

“The primary scientific factor in the racial question is called

Albumen. . . . I might enumerate a series of experiments showing how, for example, I could bring about the collapse of the immense bulk of an elephant within a few seconds with quite minute quantities of specifically alien albumen. Why? Specifically alien albumen is poison! The further I become removed from the race of the albumen-carrier concerned, the more alien is the albumen—regarded from the point of view of historical development—and the more poisonous.”

Streicher finds this a useful theoretical basis for his principal theme—the outlawing of Jewish doctors—to which he returns:

“Specifically alien albumen is the semen of a man of another race. . . . It is enough for a Jew to have intercourse with an Aryan woman just once for her blood to be poisoned for ever. . . .”

“Now we know why the Jew does all he can to ravish German girls at the earliest possible moment; why the Jewish physician rapes his female patients while they are under an anaesthetic! . . . He intends the German women to receive the alien semen of a Jew and never again to bear German children.”

These are not the ravings of an isolated sect. Streicher is a friend of Hitler. Streicher is honoured by Hitler. Streicher is the Governor of a province. On 22nd December, 1934, the most important medical journal in Germany, *Deutsches Aerzteblatt*, with a circulation of 47,000, reported a two-hour speech delivered by Streicher at a “demonstration of the German physicians of Fürth,” and added:

“What no scientist has discovered during the last decade by way of logic and experiment has been intuitively recognised and proclaimed by Julius Streicher. . . .”

But this went too far. The National Socialist medical men did not wish their patients to be scared away by their own professional journal, and Dr. Wagner, Leader of the Medical Profession in the Third Reich, issued a statement in which he guardedly declined to “concur with all Party Comrade Streicher’s racial-political and racial-hygienic opinions and theories,” adding, however, emphatically that:

“. . . the medical leadership is in complete accord with Julius

Streicher's struggle against Jewish influence, against the admixture of races and racial degeneration, and is prepared to assist him in this struggle."

"We know that it is rubbish, but we shall do it all the same"—is this an unfair paraphrase of the anti-Semitism of the National Socialist doctors?

The theories described above, merely regarded as scientific concepts, could no doubt be dismissed as ridiculous. The reader must realise that there is always a reflection of them in human action, the very violent action of the fanatics who follow *Stürmer* leadership. Such a case is reported by the *New York Times* of 20th October:

"Early this year Dr. Hans Serelman of Niederlungwitz was sent to a concentration camp on the charge of 'race defilement' brought against him by German physicians with whom his practice had come into competition. Dr. Serelman is a Jew. The charge against him was based on the fact that to save the life of an Aryan patient the doctor submitted him to a blood transfusion and had given his own non-Aryan blood for the transfusion. Dr. Serelman, under examination, had to admit the fact. He admitted, moreover, it was not the first time that in an emergency he had done this."

The report mentions that the doctor was confined in the concentration camp for seven months. His treatment there was such that he attempted suicide. He was subsequently paroled and, warned by grateful patients that he was about to be re-arrested, has since fled to Prague.

It should be acknowledged that in this case at least National Socialism has made a disavowal. On 19th October Professor Leffler, a functionary of the Race Bureau, published a statement that it must not be believed that the racial character of a recipient can be changed through transfusion of Aryan blood. Professor Leffler, indeed, finds it necessary to add that the word "blood" in the sense of heredity is used in a purely figurative sense. The "medical" journal of Julius Streicher none the less continues.

### 3. THE CLEANSING OF CULTURE

A "Reich Chamber of Culture" has been established which regulates and co-ordinates all activities in the artistic professions, widely interpreted. The law formulating its tasks places under its supervision:

"1. Every artistic creation or production, if it be made available to the public.

"2. Every other intellectual creation or production, if it be made available to the public through the agency of printing-press, film or wireless."

Press, literature, music, theatre, wireless and film, book-production, trade in antiques, the publication of books, music and newspapers—all these fall within the scope of the "Chamber" organisation. A special sub-Chamber exists for each various field. The professional organisations, such as the Newspaper Association, the Union of German Authors, and so on, are responsible to the Chamber. It is laid down in Paragraph 4 of the Law that all persons must belong to this organisation who have a share "in the creation, the reproduction, the intellectual or technical production, the distribution, the reception, the sale or the arrangement of the sale" of "works of art." Consequently there can be no chance of doing artistic, literary or journalistic work apart from the "Reich Chamber of Culture." The following paragraph defines the conditions of membership:

"C. Admission to any Chamber may be refused or a member may be expelled if facts are available indicating that the person in question does not possess the required reliability or qualities for practising his calling."

Not an "Aryan Paragraph" in set terms, it is yet a regulation which is entirely adequate to allow the extinction of Jews in the artistic professions to be consistently carried out. On 7th February, 1934, Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, gave the following instruction to the presidents and councils

of the special chambers incorporated in the Reich Chamber of Culture:

"If, for given reasons, anyone is regarded as unreliable or unsuitable, membership may be refused him, and in my opinion and experience a Jewish contemporary is on the whole unsuited to be a custodian of Germany's cultural wealth" (*Jüdische Rundschau*, 13th February, 1934).

The eradication of the "unsuitable" Jew from the Press was carried out by law; the Chambers covering the other arts and related occupations have conformed to the suggestion of their preceptor without the aid of a written law. In general the principle behind this process has been complete segregation of any Jews still engaged in cultural activity. This has been carried out so thoroughly that since July 1935, attention has been turned further, now to the "Jew-lackeys" who sympathise with the excluded. Hans Hinkel, secretary of the Reich Chamber of Culture, and entrusted by Goebbels with the supervision of all "non-Aryans" engaged in artistic or intellectual work, stated in *The Angriff* at this time that "he would deal extremely harshly and vigorously with non-Jews" who venture to collaborate with Jews.

#### LITERATURE

The "Reich Chamber of Literature," a subsidiary of the Chamber of Culture, is based upon the Reich Union of German Authors, which was dissolved in the autumn of 1935, so that a final sifting of its members could be carried out. On 23rd July, 1933, the Union stated:

"That in principle only those writers could become members who stood on the platform of the National Revival. Accordingly, admission to the Union is governed by the principles applying to the Professional Civil Service."

This amounted to an "Aryan Paragraph" for new members. In 1933 and 1934, there were still some "non-Aryan" members left. These were expelled in March 1935. What, in accordance

with the Chamber of Culture law, is implied by non-membership was brought to the notice of the expelled members in a letter from the Reich Chamber of Literature:

"It is the will of the Leader and Reich Chancellor that the custody of German Art shall be in the hands only of suitable and reliable Germans. . . . Only he whose racial bonds give him a sense of being bound to and responsible to his people may undertake to exert an influence on the inward life of the nation through work of such a significant and far-reaching kind as intellectual and artistic creation.

"As non-Aryans they are not in a position to receive and to accept this responsibility. Consequently the publication of literary work within the competence of the Reich Chamber of Literature is forbidden to them, with immediate effect."

Nothing more, therefore, may be published in Germany by people who are not "bound by bonds"—that is the will of the Leader. German writers of "non-Aryan" birth are banned.

Even before the Chamber of Literature came into existence, the publication of many works by Jews was forbidden. The exclusion of works by Jews from bookshops, and the ceremonial burning of books by un-German authors, including many to whom that adjective was given solely owing to their Jewish descent, received at the time world attention. In August 1935, it was reported from Munich that a Jewish author, who had signed a contract with a publisher in 1929, lost an action against the publisher, for breach of contract, in the Munich courts. The court stated that owing to the totally altered political circumstances, a publisher could not be expected, for business reasons, to fulfil the terms of the contract.

Among the German Jews who have been banned and driven into exile are a number of novelists and writers of international repute: Jakob Wassermann, Lion Feuchtwanger, Alfred Döblin, Arnold Zweig, Stephan Zweig, Kurt Tucholsky,<sup>1</sup> Bruno Frank, Georg Bernhard, Robert Neumann, Alfred Kerr; Ernst Toller, a pioneer of the modern German drama: Anna

<sup>1</sup> Committed suicide, January 1936.

Rosenthal, Leonid Kreutzer, Osborn, Bertram, Eisner; and the Guarneri, Klinger, Kolisch, Rosé, Lener and Amar quartets.

The composers, Schreker, Schönberg, Weill, Eisler, Toch and Rathaus are among the banished.

A large amount of classical music has also become "un-German." Gustav Mahler, Meyerbeer, Offenbach, Goldmark, Weinberger, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy have all been banned. A prize was offered for some "Aryan" music to take the place of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and when his work was played on the German wireless it was announced as "Arranged by Schultz" !

The fate of the less known musicians is pitiful. They were employed mainly by State and municipal orchestras, in music schools and in broadcasting, and they came automatically under the Civil Service Law.

As in literature and the Press, the finishing touch was given to music in 1935. On 31st March the Reich Chamber of Music refused to renew the permits of the remaining "non-Aryan" members. The following summer all permits to work still in "non-Aryan" hands were withdrawn. The letter from the Chamber of Music to the persons concerned stated :

"By this decision you lose the right from now on to follow your profession in any sphere within the competence of the Reich Chamber of Music."

About a thousand remaining persons, musicians and teachers of music, all "non-Aryans," who had still been able to follow their calling in the most modest way, became victims of the Aryan Paragraph. The pogrom even penetrated into the churches: *Das Schwarze Korps* (organ of the S.S.) recorded on 5th September, 1935, that :

"The following Jews and half-Jews of the Evangelical-Lutheran faith have been dismissed without notice and deprived of any further opportunity of acting as organists in Christian churches: Altmann, Königsberg; Glassner, Berlin-Friedenau; Goslar, Cologne-Nippes; Grummach, Eberswalde; Heil, Offenbach

on the Main; Hildebrand, Jever; Nutbohm, Brandenburg; Ostersetzer, Berlin. It can be seen that the Reich Chamber of Music is taking steps to protect the Church from pernicious influence."

#### PAINTING

A beginning was made with the "Gleichschaltung" of the public galleries. Pictures of Jewish origin were either dumped in cellars or shown in special "chambers of horror" or exhibitions of "Bolshevism in Art." Some were actually destroyed. Jewish directors and keepers of museums were dismissed under the Civil Service Law; among these were art historians of world fame.

The artists' clubs, large and small, which enabled their members to exhibit their works, were "gleichgeschaltet" in the first few months of the régime. On 19th May, 1933, the following paragraph appeared in *The Jüdische Rundschau* :

"No Jewish painter, sculptor or engraver will be represented at this year's exhibition of the Academy. Jewish members of the 'Secession' have had to leave that organisation.

"Although ex-front fighters have been allowed to remain in other professions, even the Jewish artists who were at the front have been excluded from exhibitions."

The "Union of Berlin Artists" issued a catalogue of its exhibition. The foreword states that the Union "has no need to reorganise, since it has always stood for the principles in force to-day." But there used to be a marble tablet on the wall of the Union's building in Berlin, bearing the names of the donors of the building. One third of the names were Jewish. In July 1935, when the Nazi Press again whipped public feeling to pogrom pitch and Jews were beaten in the streets, *The Stürmer* secured the removal of this tablet.

In the summer of 1932 Professor Max Liebermann, the leading German impressionist painter, reached the age of 85. The Prussian Academy of Arts, whose President he was, appointed him Honorary President. On 9th May of the following year he found it necessary to write the following letter :

"Through the whole of my long life I have done everything in my power to serve German art. In my opinion art has nothing to do either with politics or with descent; I can therefore no longer belong to the Prussian Academy of Arts, of which I have been a full member for more than thirty years and its President for twelve years—for this standpoint of mine is no longer acceptable. At the same time I have resigned the Honorary Presidency of the Academy which was conferred on me."

This letter was allowed to appear in newspapers, but no voice was raised in Germany in support of the German master. Only one member of the Academy protested: Oskar Kokoschka, one of the leaders of the modernist school of painting which succeeded Liebermann's, an "Aryan" who was in Paris at the time and has preferred to remain abroad.

#### SCHOLARSHIP

National Socialist anti-Jewish legislation has played havoc with German scholarship from three quarters: the Aryan Paragraph in the Civil Service Law, which hit "non-Aryan" university teachers and members of scientific institutes; the denunciations and prohibitions against Jewish doctors; and the ban on the publication of "non-Aryan" books. In the sphere of scientific research and education, persecution of the Jews has gone far beyond the provisions of the law.

National Socialist anti-Semitism recruited some of its most active shock troops among the students in the colleges and universities. Here there were thousands of sons of an impoverished middle class, all aspiring to civil service posts or medical and legal practice, all aware that these careers were hopelessly overcrowded. To them the doctrine which involved the forcible elimination of the Jewish competitor became a gospel. By the autumn of 1935 things had got so far that documentary evidence of ancestry was made an essential condition for matriculation.

Jewish students were beaten up in the universities and hounded out of the lecture rooms; Jewish professors were outlawed and compelled to abandon their lectures. On 13th April,

1933, the "Deutsche Studentenschaft," the organisation of National Socialist students, put up a notice in Berlin University setting forth twelve pronouncements "against the un-German spirit," making demand among other things for "all Jewish works to appear in the Hebrew language. If they appear in German they must be labelled translations."

The ban by the Reich Chamber of Literature on "non-Aryan" publications complied subsequently with the bulk of these demands. But at that time they seemed to the Berlin professors to go too far, and Professor Kohlrausch, Rector of the University, had the notice removed. Within a short time Kohlrausch had himself been removed from the Rectorship.

At the beginning of May 1933 the Berlin executive of the "Deutsche Studentenschaft" issued a manifesto running as follows:

"Next March a number of Jewish professors who do not come under the provisions of the Civil Service Law will be giving their lectures at the University of Berlin. . . . Jews, however, cannot be leaders of students. The German student, therefore, refuses to receive the foundations of his thought and knowledge through the agency of Jews. In the coming summer term it will be the duty of every German student to refuse to put his name down for a course of lectures by a Jewish lecturer or to attend one. Anybody who fails to recognise this obligation is consciously placing himself outside the ranks of the 'Deutsche Studentenschaft.'"

To have served at the front or to have lost their father in the war is of little help to the remaining Jewish professors and lecturers; while the law allows them to teach, the students are encouraged to refuse to be taught by them.

The "un-German spirit" was not only driven from the sciences of sociology, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy and political economy; it was expelled also from mathematics and natural science. There were "Aryan" and "non-Aryan" mathematical formulæ, "Aryan" and "non-Aryan" bacilli.

Professor Albert Einstein, formulator of the theory of relativity, left the Academy of Science and left Germany.

His property was confiscated before he left Germany, and that of his two married daughters, Mrs. Margot Marianoff and Mrs. Isa Kayser was confiscated by decree published in *The Reichsgezetzbblatt*, 11th December, 1935. In the field of mathematics, physics and chemistry 20 per cent of the professors—including three Nobel Prize winners—were compelled to vacate their chairs. The old university town of Göttingen was one of the leading centres in Germany for the study of physics and mathematics. Teaching at Göttingen were the mathematicians Courant, Hilbert, Bernstein, Bernays, Landau, Herglotz, Weyl and Nöther, and the physicists Franck, Born, Pohl, Heitler, Nordheim and Kuhn. With the exception of Hilbert, Herglotz, Landau and Pohl, they have all had to resign.

James Franck, one of the leading scholars in his subject, winner of the Nobel Prize, a volunteer in the war and holder of the Iron Cross, First Class, resigned his post voluntarily and made the following statement:

“ I have asked the authorities under whom I serve to relieve me of my office. We Germans of Jewish birth are treated like aliens and enemies of the Fatherland. Our children are required to grow up in the knowledge that they can never be acknowledged as Germans. A man who was in the war is to receive permission to continue serving the State. I refuse to take advantage of this privilege, although I understand the point of view of those who consider it their duty to continue in their posts.”

The Institute for Chemical Research in Berlin lost its director, the Nobel Prize winner Fritz Haber, who enjoyed international renown as the inventor of synthetic nitrogen and who, as the author of the technique of gas warfare, rendered incalculable assistance to the German military command during the World War. Haber resigned his post because his colleagues, Freundlich and Polanyi, were dismissed. He died abroad. On 29th January, 1935, the Kaiser-Wilhelm Society, the German Chemistry Society and the German Physics Society issued invitations to a ceremony in Haber's memory,

but the Ministry of Public Instruction forbade the professors and other public servants to attend:

“ The proposal made by these Societies to arrange a memorial ceremony on the first anniversary of his death must be regarded as a challenge to the National Socialist State. . . . I therefore find it necessary to forbid all officials and employees subject to my jurisdiction to take part in the ceremony.”

Nevertheless, the ceremony took place and in a hall in which every seat was filled. With Haber two other Jewish Nobel Prize winners dropped out of the committee of the German Chemistry Society: Willstätter and Warburg—one half of the four remaining Nobel Prize winners represented on this committee, a number which, as one member of the committee remarked, did not quite correspond to the proportion of Jews in the total German population.

As early as the first six months of 1933 the Academic Assistance Council in London stated that 750 scientists had already been dismissed as “ non-Aryan ” or politically undesirable. By the spring of 1935 the figure, according to the London Council, had risen to 1,202. Research into the antecedents of grandmothers had triumphed over scientific research and achievement. Denunciation ruled in the universities and institutes. The prevailing spirit is illustrated by a letter of complaint about Heisenberg, the renowned young physicist and Nobel Prize winner, which was sent on 10th November, 1934, to “ Reich Director Alfred Rosenberg, Commissioner appointed by the Führer to supervise the Philosophical Instruction of the National Socialist Movement.” Heisenberg had drawn attention to Michelson's classic experiments and had said that Einstein's theory of relativity “ belonged to-day to the absolutely certain bases of physics.” The complaint ran as follows:

“ It is scandal enough that the American Jew Michelson and the contemptible Jew Einstein should have received the Nobel Prize from Sweden, a traitor to her race, a prize which the Jewish International cunningly procured for them; but it is even

less understandable when a German university professor, who should belong to the National Socialist Movement simply because of his teaching position, stands up for these criminals. . . . Should such a man occupy a chair at a German university? In my opinion he should be given the opportunity to make a thorough study of the theories of Jews of the Einstein and Michelson type, and no doubt a concentration camp would be an appropriate spot. Also a charge of treason against people and race would not be out of place."

The reply ran as follows:

Reich Supervisory Office, N.S.D.A.P.  
Berlin, W.35,  
Margarethenstrasse 17.  
Ref.: F.3/1216/34.

24th November, 1934.

Herr Oberstudienrat Dr. Rosskothén,  
Rheinstrasse,  
Berlin-Friedenau.

The Reich Director of the N.S.D.A.P., Commissioner appointed by the Leader to Supervise the Philosophical Instruction of the National Socialist Movement, states in answer to your communication that he shares your opinion in principle. He has taken steps to draw the attention of Professor Heisenberg to the reprehensible passages in his speech, and made clear to him, in the form of a reprimand, that he must refrain from remarks of this nature, which have to be regarded as an insult to the movement. Unfortunately, in view of foreign opinion, it is not possible to administer a sharper reproof to Professor Heisenberg or, which would certainly be desirable, to dismiss him.

Heil Hitler!

Staff Director: (signed) URBAN.

The "Gleichschaltung" of German science has not hesitated to "reorganise" even institutions established with the help of money from Jewish philanthropists. Many institutions in Germany have benefited in this way, and they have received legacies even subsequent to the establishment of the Third Reich. On 13th July, 1933, *The Vossische Zeitung* announced that:

"The New Yorker, James Loeb, who, as we reported, died a

few weeks ago at Murnau, has, according to his will just proved in New York, left a million dollars. To the parish of Murnau he bequeathed 20,000 dollars to establish a fund for the poor. The Museum of Miniature Art at Munich receives a valuable art collection."

One of the largest donors to Frankfurt University, which was largely established with the help of private money, was Moritz Oppenheim. When in April 1933 his grandchildren were refused admission to the university, the old man and his wife both committed suicide.