

Nuremberg Laws 紐倫堡法案

Two distinct laws passed in Nazi Germany in September 1935 are known collectively as the Nuremberg Laws: the Reich Citizenship Law and the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour. These laws embodied many of the racial theories underpinning Nazi ideology. They would provide the legal framework for the systematic persecution of Jews in Germany. The Nuremberg Laws were announced on September 15, 1935; Germany's parliament (the Reichstag), then made up entirely of Nazi representatives, subsequently passed the laws.

Reich Citizenship Law: The Nazis had long sought a legal definition that identified Jews not by religious affiliation but according to racial anti-Semitism. Jews in Germany were not easy to identify by sight. Many had given up traditional practices and appearances and had integrated into the mainstream of society. According to the Reich Citizenship Law and many clarifying decrees on its implementation, only people of “German or kindred blood” could be citizens of Germany. The law defined who was and was not a German, and who was and was not a Jew. The Nazis rejected the traditional view of Jews as members of a religious or cultural community. They claimed instead that Jews were a race defined by birth and by blood. Despite the persistent claims of Nazi ideology, there was no scientifically valid basis to define Jews as a race. Nazi legislators looked therefore to family genealogy to define race. People with 3 or more grandparents born into the Jewish religious community were Jews by law. Grandparents born into a Jewish religious community were considered “racially” Jewish. Their “racial” status passed to their children and grandchildren. Under law, Jews in Germany were not citizens but “subjects of the state”.

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour: The second Nuremberg Law, the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour, banned marriage between Jews and non-Jewish Germans. It also criminalized sexual relations between them. These relationships were labelled as “race defilement”. The law also forbade Jews to employ female German maids under the age of 45, assuming that Jewish men would force such maids into committing race defilement. Thousands of people were convicted or simply disappeared into concentration camps for race defilement.

1935 年 9 月納粹德國通過了兩項不同的法律，合稱紐倫堡法案：《帝國公民法》和《保護德國血統和榮譽法》。這些法律體現了納粹思想背後的許多支持種族主義理論，並為德國有組織地迫害猶太人提供了法律框架。紐倫堡法案於 1935 年 9 月 15 日頒佈，當時完全由納粹代表組成的德國議會（「帝國國會」）隨後通過了此項法案。

帝國公民法： 納粹一直在尋求一個不是以宗教信仰而是根據反猶太主義來區分猶太人的法律定義。德國的猶太人不容易通過目測識別出來。他們大部份已捨棄傳統習俗和服飾，並已融入到主流社會。根據《帝國公民法》和有關實施該法案的多項澄清性條例，只有「日耳曼或相關血統」的人才能成為德國公民。法律規定了哪些人是德國人、哪些人不是；哪些人是猶太人，哪些人不是。納粹否決了將猶太人視為宗教或文化團體成員的傳統觀點。他們宣稱猶太人是在出生時就由血統決定的種族。儘管納粹的意識形態堅持這樣說法，但將猶太人定義為一個種族並無有效的科學依據。因此，納粹的立法者企圖根據家族譜系來規定種族。該法案規定，祖父母輩中有三個或以上出生在猶太宗教社區的人即為猶太人。出生在猶太宗教社區的祖父母被認為在「種族上」是猶太人，而他們的「種族」身份將會傳給子孫。根據該法案，德國的猶太人不是公民，而是「國家屬民」。

保護德國血統和榮譽法： 紐倫堡法案的第二項法律《保護德國血統和榮譽法》禁止猶太人和非猶太裔德國人之間通婚，還將這兩類人之間的性行為定為刑事犯罪。這類關係被指為「種族污染」。該法律還禁止猶太人僱用 45 歲以下的德國女傭，以防猶太人迫使這些女傭犯下種族污染的罪行。成千上萬的人因種族污染而被定罪，有些甚至直接消失在集中營裡。