

## LESSON: Racial “Science” and Law in Nazi Germany and the United States: Timeline Extension

### HANDOUT: Group A Primary Sources

Edward Adler

[Audio Clip](#)

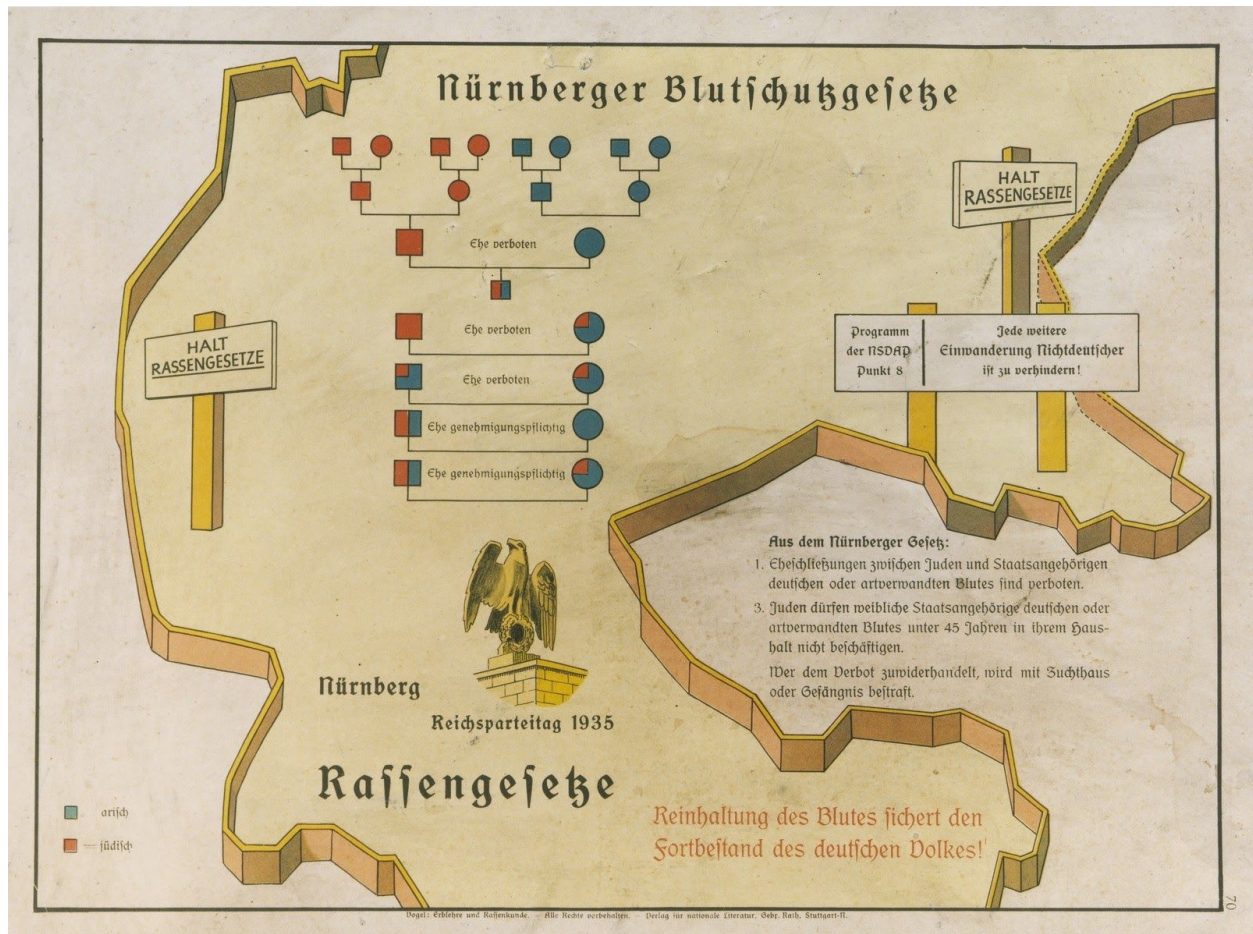
“At the same time a law took effect that did not allow a Jewish person, male or female, to go with a Gentile person, male or female. At that time, I was going with a nice young lady that I had gone with for some time, and we were out camping. I remember very well, I had a kayak, and we went out camping near Hamburg, and there was a fellow and, next to us, near us, in another little camp with a tent, we slept in tents. He wanted to make a date with this young lady that I was going with, and she didn't want any part of it. He reported me to the Gestapo and I was arrested for going with a Gentile girl. I got six months in prison, solitary confinement in 1935. When I was released, I became known as a habitual criminal in the eyes of the Nazi party. I was a habitual criminal. I never did anything criminal in my life, but as far as they're concerned, doing something against the law was enough to make me a habitual criminal.”

*Interview with Edward Adler, February 27, 1992.*  
US Holocaust Memorial Museum, RG-50.042.0003

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### Nazi Racial Chart



This poster helped explain the 1935 Nuremberg Race laws to Germans. The family tree graphic includes an “Aryan” (non-Jewish) family in red and a Jewish family in blue. Marriages (*Ehe*) between “Aryans” and Jews was forbidden (*verboten*), and marriages between people with Jewish ancestors were subjected to government approval. The statement in red at the bottom reads “Maintaining the purity of blood insures the survival of the German people.”

[Eugenics poster entitled "The Nuremberg Law for the Protection of Blood and German Honor."](#)

US Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Hans Pauli, 1990.120.9