are of Aryan origin.\textsuperscript{[8]} They are also excluded from the calculation of the quota and the ratio.

§ 5 Obligations incumbent on Germany from international treaties are not affected by the provisions of this law.

§ 6 The Reich Minister of the Interior issues the implementing regulations.

§ 7 This law comes into force upon pronouncement.

Berlin, the 25th of April, 1933.
Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler
Reich Minister of the Interior Frick\textsuperscript{[9]}

13 Wolfgang Köhler: Conversations in Germany

[April 28, 1933]

Source: Wolfgang Köhler, ‘Gespräche in Deutschland’, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, (Berlin), Friday, April 28, 1933.\textsuperscript{1}

The powerful men now governing Germany have inquired on more than one occasion about the other Germans, who are now standing on the sidelines and whom it would surely be worth winning over. Anyone wanting to win them over must know why they are distancing themselves. And if they really are worthy, it becomes a patriotic duty to discuss this question in public.\textsuperscript{[2]}

\textsuperscript{8}Note that this passage initially excludes all ‘half-Jews’ from the quota system. Universities were finally closed to all persons of Jewish descent as defined in the First Ordinance on the Implementation of the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service (doc. 8) article 2, No. 2. The primary aim of this law, which was already being drafted in the final days of the Weimar Republic, was to prevent Jews from Eastern Europe, especially Poland and White Russia, from coming to study at German universities. Cf., e.g., Kampe [1985]. It also barred politically ‘unreliable’ students and women (until 1937) from academic studies. This relatively restrained law, when compared to its successors, also reflects the Nazi’s concern about the critical reception abroad of the anti-Semitic tendencies in German lawmaking. The choice of the euphemism ‘overcrowding’ (\textit{Überfüllung}) as opposed to the original word ‘alienation’ (\textit{Überfremdung}) is an illustration of this: Götz von Olenhusen [1966], p. 177; Golczewski [1988], p. 90.

\textsuperscript{9}On the signatprs see footnote 13 of doc. 7.

\textsuperscript{1}As indicated in the signature of the article, Wolfgang Köhler (1887–1967) was then professor at the Friedrich Wilhelms University in Berlin. He was also director of the psychology department. In 1935 Köhler decided to emigrate when he became convinced that it was futile to try to change the course of events from within Germany. He resigned his post voluntarily and took up an appointment as professor at Harvard Univ. in Cambridge, Massachusetts in the same year. In 1936 he was at Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, and in 1958 president of the American Psychological Association. Though not written by a physicist, Köhler’s article was apparently the only direct supportive reaction to be published immediately after the appearance of J. → Franck’s open letter of resignation (see the references below).

\textsuperscript{2}Köhler manipulates the rhetoric of the new Nazi regime in this text without compromising his message. By adopting a martial and moralistic tone he signals to his readers that he shares their patriotic values and norms, with the intent of reaching a much wider audience. Cf. the
It is easy to find out what keeps them away, since they can speak of nothing else right now. Yet, they loathe all gossip, and no political party can outdo the sincerity of their concern for the nation. I have never seen a patriotism more noble than theirs: To them, being German is a [moral] duty. This duty is answered when the noblest of mentalities and behavior emerge out of the notable and self-critical riches of the German type. They are of the single opinion that the recent purge could not have been more necessary; they admire the force of the events which for the first time has made Germany into a lasting Reich within a matter of days; and not least, they are thankful for the abrupt jolt by such uncommon strength of purpose that has torn us all out of the indolence of recent years and has made us so alert.

How can they be unhappy despite all this? Any child could see that they live under great pressure. They are unhappy because they fear for their nation. This concern has little to do with political events in the narrower sense of the word. The current successes have been won through an unheard of concentration of power, and maintaining this power must be a foregone conclusion for the Führer. But—so say these people—where actual politics and power issues meet with the profusion of practical issues, Germany itself has not disappeared. The strikingly diverse life of Germans of a hundred professions remains. The new government has specific major goals for the organization of these professions and their social representation, and for the constitution of German work; and in this respect its policies are adequate for all practical issues and for all of German life in general. But the point is that it is adequate for the practical issues alone; and with this we have come to the first object of great concern. The nation cannot be indifferent to any of these responsibilities. Therefore, when each and every one of them must be put into the hands of a patriot, then it necessarily follows that this man should be the very best to be found with regard to expertise in the relevant field, personality, and vision. Now, when up and down the land one man after another is thrown out of trade unions, business associations, and even private firms, whose German mentality can be doubted as little as his thorough expertise and suitability of character, then I hear the question posed again and again: Why? Who will be his successor? The powerful movement now in control has shown that it had kept ready at hand enough capable individuals for all essential politically powerful positions. But my friends think it almost impossible that over and above this they are also able to provide a sufficient number of men from outside of the immediate field of politics for every specialized field in German life who are better or best qualified for the administration of universities, vocational associations, and private firms in business, be they for higher up or further down the professional ladder, wherever direction by an expert is needed.

I do not at all think that these people are jealous, for instance. They simply fear for the immediate future of their fatherland when in each aspect of life it is