At the conference on the Final Solution of the Jewish Problem which took place in the Reichsstatibehörtenamt (Reich Main Security Office) Section IV B 4, on 6 March 1942 the following participated:

Superior Government Councillor
Dr. Schaub, and Dr. Schauder-Gang
District Court Judge
Braun-Fischer
Government Councillor
Dr. Fleischer
Superior Government Councillor
Dr. Röhl
Municipal Judge Dr. Hützel
Superior Government Councillor
Klambauer and Anker
City Solicitor Gudinard
Superior Government Councillor
Kalkeschankein-Feinblatt
Municipal Judge Sigmund
Attorney and Notary Pharma
Bolke-Studnitz, Prochaska and
Müller-Grümpfer-Brockmann
Legation Councillor Fiedler

(Photostat: 37/1398)
Handwritten: D III 97
Top Secret)
The conference reached the following results:

1. Mischlings

   At the beginning of the conference, the representative of the Reich Ministry of the Interior was asked to explain in detail the proposal of State Secretary Dr. SCHÖNE, made in the State Secretaries' conference of 20 January 1943, that all Mischlings be sterilised, and in particular to state his attitude on the following questions:

   1. Persons who would come under the sterilisation plan;
   2. Legal basis of the sterilisation plan;
   3. Legal status of the Mischlings after having undergone sterilisation;
   4. Administrative execution of the sterilisation.

   The individual points were then discussed in detail, and the following conclusions arrived:

   Point 1.2

   According to the information of Governing Councilor Dr. SCHÖNE, State Secretary Dr. SCHÖNE had expressed himself clearly to the effect that a compulsory sterilisation was intended only for 1st degree Mischlings. He was generally agnostic on this, even though a biologically complete solution of the Mischling problem would only be accomplished in a sterilisation of the Mischlings.

   (Minutes 371/1943)
of all degrees. There was likewise general agreement that within the category of 1st degree misdeeds no exceptions whatever should be made.

Point 3d/

A sterilization by administrative regulation was recognized by everyone to be untenable. All the more it appeared impossible in any way to enslave the sterilization by law expressly and explicitly. It was proposed to make legal provision authorizing a particular office "to regulate the living conditions of misdeeds." But it remained debatable whether this would suffice as legal basis.

Point 3f/

According to the proposal of State Secretary Dr. Mustert, the 1st degree misdeeds should remain in the which after having undergone sterilizations. The restrictions governing their life should remain in effect—except possibly an amalgamation in a few secondary fields. There was general agreement that the main objection to such a regulation was that as actual solution of the misdeed problem, which is not exclusively a sociological one, would not be accomplished hereby. The sterilization would only have the effect of actually preventing offspring—an object achieved up to

(Photostat: 7/1984)
the countless petitions for exemption of every individual blocking in all fields of life. These would require the political burden brought about by the presence of a group of persons of lesser rights, made ever more difficult than up to now by the fact that this group of persons has been sterilized. On the other hand, however, there was also general agreement on the fact that a further liberalizing of the sterilizations of first degree would be intolerable for political reasons.

Point 4:

On the basis of the viewpoints under point 3, everyone was clear on the fact that the sterilization would continue with its administrative relief compared with the present situation. Furthermore, that the sterilization would only add to the administrative tasks already existent. Its existence is not to be underestimated and its execution, from the viewpoint of the shortages of doctors and hospital beds, seems impossible. It is further to be considered that in allowing the sterilizations to remain as a "half measure" in the Dutch administrative problems for Party and State, would constantly arise even in the future. Today there are countless individual suggestions on the sterilization problem, suggestions which have been postponed for the time in account of the coming Final Solution. If the sterilizations are allowed to remain in the Dutch situation, a decision certainly must be made. Sterilizations in sport, sterilizations in the economy, sterilizations of members of organization, in general, sterilizations.

(Protokoll: 321/686)
As managers of shops, physicians or attorneys, custody disputes arising from dissolved marriages, etc.

From all these considerations there was agreement on the conclusion that a compulsory sterilization would not be able either solve the problem nor bring an effective solution, but would rather increase the suffering of the present situation. Would this be the case, parallel to other solutions, a sterilization of marriage for political reasons could consider a general compulsory sterilization the suitable step to be provided that after the sterilization the arrest degree insisted should be brought together in one place in a special city similar to the present treatment of the Jews today. The selection of the sterilization to be sent to this "Sterilization Settlement" would have to be made, it was generally agreed, on the basis of the prior selection of the wedding groups. Under consideration for the settlement was - in order to meet the objections raised by State Secretary Dr. Shalom to a deportations of persons of partly German blood over the German border -- a place in the immediate sphere of influence of the German state.

As regards the general proposal of the compulsory sterilization, there was general agreement, as to the conclusion of the wedding committee.

1/ According to information of the representatives of the Jewish community, highest quarters have stated an opinion of the discussion of the sterilization problem in the "settlement". But it would be necessary to discuss the sterilization into Jews and Germans, and that in no way
would it be desirable to keep the stachings living permanently as a third small race in the event of a sterilization of all stachings and allowing them to remain in the male, this requirement would not be taken into account.

2. The suggestion made by the working committee that there should be an investigation of the individual stachings — which, of course, is regarded necessary also by highest quarters according to the representative of the Party chancellery — would require a single administrative allocation of stachings. The screening would be made earlier by the numerous documents already available for the individual stachings. After completion of the screening, there would still remain in the union only a relatively small section of the stachings, for whom the restrictive provisions would not have to be maintained in effect. In this way, every further administrative task would be eliminated for the future, in contrast to the proposal for uniform general sterilization. There would remain further the voluntary sterilization of the remaining stachings as a return for the privilege of residing in the male.

3. The proposal of the working committee is flexible and permits special consideration in individual cases through allowing them to remain in the male, as an act of permit the exercise of undergoing sterilization and then as required in any case. In the case of the introduction of a general, uniform sterilization, a case could only be given consideration by opting from the sterilization, but this would not be made measure of the scene.
1. It is a significant issue in the East Indies, it was decided that the proposed feature represent the concept of 
not should we understand to include the 3rd degree discipline. 
This regulation would correspond to the proposal for the 
initial proposal issued by the Working Committee.

2. The representatives at the Political Committee 
advocated the point that a really definite solution of the 
standing problem is not imperative by the 3rd rule 
of the 3rd national congress. The definite solution 
not was provided in the proposals of the drafting committee.

In conclusion it was proposed to prepare the highest 
quality along with the proposal for the general committee 
modification also the proposal made by the Working Committee. 
Here is the possibility would be considered of not 
keeping together with the 3rd, the amendment now 
submitting to the 4th, but of maintaining time together at 
other places like the old 3rd. In this situation the 
measures would have to be explained, whether a modification 
would ever under consideration there.

3. (blank page)

Suggesting the carrying out of the proposal by the 
Secretary Mr. [Name] in Nov. 1929 all named amendments disposed, 
and not all of them disposed.

1/ Proposes by special law in all cases.

Exceptions were noted in this by the Propaganda 
Director for political reasons, especially.
in view of the facts which the Polesan could be expected to know, the court was convinced that there was no evidence of the individual cases that would come up and readily be available. Finally, it was pointed out that a divorce would, after all, have to be decreed for fundamental cases as to an individual basis. Only the courts, even if in a simplified procedure, would have to have jurisdiction.

Also there was general agreement that in a divorce an individual basis must be taken that the procedure were handled (detail) and that unjustified cases from the Jewish partner must be declared. The following procedure appeared to be generally accepted:

It is legally established that the courts at the petition of the German partner or of the Public Prosecutor have to dissolve racially mixed marriages. The petition is to be made in order to avoid the outward appearance of a divorce under occupation. The divorce procedure requires provision, by an unofficial directive, that parties have a certain time limit in which to file the petition. After this period the Public Prosecutors are directed to fill divorce petitions. Petition of divorce decree then is to be decided only on the establishment of the fact that one partner has the marriage is full faith, or a life interest establishible. This fact is to be established by the Chief of the Security Police and of the SS. The Public Prosecutors and the courts are to be bound by the finding of the Chief of the Security Police and the SS. The law to be applied is that divorce is to be grounds:

(Mostovets: 391:62)
1. in marriages between those not married in every case without exception.

2. in marriages between 1st degree bloodlines and personal of women placed in cases where the marriage in question and where the ranking person is not assessed an exceptional treatment at the base of which is to remain in the mock institution. (In this the principles offered by the bonding principles are to apply).

3. in the legal institution not the marital cycle of the women or the ranking person are not in accordance, then the law is not to be applied in the following instances, after where one of the persons is legally considered to be 1 day

- when the person considered to be a day has less than two remotely full-blooded grandparents.
- when the person considered to be a day has too remotely full-blooded grandparents and there are children from the stated marriage who are considered to be women or to be and degree bloodlines

In this case those children are to be taken into consideration who have been born before the law comes into effect.

The foregoing confirmatory conclusions are to be submitted to the interested offices for mandate decision, with the request that they make a final statement of their position within the same.

Furthermore, if it is still necessary, a further opinion will take place in the holistic institution contact [which is in Security office] for the definitive formulations.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NL-2508-(1)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WAR ENDS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1. Wolf von Reckart, U.D.O., AOC a 150-504,
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant
with the English and German languages and that
the above is a true and correct translation
of Document NL-2508-(1).

WOLF VON RECKART
AOC a 150-504