Conferece Berlin

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

Superior Government Councillor
Karl Brandt and Dr. Schilling-Bonhoeffer
Alois Hargis for Reich Public Enlightenment and Propaganda

Senior District Court Judge
Dr. Krauss
Reich Ministry for Justice

Government Councillor
Dr. Pfeffer
Reich Ministry of the Interior

Superior Government Councillor
Dr. Bley
Reich Chancellery

Municipal Judge Dr. Hohbel
Reich Ministry for the Occupied Soviet Union

Superior Government Councillors
Kohlmann and Andler
Reich Chancellery

City Solicitor Schremm
Office of the Governor General

Superior Government Councillor
Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Municipal Judge Hingst
Commissioner for the Four Year Plan

RD-W-Stuff, Press and
RD-Stempels-Zentralkommando

Legation Councillor Niemann
Foreign Office

(Photostat: 37392)

Handwritten: D (317 69)
Top Secret)
The conference aimed at 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. SCHNEIDER, made in the State Secretary's conference of 20 January 1940, that all Mischlings be sterilized, and in particular to state his attitude on the following questions:

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

These individual points were then discussed in detail.

The following conclusions arrived:

Point 1

According to the information of the government councillor Dr. SCHNEIDER, State Secretary Dr. SCHNEIDER had expressed himself clearly to the effect that a compulsory sterilization was intended only for 1st degree Mischlings. Dr. SCHNEIDER was general agreement to this, even though a biologically complete solution of the Mischling problem would only be accomplished in a sterilization of the Mischlings.

(Deutsche: 521065)

- 2 -
A sterilization by administrative regulation was recognized by everyone to be acceptable. All the same it appeared impossible in any way to declare the sterilization by law expressly and explicitly. It was proposed to make legal provision authorizing a particular office "to regulate the living conditions of pupils." But it remained debatable whether this would suffice as legal basis.

According to the proposal of State Secretary Dr. Hesten, the 1st degree mislings should remain in the school after having undergone sterilization. The restrictions governing their life should remain in effect — except possibly in accommodation in a few secondary fields. There was general agreement that the main objection to such a regulation was that as a solution of the misling problem, which is not exclusively a social-medical one, would not be accomplished directly. The sterilization would only have the effect of actually preventing offspring — an objective accomplished up to
the countless petitions for exception of every imaginable blocking in all fields of life. These would make the political burden brought about by the presence of a group of persons of lesser rights, made even more difficult than up to now by the fact that this group of persons has been sterilized. On the other side, however, there was also general agreement on the fact that a further liberalization of the handicaps 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 not bring with it an administrative relief compared with the present situation; furthermore, that the sterilization would only add to the administrative tasks already existing. Its essence is not to be underrated and the conviction, clear from the viewpoint of the shortages of doctors and hospital beds, seems impossible. It is further to be considered that in allowing the handicaps to remain as a "half measure" in the Dutch war administrative problems, for both the Dutch would certainly arise even in the future. Today there are countless individual suggestions on the handicaps problem, magnitudes which have been postponed for the time of account of the coming Final Solution. If the handicaps are allowed to remain in the Dutch case, a decision certainly must be made. Handicaps in sport, handicaps in the economy, handicaps of numbers of organization, in general, handicaps.
As managers of shops, dressings as attorneys, custody disputes, and misbehaviors from dissolved marriages, etc.

From all these considerations there was agreement in the conclusion that compulsory sterilization would not be a final solution to the misbehavior problem nor bring an effective solution, but would rather increase the difficulty of the present situation. Would the Russian government, for political reasons consider a general compulsory sterilization, the desirable step, it should be provided that after the sterilization the 1st degree kinships should be brought together in one place in a special city similar to the present treatment of the Jews today. The selection of the peoples to be sent to this "sterilizing settlement," would have to be made, it was generally agreed, on the basis of the prior conclusion of the working groups. Under consideration for the settlement was, in order to meet the objections raised by the State Secretary, Dr. Goelitz, to a deportations of persons of partly German blood over the common border -- a piece in the immediate sphere of influence of the German folk.

As regards the general proposal of the compulsory sterilization, there was general concurrence, as to the purposes of the working committee.

According to information from the representatives of the Party Democracy, highest quarters have stated an objection to the discussions of the sterilization problem in the Committee, but it would be necessary to divide the misbehaviors into Jews and Germans, and that in no way...
would it be worthwhile to keep the religious living permanently as a third small batch in the event of a sterilization of all siblings and allowing them to remain in the batch, 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 siblings -- which, by the way, is regarded necessary also by highest quarters according to the representatives of the Party Chancellor -- would require a single administrative allocation of funds. The screening would be made earlier by the medical documents already available for the individual sibling. After completion of the screening, there would still remain to the batch only a relatively small portion of siblings, for which the restrictive procedures 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 mass and general sterilization. There would remain further the voluntary sterilization of the remaining siblings as a means for the preservation of the siblings in the batch.

3. The proposal of the Working Committee is flexible and permits special consideration in individual cases through allowing those to remain in the batch, as an act of kindness, of undergoing sterilization and then be required in any case. In the case of the introduction of a general, welfare sterilization, a case could only be given consideration of granting them from the sterilization, but this would not the same measure of its own.
In our discussion of the above question, it was decided that for the concerned nations to formalize the concept of the idea and establish the 1st stage (second stage) of this idea in the future, it would correspond to the proposal for the future territorial affairs of the World Court.

The representatives of the political agencies stressed the point that a really definite assertion of the dilemma problem is not impossible by the policy and role of the organization nation-state. The definite solution to the problem of the subject in the present of the potential situation.

In conclusion, it was proposed to present the next question along with the proposed plan for the general capacity situation also the proposal made by the World Court. Here the possibility should be considered to not圃

Pending  further consideration with the time, the situation now is moving to the field, yet of gathering that together of another place like the old one. In this situation, the state would have to be expected, where a coordination would now under consideration there.

Supporting the carrying out of the proposal by Deputy Secretary Dr. Doktor to now, all states and immediate disposed, two states were disposed.

1/ Approved by special law in all cases.
2/ Exceptions were made to this by the Propaganda Ministry for political reasons, especially.

[Protocols 375-458]
In view of the cases where the Petitioner could be supported in
their, it was considered that in this type of cases of the individual cases that would come up can quickly be
considered. Finally, it was pointed out that a divorce would
after all have to be decreed for fundamental cases on an
individual basis can that the courts, even if in a simplified
procedure, would have to have jurisdiction.

A: There was general agreement that in a divorce on an
individual basis must be taken that the procedure
were handled quickly and that unjustified pleas from the
husband partner must be avoided. The following procedure
appeared to be generally accepted:

It is legally established that the courts at the
petition of the husband 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 compulsion. The divorce procedure shows
providing, by an official 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. Finding of divorce decrees then is to
be decided at the establishment of the fact that one
partner to the marriage is full Jewish, or a 3/4 degree
Jewish. 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 granted.

(Kotzenits: 371.62)
1. In marriages between first-cousins the court to decide in every case without appealing.

2. In marriages between first-cousins and relations of common blood in those cases where the marriage is on the marriage is on the principle of the highest authority at the time of which the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

3. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

4. In the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

5. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

6. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

7. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

8. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

9. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.

10. If the court is to decide in the same unlimited.
I, Wolf von Eberardt, U.S. St., APO A 130-604, 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 XE-0506-(E).

Wolf von Eberardt
APO A 130-604