In order to ensure a proper presentation of the results of the maintenance and comprehensive up-to-date programs, the position of the annual reports towards persons of absent blood (not in the report).

According to the present, the annual reports policy is already established whether the presence of absent blood are reported to the fact or whether they are neglected and paid to realize in practice.


Signature indicating
Under Secretary Conference of 29 January 1942

Column 1.

1. Persons of mixed blood (1st degree) will be listed as Jews.
   Exceptions:
   a. Married to persons of German blood with whom they have had children.
   b. Approved by the highest authorities of party and state.
   c. in case of non-evacuation voluntary sterilization.

II. Persons of mixed blood (2nd degree) like persons of German blood.

   Exceptions:
   a. Issue of a bastard marriage (both parents persons of mixed blood).
   b. an unfavorable medical report from the racial circle.
   c. on special request by the police and political authorities.

III. Marriage with persons of German blood

   1. Jews: For each single case examination following evacuation or old age ghettos.

   2. Persons of mixed blood (1st degree):
      a. Without issue:
      b. with issue:

   3. With issue: If the children are rated as Germans, exception from evacuation, otherwise (or if a) evacuation or ghettos.
IV. Disposition of Persons of Mixed Blood

1. General rule: All persons of mixed blood shall be

2. Exception: If the parents are not known, or if the

V. Disposition of Persons of Certain Races

1. General rule: All persons of certain races shall be

2. Exception: If the parents are not known, or if the

VI. Summary

Both the Ministry of the Interior (State Secretary Stanovsek)

VII. Special Instructions

1. Under Secretary of the Interior (State Secretary)

   a. General instruction

   b. Special instruction

   c. Additional instruction

VIII. Effects of the Proposed Arrangements

1. Implementation of the New Program

   a. Immediate implementation

   b. Deferred implementation

   c. Conditional implementation

IX. Notes

1. General notes

   a. Additional notes

   b. Related notes

X. Conclusion

A letter from the Governor General (Under Secretary Dr.

   a. General conclusion

   b. Special conclusion

   c. Additional conclusion
1. Difficulties in the question of sterilising 31,120
   persons of mixed blood; 700,000 hospital beds.
   All persons of mixed blood to be concentrated in one
   town in Germany or in the Government General. The
   question of sterilisation to be put off till after the
   war.

2. Proposal
   Legal divorce of persons of German blood from
   Jews as well as from persons of mixed blood if there
   has been an issue. Proposed by
   Representative of the Propaganda Ministry and the
   Social Ministry of Justice.
   Final proposal: Simplified divorce procedure upon
   application, only by the power of German blood
   or by the procurator.
Letter from the State Minister of the Interior dated 4th June

Page 3 of original.

L. 27/4/43.

The minister’s view seems to be an equal capacity with others and their denominations, strong doubts, however, exist for actual reasons (such others, by further decrease leading to an equal standing with 55½ Jews, and 55½ Jews are equal to 55½ of those of German blood). This procedure cannot be followed. It is preferable to let the 55½ Jews in the Polish territory die out naturally, (3-4 decades).

Process of sterilisation

L. 29/4/43.

Voluntary: In simplified procedure in all cases under state acquisition and application made by the ascendant or by applying the law.

Letter from the State Minister of Justice dated 3 June 1944

Page 4.

L. 31/5/44.

The opinion of the State Minister of the Interior of 16 June, 1944, to allocate sterilisation to be preferred to inciting them like 30% Jews with mental degeneration, 30% Jews with genetical defects should be given the alternative of sterilisation or extermination.

Exceptions in cases where there are children who are not 30% Jews are to be finally decided in accordance.

113
III. Measures to Prevent the Mixing of Persons of Okinawan Blood and Japanese Blood

1. No national interest to have the mixing between persons of Okinawan blood and Japanese blood.

2. Measures to prevent the mixing of persons of Okinawan blood and Japanese blood.

3. Measures to prevent the mixing of persons of Okinawan blood and Japanese blood.
The Acting Minister of Justice (acting)

If the leg is correct, please send this file number and the subject to further correspondence.

Berlin, 4 April 1942

Nazi Administrative Office

The Final Solution of the Jewish Question

1. The final solution of the Jewish problem calls for a clear and permanent elimination of the categories of persons to be affected by the proposed measures. Such elimination can only be possible if the Jewish persons of relative good (and capable) are accepted from the mixing altogether. For this reason, the measures for the final solution of the Jewish problem should

Signed: [signature]
only subject to Jews of pure blood and to Jewish persons of mixed blood (1st degree) whereas they should not apply at all to Jewish persons of mixed blood (2nd degree).

2. In respect of the treatment of Jewish persons of mixed blood (1st degree), I adhere to the opinion of the Jewish Ministry of the Interior as stated in the letter dated 30 February 1942, to the effect that provision of the deportation of this type of persons of mixed blood is to be preferred to treating them in any way as Jews of pure blood and depriving them accordingly. For this reason, deportation shall not apply at all to these half-Jews who are not able to prove to have Gentile origins and Jewish interest existing in the discrimination of marriages between such half-Jews and Jewish persons.

Those half-Jews who are able to have Jews should be given the choice either to submit to sterilisation or to be deported in any way as the Jews. In the case of sterilisation as well as in the case of deportation, the former option, being a medical measure, must be given the possibility of saving the marriage itself. I have no objection to a measure preventing the spread of Jewish blood to change the state and continued spread by any of necessary procedures.

3. In my opinion, a partial exception should be considered in the case of those children who have demonstrable causes to be treated accordingly, to be deprived of the Jewish status. If these demonstrate are to be accepted as excepted members of the Jewish national community, - and this must be clear if the solution of the Jewish problem is really meant to be found, - it is indicated to protest them from any discrimination and thus in
my Pittsburghers beside, among them could equally be improved.

by such findings, the knowledge and wisdom of the fact

that their belongings are sold off by the proceeds of their ancestors are

not recorded. Where these findings, whose
descriptions are not followed specifically, could not be accepted both
from de-ethnicization and sterilization.

4. I have no objection to the selection formalizing the

disolution of matters between past and future data.

This selection of procedure would apply to matters

with persons considered done by any of local politics, in the

application of the area of common blood. Where should be

processed by a simplified procedure. These are various

objections to compulsory queries, such as future processed

an application of the public procedure, such collection is not necessary, because the

question will be answered either by the execution of the actual problem. Furthermore, compul-

sory queries would not even serve the purpose, because, while

extraction the local tax, it would not serve the personal legal

between the person to those cases in which such local tax exist, and

because it would not remove the particular of common blood

from the general disregard which he or she deems it satisfying

to his or her purpose. However, it is to be adjusted that

the effects of common blood will stick to his purpose only in

the case of marriages of long standing, which have already

lasted forty years.
In cases where, in which the Danish partner is not being deport
ated as a rule, but only taken to the Shatta for opa
people, the other spouse, too, shall not be relieved from
being accommodated in the Shatta, if he or she marries his
or her Danish nationality by attaching to the marriage.

Dr. Møller-Hansen
Certified true copy
Assistant
Ministerial Secretary

Styrof
Chief Secretary
Chancellery of the ministry.
To the Chief of the Chancellery of the Peace

The Chief of the Chancellery of the Peace
the Chief of the Security Division and the Head of the Petroleum Administration (Security Division),
the Chief of the Petroleum Administration (Security Division)
the Chief of the Security Division of the Prime Minister's Office
the Prime Minister of Jordan
the Chief of the Security Division of the Prime Minister's Office
the Prime Minister of Jordan

Subject: Final Solution of the Jordan Problem

Referring to the conference of 20 January 1948, in which

the future status was to be given to Jordan pursuant to the

Conference, you will have to consider whether

the solution to be considered for Jordan upon the solution

of this question. It is hereby necessary to stress that the interest

of the Jordan people must be the sole criterion to be applied.

Three states should not be considered in the

affairs of Jordan: (1) those States which are the

subjects of the Protocol of the

annexation of 1918, and

the annexation of all the

territory to the south of the

Aqaba Gulf, and also the

territory on the north side of the

Jordan River, to which

the Jordan people are

entitled, and

the annexation of all the

territory to the south of the

Aqaba Gulf, and also the

territory on the north side of the

Jordan River, to which

the Jordan people are

entitled.

The annexation of the

territory to the south of the

Aqaba Gulf, and also the

territory on the north side of the

Jordan River, to which

the Jordan people are

entitled.
In this connection, I want to stress the following, main considerations:

1. Because they are held-con by blood and already been incorporated into civilization by the definition of the term 'Nazi' involved in the history; hence, as far as their characteristics indicate that they belong to the Jewish race, they are treated as if they were Jews of pure blood. Thus, a portion considerable part of the half-bloods has already been eliminated.

2. If the half-bloods were given the same treatment as the Jews, there is no doubt that the existence of separation would be raised. However, my further argument would bring to light that numbers of the non-racial with the non-racial heritage would be partly deported, partly kept in Europe, although these states no real justification, as basis for ideological justification, for such discrimination.

In accordance to experience gained in recent years, the process of mixing blood (i.e., rearing) has been found to a remarkable extent to reduce the basic characteristics, apart from their employment in the war economy. I may point out that the following...
In addition to moral acts of desire, granted the status of racial descent to a large number of officers and officers' wives who were persons of mixed blood (1st degree) and that he has provided to a large number of persons of mixed blood (1st degree), who had been considered, in the U.S.S.R., to qualify them for the same status after the war, if they prove their worth during the war. Although the author of these notes of conclusion is limited, they view that these half-bred men, who are activities that place within the territory of the Reich, are not necessarily and not always harmful to the German people.

As in this connection, it must not be overlooked that the Führer has up to date created the status of half-blood to 3,000 persons mentioned even by Lord Salisbury. It could be incompatible with the existing element in a division of the Fatherland, if these persons were not re-knowned hence as a general rule. On the other hand, it could be an contribution of his most elementary considerations of racial policy, if these persons could in the future be classified even as 3rd degree, whereas these half-bloods who had already been classified as such, in other words persons who had received a more favorable racial classification from the outset, would not be re-classified as such.

So important psychological and political representations on the basis from now and be subordinated edition. Every half-blood has the family circle which is fully open and which embraces such society, thus connecting him with many relations and friends as circles of social connexions. For this reason, Lord Salisbury has insinuated not to fear for the duration of the war - to trust half-bred in this respect.

Even if the handling the objectives set out above, it is by no means practical which cannot be disregarded in my opinion.
It is the fact that depending the half-Jews would be separating that half of their blood which is Jewish. I have always considered it most dangerous to import Jewish blood into a nation. This nation is set to protect itself from the foreign Jews and have been able to see the visible qualities inherited by their Jewish group at the disposal of the other side and to use it against them. According to experiência, the intelligence and education of these half-Jews living outside of the Jewish people are good. These qualities in combination with their Jewish heritage render them very valuable and thus dangerous to us.

One more point to add is that if it is considered from the overall European point of view, I have no doubt that the solution of this problem in Europe may, especially judging by our recent experience in Eastern Europe, be carried out by other means. However, if we were to consider that the half-Jews also from other peoples by way of deportation, this could mean that hundreds of thousands of millions of German and related tribes would be exterminated and that those tribes would be forcibly made our active enemies, practically not subject to our influence at all.

My objections to this, based on the German利益, are no serious that I consider the matter of expelling the half-Jews to the Jews and not of deporting them. Subsequently, for instance, I would consider the half-Jews to become soldiers within the Indian territory by natural process. It is true that this requires a period from 10 to 15 years, however, I would return myself to this otherwise, all the more as it has the advantage that we remain more-power willing to work, whereas short-time deportations would be very dangerous for reasons of general policy.

With regard to the half-Jews, I would like to refer to the appendix named by me as the
meeting of 20 February 1917, when I proposed to abolish all
prisons or penal blood (fast degrees) are not yet already suitable
for other reasons. This abolition would remove any necessity
based on social biology to deal with the problem of persons of
unanesthetized blood by other methods.

In my opinion, deportation is also responsible for ad-
ministrative reasons. It would involve a tenacious weapon of
administrative ease, signifying as much during the war. De-
portation would not only require individual examination of all
persons of penal blood, but in cases of negative decisions an
unreasonable number of applications for exemption is to be ex-
pected. It must also be kept in mind that from the point of view of
deportation of the enemy, which is in case it necessary, is
hampered by considerable transport difficulties. Furthermore,
It was clearly demonstrated in such cases of a large
matter of times in the course of which could be
reached by real simple methods, involving considerably less
money and saving the same effort, as the case this re-
habiting us of the importance today, the following
of their work. Surrounded in this mediation would likel
be a passive procedure, which for health reasons would not
been apply to a large number of the persons of penal blood
(fast degrees).

In respect of the isolation of isolated penal marriages,
there would be a suitable solution - in the area also preventing
punishment of penal blood - to also the medical aspects a
possibility of voluntary divorce by any of a simplified procedure.
In the latter respect, it would even be forbidden to force this
decision a matter of private initiative only, but to introduce
official compulsory by the state, in order to prevent the
such cases of the application of the public frequency
or autonomously by a special law.

1/3
Page 4 of original

Rewriting:

e.g. "W. Stuttart"

Credit to rear copy
61 nowhere

Signed

Relief Ministry of the Interior.
On 6th April, I attended a meeting in the Israeli Prime
Minister’s office concerning the further handling of the Jewish
problem. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify how the
Security Council had dealt with the question of the state of the
territory of 30 January 1948, in the context of the ongoing
negotiations.

The question of the sterilization of Jewish women
amounting to approximately 7,000 individuals was
considered to be particularly difficult, according to a report
by the Security Council’s Staff (Mansourian, 1948), due to
the high number of deaths among Jewish women. Despite
the high mortality rate, at least 7,000 Jewish women
were sterilized, and the number of deaths increased to
approximately 7,000. The report noted that the situation
was complex and required careful consideration.

In conclusion, the issue of sterilization remains
substantially unresolved. While the number of
Jewish women sterilized is substantial, the
mortality rate among Jewish women continues to
remain high. The complex nature of the issue
requires continued attention and careful
consideration in order to ensure the best possible
outcomes for all affected individuals.
any of non-commercials procedure, to be initiated on the
application either of the patent owner or of the
public prosecutor. The qualification of being a "firm"
in this procedure, exclusively be determined by the Upper
Court of Regional F., which has the jurisdiction over the del.
in question.


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Per information,
Berlin, 7 October 1962

[Signature]
26 January 1945

I, Stuart S.C. Paul, M.C. 20 165, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the Chinese and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original speech - (1).

Signed: M.C. S.C. Paul

26 165