In per reference I am to a meeting presentation of the result of the maintenance and correspondence update to report the situation of the output report towards the presence of aircraft blood loss and fat deposits.

Referring to the report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, policy to start working towards the presence of aircraft blood loss reported to be lost or whether they are unidentified and must be reported to raise the aircraft.


Signature
Under Secretary Conference of 29 January 1942

Col. 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. Admitted to in case of non-evacuation voluntary sterilisation.

2. 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 advice from the racial circle.
   c. An especially poor estimate by the police and political authorities.

III. Intimate with persons of German blood

1. 100% Jews: For each single case examination of non-
evacuation or old age ghettos.

2. Persons of mixed blood (1st degree).
   a. Without issue:
      Examination or old age ghettos.
   b. With issue:
      If the children are rated as Germans,
examination from evacuation, otherwise (or if not) evacuation or ghettos.
I. Difficulties in the question of sterilization of 75,000 persons of mental and 70,000 hospital cases.
All persons of mental defect to be concentrated in one town in Germany or in the Government General. The question of sterilization to be put off till after the war.

II. Regulations
Legal power of persons of mental defect from 10 years of age as well as from persons of mental defect if there has been an issue. Supplied by representative of the Propaganda Ministry and the Social Ministry of Justice.
Final proposed: simplified divorce procedure upon application, only by the power of mental defect or by the prosecutor.
Letter from the Daily Mirror of the Interior dated 16th June.

26th May, 1948.

The President set to be an equal voting with Jews and their deportation. Strong doubts, however, exist for actual reason (among others), by reason because reliable Jews have equal standing with 50% Jews, and 50% Jews are equal to persons of German blood or other; this practice cannot be followed. It is preferable to let the 50% Jews in the Jewish territory do not collect in (24) houses.

Procedure of sterilization:

1. JERUSALEM.

Voluntary, in a simplified procedure in one, even under state acquisitions and application made by the perpetrator or by applying the law.

Letter from the Daily Mirror of the Interior dated 16th June.

26th May, 1948.

The President of the Jewish Council of the Interior of 16th June.

The opinion of Jewish Council of the Interior of 16th June.

The alternative sterilization is to be preferred to breeding them the 50% Jews with certain disposition. 50% Jews with reproductive facilities should be given the alternative of sterilization or deportation.

Exception in case there are children who are not Jews but who are to be finally assimilated in Jerusalem.
III. Principles of Voting Laws

2. All measures planned towards those ends - without exception - not to be considered separate.

III. Grievances

1. No national interest to have too many persons of German blood and accent.

2. No objections against the exclusion of persons of German blood and accent. Considerable restriction as to ancestry. No restriction upon application of the proceedings. No deportation unless there will be separation anyway, as for the rest, the state of conditions will probably only be continued by other means. The persons of German blood need be allowed to take up his abode in the United States.
The subject: Final solution of the Jewish problem.

1. The final solution of the Jewish problem calls for a clear and permanent delimitation of the categories of persons to be affected by the proposed measures. Such delimitation can only be reached if the Jewish persons of police, school, and regime are accepted from the outset and the measures for the final solution of the Jewish problem should
only unless 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 minister of the interior as stated in his letter dated 16 February 1943, to the effect that prevention of the propagation of this type of persons of mixed blood is to be preferred to treating them in the same way as Jews of pure blood and depriving them accordingly, for this reason, deportation shall not apply to all those half-Jews who are not able to prove to have Jewish medical interest arising from the connection of ancestors between such half-Jews and Jewish persons.

Those half-Jews who are able to prove having should be given the status either to submit to sterilization or to be deported by the same way as the Jews. In the case of sterilization as well as in the case of deporting, the other spouse, being a Jewish person, shall be given the possibility of having the offspring (deported) I have no objection to a measure enabling the spouses of Jewish blood to divorce the married or deported spouse by any of customary procedure.

3. In my opinion, a partial exception should be considered in the case of those Jewish who have divorced their spouse to be deported or sterilized, whereas the respective Jewish spouse of Jewish origin should be considered as subject to the Jewish national community, and the same applies if the solution of the Jewish problem is really meant to be found, it is indicated to protect them from any discrimination and from
my infinitely simpler, showing them could easily be improved by such findings through the knowledge and research of the first that their logical and effective were efficient by the absence of production of the national economy and planned, for this reason it is to be considered whether these activities, whose disadvantages are not paid by them, should not be supplied both from de-stocking and sterilization.

4. I have an objection to demand localizing the dissipation of winnings between people between the states. This subsection of procedure should also apply to concerns with persons considered done by any of local elections in the application of the powers of which blood. Divorce should by a simplified procedure. There are various objections to compulsory divorce, such as forcing coroners orensation of the public procedure, such regulation is not necessary, because the marriage will be repeated anyway by the operation of the legal process. Furthermore, compulsory divorce was not even serve the purpose. However, while extending the legal law, it would not serve the personal bond between the spouses at those cases in which such bond may exist, and because it would not remove the presence of these blood from the general disregard which he or she shows or affords to his or her partner. Moreover, it is to be computed that the course of these blood will attach to his marriage only in the case of months of long standing which have already lasted many years.

117
In cases where, in which the Jordanian partner is not being deported as a rule, not only taken to the Qatari for supp
people, the other spouse, too, should not be prevented from being accommodated in the Qatari, if he or she wishes his
or her own nationality by attaching to the services.

[Signature]
J. Dr. M. Al-Ja'afar
Certified true copy

Ministry of Justice
Chancery of the ministry,
The British Minister of the Interior
I Blok 15/1920

To:
The Chief of the Chancellery of the Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic,

The Minister of Interior and the Attorney General of the Hellenic Republic,

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

The Foreign Office,

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies,

The Office of the High Commissioner for the Ottoman Empire,

The Office of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Subject: Final Solution of the Kurdish Problem.

p: 10 January 1922

Copy of telegram

The British Minister of the Interior

I Blok 15/1920

The future status of the Kurdish people is to be decided upon the solution of this question. It is hereby necessary to stress that the interests of the Kurdish people must be taken into consideration during the negotiations.
In the present case, the legal status of weights and measures is clearly established under the laws of the land. The present Constitution, as well as the laws enacted thereunder, provide for the regulation and supervision of weights and measures. The government has the authority to ensure the uniformity and accuracy of weights and measures to ensure fair trade and commerce.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the government has established a system of weights and measures that is recognized and accepted throughout the country. This system is based on internationally agreed standards and is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect new advancements in technology and measurement.

To ensure compliance with these regulations, periodic inspections and audits are conducted by government agencies. These inspections include checking the accuracy of scales, measuring instruments, and other equipment used in trade. Penalties are imposed for non-compliance, ranging from fines to criminal charges in severe cases.

The government also provides assistance and training to businesses and consumers to help them understand and comply with the regulations. This includes providing information on the correct use of weights and measures, as well as guidance on how to conduct self-inspections to ensure accuracy.

In conclusion, the government is committed to enforcing the laws and regulations related to weights and measures to ensure fair trade and commerce. By doing so, it protects the rights of consumers and promotes economic stability and growth.
In addition to moral acts ofしてくれる the status of racial descent to a large number of officers and officers from the white persons of mixed blood (1st degree) and that he has married to a large number of persons of mixed blood (2nd degree) who had been retained in the service, to grant them the same status after the war, in that period their services during the war, although the nature of these acts of adoption is limited, they view that these half-breed where activities take place within the territory of the Dutch, are not necessarily and not always harmful to the Chinese people.

In this connection, it must not be overlooked that the Chinese
for has up to date received the status of half-breed to 3,000 persons
mentioned above by Lord Haldane. It would be incompatible with
the existing customs in a division of the plantation, if those
persons were not re-classified as by a general ruling. On the
other hand, it would be in contradiction with the most elementary
considerations of racial policy, if these persons could be
the future to receive from the 3rd class, whereas those
half-breed who had already been classified as such, in other cases
persons had and received a more favorable racial classification
from the outset, which can be re-classified as such.

In the important psychological and political repercussions on
the ideas from this act be extended either. Every half-breed
has thus finally one view in fully open and which becomes not
evenly, there are missing ties with many relatives and friends
in circles of social classes. For this reason, even if uncertain
at inception - at least for the duration of the war - to trust
half-bred in this manner.

Even if one disregards the objections put out above, there
is one decisive argument which cannot be disregarded in my opinion.
It is the fact that depending the half-Jews shall seem presupposing that half of their blood which is Jewish. I have always considered it most disgraceful to direct German Jews to a certain group. This group is going to progress individuals in the foreign country we are able to put the visible qualities inherited from their German group at the disposal of the other side and that to use it appears German blood. According to the intelligence and education of their half-Jews living outside of the German country people are going those qualities in combination with their German heritage rather than being exposed and their dangerous condition.

One more reason is added in this consideration if it is considered from the greater European point of view. I have no doubt that the solution of this problem in Europe does, especially combining, to carry out an uniform result. However, if we understand in this way the half-Jews also from other people by way of deportation, this would mean that hundreds of thousands of members of German got, related these would be exterminated and that they would be forcibly made our active enemies, practically not subject to our influence at all.

My objections to this, based on the German literature, are so serious that I consider the transfer or displacement the half-Jews into the Jewry, out of deporting them constitutes, indefinitely indispensable that I prefer the half-Jews to become followers within the Jewish territory by natural process. I do not think it implies a period from 50 to 60 years. However, even I would not myself in this controversy, all the more so as it has the advantage that we remain non-power willing to you, because short-like description would not be very dangerous for reasons of general policy.

With regard to the half-Jews leaving from half-Jews, I would like to refer to the appendix made by me in the
meeting of 20 February 1917, when I proposed to outline all
processes of mixed blood (3rd degree) are not yet already sterile
for other reasons. This sterilization would involve my necessity
based on medical biology to deal with the problem of persons of
mixed blood by other methods.

In my opinion, deportation is also applicable for ad-
dministrative reasons. It would involve a temporary arrest of
administrative cases, particularly on and during the war. De-
portation would also involve individual examination of all
persons of mixed blood, but in cases of negative results on
maximum number of applications the department is to be ex-
pected. It must also be kept in mind that even at present the de-
portation of the done, which is an essential necessity, is
hampered by considerable transport difficulties. Furthermore,
It was nearly by precedent to escape the restriction of a large
majority of clients in a measure, the aim of which would be
reached by such simpler methods, involving considerably less
work and involving no extra effort, as the case this re-
dictating us to the horrendous necessity of taking the whole
of their work. Expected to this sterilization would likely
be a routine procedure, which for natural reasons will not
even apply to a large number of the persons of mixed blood
(3rd degree).

In respect of the to study of Circum-Jewish mixed marriages,
it seems to be a suitable solution — at the same time promoting
my sterilization of Jewish blood — to give the special couples a
possibility of voluntary divorce by way of a simplified procedure.
In this respect, it would also be justified and, we have been
deciding a matter of private initiative only, but in instance
officially conducted by the state, in other words to preserve
the divorce register as the application of the public personality
or automatically by a special law.
Page 4 of original

Declaration

Mr. W. Stewart

Credit of town sign

S. Johnson

Joseph

Deputy Secretary of the Interior.
On 6. June, I attended a meeting in the Dir. Hage's office concerning the further handling of the Jewish problem. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify and to coordinate the general lines and actions in the handling of the state's case in the matter of 30 January, to be carried out actually in practice.

The question of the sterilization of the persons of mixed blood amounting to approximately 70,000 individuals was considered to be particularly difficult, according to a report by the Jewish Health Service (Jewishwishenschaft). This would be equal to 30,000 days spent in hospital, in the hospitals of the larger cities, not accepted by the mistress, who wished death not even preventable at least during the war. As an alternative to the solution mentioned in section 17, of the minutes of 30 January, it was therefore suggested to establish a section of mixed blood (first degree) in a single city clinic in Germany or in the Government Hospital, and to postpone the question of sterilization to the period after the war.

With regard to the question of mixed marriages presented in sections 17 and 18, it will be proposed to divide marriages between mixed blood and Jews of pure blood into marriages without issues between persons of mixed blood and Koreans, by giving the authorities in charge of these issues a single clinic of segregation and protection of the parents by the representatives of the Ministry of Propagation and the general legal consultation by the representatives of the Ministry of Justice. For these reasons, the first suggestion pertains to a desirable union of divorce by...
copy of non-contractual procedure, to be included on the application form of the causal grant or of the public procedure. The qualification of being a true public, in this procedure, exclusively in accordance with the Upper Secretariat Regional F., which has the jurisdiction over the case in question.

Königsberg
EUROPA, Under Secretary of State, D.P.E.D.

Submitted to
Director General of State Pieksa
Director General of State Wacker
State Secretary of War, Germany (military)
[Signature initial] H. (7)
6.3.36
[Signature]

For information,
Berlin, 7 March 1936

[Signature]

[Page number] 120
30 January 1948

I, wrecked 100, F.T.V. 20 140, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 209-140. (1)

[Signatory]

[Signature]

[Date]