As per instructions I submit a report of the result of the maintenance and correspondence on-the-field program, the position of obstacles, and the progress of the program towards the completion of the project.

Reviewing the status from the angle of foreign policy, it's crucial to understand whether the progress of the project is essential to the future of whether steps are required to maintain the progress.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Date: 25 June 1943]
WE 2586-SG
P 109
Under Secretary Conference of 21 January 1942

Column 1.

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

II. Persons of mixed blood (2nd degree) like persons of Jewish blood.
   Exceptions:
   a. Issue of a bastard marriage (both parents persons of mixed
      blood), b. an unfavorable medical examination from the social
      circle.
   c. an especially poor estimate by the police and political
      authorities.

III. Treatment with persons of Jewish blood

1. 1938 Jews: For each single case examination whether
   evacuation or old age ghetto.

2. Persons of mixed blood (1st degree).
   a. without issue
      Examination or old age ghetto.
   b. with issue: If the children are rated as Germans,
      exception from evacuation, otherwise (or if e-o) evacuation
      or ghetto.

3. 1938 Non-Jews: For each examination whether
   evacuation or old age ghetto.
IV. Details of the process of blood donation

1. Blood donation is the process of voluntarily allowing one's blood to be removed for medical or research purposes.

2. Blood donation is an act of sharing and caring for others, as it can help save lives and improve health outcomes.

V. Blood donation process for individuals

1. Individuals must be in good health and meet certain eligibility criteria to donate blood.

2. Individuals must also be able to provide informed consent and must not have certain medical conditions.

VI. Authorization of blood donation

1. Authorization of blood donation is the process of confirming that an individual is eligible to donate blood.

2. Authorization is typically conducted by a healthcare professional who assesses the donor's medical history and current health status.

VII. Authorization for blood donation

1. Authorization for blood donation is the act of granting permission to donate blood.

2. Authorization is necessary to ensure that the donor is healthy and has met the eligibility criteria for blood donation.

VIII. Effects of blood donation

1. The main effect of blood donation is the prevention of blood shortages and the enhancement of medical care.

2. Blood donation helps to maintain a healthy blood supply for those who require blood transfusions.

IX. Blood donation in India

1. Blood donation is a voluntary act in India, and it is encouraged by various organizations and government agencies.

2. Blood donation is a means of giving back to society and supporting those in need of blood.

X. Blood donation in the United States

1. Blood donation is a voluntary act in the United States, and it is supported by various organizations and government agencies.

2. Blood donation is a means of giving back to society and supporting those in need of blood.

XI. Blood donation in other countries

1. Blood donation is a voluntary act in other countries, and it is supported by various organizations and government agencies.

2. Blood donation is a means of giving back to society and supporting those in need of blood.

XII. Blood donation in the world

1. Blood donation is a voluntary act in the world, and it is supported by various organizations and government agencies.

2. Blood donation is a means of giving back to society and supporting those in need of blood.

[Signature]

[Date]
1. Difficulties in the question of sterilizing 75,000
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 sterilization to be put off till after the
war.

II. Synopsis
Legal decree of persons of mixed blood from 1933
here as well as from persons of mixed blood if there
has been an issue. Signed by representatives of the Propaganda Ministry and the
Ministry of Justice.
Final proposal: Simplified divorce procedure upon
application, either by the father of mixed blood
or by the petitioner.

1. 
Letter from the Minister of the Interior dated 11 October

In 2(1) (b)

The minister may order the disbursement of the amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act. The minister may also order the disbursement of the amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act. The disbursement of the amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act, shall be made by the minister in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Fourth of Visitations

In 2(b)

Voluntary, in simplified procedures in all cases under the Act, the expenses incurred in the course of the Act, shall be paid by the minister.

Letter from the Minister of Justice dated 5 April 1945

In 2(b)

The opinion of the Minister of the Interior 11 October, 1945, that the minister may order the disbursement of the amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act, shall be made by the minister in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The purpose of the Act is to be preferred to obtaining the amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act. The disbursement of the amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act, shall be made by the minister in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The amounts to be used for the purpose of the Act, shall be finally disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
II. Prevention of intermarriage between persons of German blood and Anglo-Saxon blood.

III. Divorce:

1. No national interest to have the marriage between persons of German blood and Anglo-Saxon blood dissolved. Possibility for the parents of German blood to ensure a divorce by stipulating procedure from his sterilized or deported parents.

2. No objection against the full-blooded divorce of persons of German blood from Anglo-Saxon blood, as so far those applications for divorce were handled by the presiding attorney, as for the rest, the state of German blood will probably only be continued by elder members, the person of German blood may be allowed to take up his abode in the state too.
The Prime Minister of Israel (pasta)

If there is any doubt, please quote this file number and the subject in further correspondence.

Berlin, 4. April 1942.
V individual 65
Redaction 1021
Enclosure 1 (to 16)

Top secret.

1. The Chief of the Chancellory of the Party administration of the Prime Minister.
2. The Chief of the Chancellory of the Party administration of the Prime Minister.
3. The Chief of the Chancellory of the Party administration of the Prime Minister.
4. To the Chanceller of the Prime Minister.
5. The Political Adviser, Assistant to the Prime Minister.
6. The Political Adviser, Assistant to the Prime Minister.
7. The Political Adviser, Assistant to the Prime Minister.

(SigningNI) Mendel Goldschmidt
Prime Minister
1933-04-07

Subject: Final solution of the Jewish problem.

1. The final solution of the Jewish problem calls for a clear and permanent dilution of the categories of persons to be affected by the proposed measures. Such dilution can only be reached if the Jewish persons of mixed blood (not recognized as Jews) are accepted from the Jewish allocation for this purpose, the measures for the final solution of the Jewish problem shall:

IN
only unless they show that they are of pure blood (2nd degree) and are Jews of pure blood (3rd degree).

2. In respect of the treatment of Jews possessing pure blood, I refer to the opinion of the High Commissioner for Palestine as stated in his letter dated 30 January 1943, to the effect that prevention of the propagation of this type of pure blood is to be preferred to ensuring them the same opportunities as Jews of pure blood and abandoning them accordingly, for this reason, discrimination should not apply at all to those half-Jews who are not able to have sons. In ethical interest resides in the elimination of marriages between half-Jews and non-Jews.

Those half-Jews who are able to have sons should be given the option either to submit to sterilisation or to be deported, as the case may be. In the case of sterilisation as well as in the case of deportation, the opinion of the High Commissioner should be given the possibility of having the marriage dissolved. I have no objection to a measure enabling the agents of German blood to choose the sterilisation or deported option by way of summary procedure.

3. In my opinion, partial exemption should be considered in the case of those children who have been adopted as to be considered as Jews, to be observed by the German authorities. If these children are to be accepted as part members of the German national community, it must be clear whether the solution of the Jewish problem is really meant to be final, or if the intention is to prevent the Jews from any discrimination and hence...
we decided to conduct our research by sending a questionnaire to 100 people and analyzing the results. The questionnaire included questions about their knowledge and experience in the field of biotechnology. We found that most respondents had little knowledge of the field and were concerned about the potential risks associated with it. However, there was a positive trend towards increased interest and awareness among younger generations.

The results of our study suggest that there is a need for more education and outreach programs in this field. We recommend that schools and universities incorporate biotechnology into their curricula to prepare the next generation for potential careers in this fast-paced industry.
In cases where, in absent the Jordanian party is not being deported as a rule, but only taken to the station for repatriation purposes, the other spouse, too, should not be prevented from being accompanied in the station, if he or she wishes his or her own nationality by attending to the services.

In the case of the Jordanian party, the following should be respected:

- The Jordanian party should have the right to be accompanied by another person of his or her nationality.
- The Jordanian party should be provided with information about the procedures and arrangements for the repatriation.
- The Jordanian party should be allowed to make arrangements for the repatriation process in a manner that respects his or her rights and dignity.

Signed:
[Signature]
[気持ち]

Ministry of the Interior
Directorate of the Ministry.
 Subject: Final Solution of the Jewish Problem.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the instructions given by the Foreign Office, I have the honor to submit the following

1. The situation in the Near East is such that the solution of the Jewish problem is at present not feasible. The Arab states are unable to agree on a solution, and the European powers are not yet ready to undertake the responsibility.

2. In view of the above, it is recommended that the United Nations should be given the task of preparing a plan for the solution of the Jewish problem, which plan should be submitted to the member states for discussion and approval.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Title]

[Name]

[Office]

[Date]
in the war, complications are needed to give us a better understanding of the various stages which are given in the text, thus allowing them in the development of measures already in progress. But, the aim is to have a clear idea of the consequences of the Dachau decision, which cannot be reversed in the short period. However, areas exist from the administrative and administrative aspects of the problem, which will be dealt with later, the above mentioned measures would bring about certain consequences which are not in line with the interests of the German nation and which could therefore be carefully considered at this stage.

In this connection, I want to stress the following main conclusions.

In conclusion, the very serious situation caused by the destruction of the text, which considered in the longer term, is for an important proportion of the population to be able to live in the future, and they are treated as if they were done of your choice, thus, a certain considerable part of the half-caste has been eliminated.

4. In the period when new measures were taken, there is no doubt that the conclusion of a new option could be reached. However, my further analysis would bring to light that certain of the measures taken with the new political situation would be partly supported, partly not in Germany, although there exists no real justification, as seen in political justification, for such actions.

In addition to some important issues over the years, the purpose of mixed blood (1st section) has not been to a considerable extent to maintain the German community. Quite the other way, the employment of the war economy, I may point out that the information...
any in addition to moral acts of great, granted the status of social genealogies to a large number of officers and officers' wives the mere person of mixed blood (first degree) and that he has descended to a large number of persons of mixed blood (first degree), who had been retained in the Service to grant them the same status after the war, if they prove their worth during the war. Although the nature of these acts of adoption is limited, they view that these half-black whose activities took place within the territory of the Polish, are not necessarily and not always harmful to the German people.

4. In this connection, it must not be overlooked that the Polish army has in the past been treated as a semi-servant of the German people mentioned above by the author's insistence there is no justification in the history of the Polish, if these persons were not re-classified as by a general rule. On the other hand, it could be an interference with the most elementary considerations of social policy, if these persons could be the future to adopt the status of the Germans, whereas these half-Jews were half-way been classified as Jews, in other words persons who had received a more favorable social classification from the outset, would now be re-classified as Jews.

5. The important psychological and political repercussions on the basis of race must be emphasized again. Every half-Jew has the whole community which is fully aware of which includes not only, but also combining with his race relations and friends as equals of social classes. For this reason, too, it cannot be without a cause for the realization of the war - to treat half-Jews in this manner.

Even if one disregards the objection get put above, there is one decisive argument which cannot be disregarded in my opinion.
Page 3 and 4 of official.

It is the fact that depending the half-jeven would become essentially that half of their blood which is known. I have always considered it was impossible to direct German ideals as a suitable group. This would not get to realize individuals in the foreign way we are able to put the visible qualities inherited by their German group at the disposal of the other side and that we act in accordance German ideals. According to Warp, the intelligence and education of these half-jeven living outside of the German people are good; these qualities in connection with their German heritage render them keen leaders and thus dangerous enemies.

Once more notice is added to this consideration 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 leading, be carried out in national lines. However, if we are inclined to classifying these half-jeven also from other peoples by way of deportation, this would cause that hundreds of thousands of members of German are enlisted which would be maintained and that we could be forcibly made our active enemies, practically not subject to our influence at all.

My objection is this, based on the German interests, are so serious that I consider the neutral or classifying the half-jeven to the Jews, not of deporting them, essentially inadmissible and that I prefer the half-jeven to become citizens within the final territory by natural process. It is true, this takes perhaps a period from 20 to 30 years. However, I would resist myself to this assumption, all the more as it has the advantage that we remain non-power willing to work, whereas short-time deporting would be very dangerous for reasons of general policy.

With regard to the half-jeven goal prevailing from half-jeven, I would like to refer to the appended note by me in the
meeting of 20 February 1917, when I proposed to outline all
practices of mixed blood (3rd degree) now not already
sedile for other reasons. This outline would remove any necessity
based on social biology to deal with the problem of persons of
mixed blood by other methods.

In any proposal, deportation is also applicable for ad-
ministrative reasons. It could involve a temporary aspect of
administrative care, specifically in cases during the war. De-
portation would not require individual examination of all
persons of mixed blood, but in cases of negative examinations
an accordance number of applications for exemption 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 administrative necessity, is
hindered by administrative transport difficulties, Furthermore,
It was nearly be possible to employ the necessity of a large
number of forms in a system, the idea of which would be
needed by each simpler method, involving considerably less
workpaper and ensuring the same effect, at the same time re-
stricting us of the homogenous necessity of having the whole-1
of their work. Compared to this administration would likely
be a more effective procedure, which for original reasons would not
ever apply to a large number of the persons of mixed blood
(3rd degree).

In respect of the practical of Congress-Jewish mixed marriages,
it would be a suitable solution - in the area also preventing
any elimination of Jewish blood - to give too special peoples a
possibility of voluntary divorce by way of a simplified procedure.
In the latter respect, it would seem justified and to have this
declined a matter of private initiative only, but to introduce
officially regulated by the state, in other words to prevent
the divorce regime on the application of the public beneficery
or automatically by a special law.

[Signature]

10
Soup.

Bottle cap by Mrs. Johnson.
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 Supreme Medical Office (Sanatorium Grunewald). This could be equal to nearly 10,000 days spent in hospitals. As the individuals are the offspring of mixed marriages only, the issue was not seen as feasible as a whole solution. As an alternative, a solution was advanced in section 77 of the law on 23 January. It was, therefore, suggested to assemble all persons of mixed blood in a single city for the purpose of sterilization or for the purpose of the population of the country.

With regard to the question of mixed marriages, based on sections 118 and 119, it was proposed to divide marriages into mixed marriages and non-mixed marriages. However, such division between persons of mixed blood and others, by definition, would be infeasible, as a mixed marriage was considered to be a marriage of the whole society. Therefore, the question of the sterilization of mixed blood persons was left open for further discussion by the responsible authorities.
copy of non-commercial procedure, to be included on the
application of the Chamber of the public prosecutor. The qualification of being an
application, exclusively to determined by the Chamber
of the "Section Regional E." which has the jurisdiction over the case
in question.

Von Mr. - Dorste, Under Secretary of State DDVP 

substituted to

Under Secretary of State K.B.

Under Secretary of State W.K.

State Secretary von Mecklenburg

(Monarch with initial in (?)

6 (7)

7 (8)

minor

For information.

Berlin, 7 March 1942

Von Mr.

- OCCUPATION YEAR ONLY
26 January 1948

I, Ernest D.C. J. M., FC 20 165, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the Greek and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 004/46 - (1).

Ernest D.C. J. M.
FC 20 165