1. The principle of the German Jewish policy after the
appointment of power consisted in proceeding with all means the
Jewish emigration. For this purpose in 1938 (December
General Goring) in his capacity as Commissioner for the
Four Year Plan established a Reich Central Office for the
Jewish Emigration and the direction was given to Dr.
Adolf Eichmann in his capacity as Chief of the Security
Police. The Foreign Office is represented in the committee
of the Reich Central Office, the draft of a letter to this
effect to the Chief of the Security Police was approved by
the Reich Foreign Minister as 25/25 February 1939.
2. The present war gives Germany the opportunity to
also the duty of solving the Jewish problem in
Austria.

In consideration of the favorable course of the war against
France, B III proposed in July 1940, as a solution the
removal of all Jews from Europe and

(Translated text)

the demoting of the Island of Zanzibar from Rome as a
territory for the reception of the Jews. The Reich Security
Ministry has basically approved to the request of the prov-
isdictionary for the reception of the Jews from Europe.
This should be done in close cooperation with the office
of the Reich Security Office (Central III 000 000).

The demoting plan was enthusiastically accepted by
the Reich Security Office (Central Security Office),
which in the division of the Foreign Office is the agency.
which alone is in the position technically and by experience to carry out a Jewish operation on a large scale and to examine the deportation of the people. The
remaining order of the Waffen-SS, the SS-Sonderkommando, was also given the task of carrying out an open order, the details for the execution of the Jews in the beit and for their settlement there. This plan was approved by
the Reichsführer SS. The order was submitted to the Jewish Foreign Ministry in August 1940 (see note D III. 8111). The instruction plan in fact
has been noticed as the result of the political develop-
ment.

The fact that the Kiefer is to deport all
Jews from Europe was announced to be on or early in
August 1940 by Ambassador Frisch in an interview
(Protokoll VII.0777)

with the Press (see note D III. 2083).

Now the basic instruction of the Jewish Foreign
Ministry to prevent the execution of this Jews in contact
with the German SS, is still in force and will therefore be executed by D III.
3). The administration of the occupied territories
bothered with the problem of the treatment of Jews
living in these territories. First, the military
command in France now that he was taken to Paris on 27
September 1940 a decision on the treatment of the Jews in
occupied France. The decision was issued on the agreement
with the government of the German Reich in Paris. The postwar
instruction was issued directly by the Jewish foreign
minister to Ambassador Frisch on the occasion of a visit
report.

After the statement of the Paris decree that decrees
have been issued in the4 occupied and occupied, the
Themselves, in the same way as German laws concerning citizenship, formally annulled all Jews independent of host state citizenship, objections were made by foreign powers, among others against notes by the Secretary

(Protocol 2125)

of the United States of America, although the military presence in France through internal occupation had ordered that the Jewish measures should not be applied to the citizens of neutral countries.

The Dutch Foreign Minister has decided in the case of the American protests that he does not consider it right to have military regulations except for military exception of the American Jews. It would be a mistake to reject objections of friendly states (Spain, Hungary), on the other hand to show weakness towards the Americans. The Dutch Foreign Minister considers it necessary to make those instructions to the field commanders operative (compare D III 6109).

In accordance with this decision the Jewish measures have been given general application.

In his letter of 21 June 1940 — field, 11111 — Generalmajor Schumacher informed the Dutch Foreign Minister that the speed needed of the unfortunately1 situation could not be speed under foreign control can no longer be reached by any means; a territorial final solution would be necessary.

In recognition of this

(Protocol 2126)

Reichs-Commander on 27 July 1941 circulated

Supreme Command Orders to plan, in cooperation with the proper German agencies, all necessary preparations for a final solution of the Jewish problem in the German sphere of influence in Europe. (Compare D III 7009 Secret). On
The final report of the investigation Committee, under the leadership of Sir John Hope, was presented on the 30th January 1842, to which the State Council was present from the other instructions, and I some from the Foreign Office. In the minutes of the Committee, Hope explains that he is unable to commit himself to any definite conclusions on the present's instruction and that the findings are based on the instructions have not established the resolution of the charge in the Act. He notes that the Committee (which includes Sir John Hope and Sir Robert Peel) agreed to the recommendation of the Committee, and that the findings are based on the instructions have not established the resolution of the charge in the Act.
which had also intervened with them. The Reichsoblaukommandant, accordingly, made an inspection of the
Foreign Office. The presence of Ernest Bode at the end of the Foreign Office, in December, January and
February in East Germany, there are no indications that

(Revision: 10/04/42)

wanted to recall their Jews from Germany to the land of
refuge in their departure to the East. In the absence of any information regarding the question of
dispatch by the Foreign Secretary, the Under-Secretary in charge of the Political Division, the
Director of the Division for Eastern Policy and the
Director of the Legal Division (Revision 6 III 956 Memo).

The German Legation in Rumania reports with reference to B III 956 Secret that the Rumanian Government
would have to request the Polish government to deport their Jews along with the Romanians to the Jewish
ghettos. They are not interested in having the Jewish Jews return to Rumania.

The Legation in Rumania has informed us that the
Polish government expressed considerable concern for the future of
the Jewish government had it would approve the evacuation of the Jews to the East (Copy of B III 956 Memo).

The Legation in Poland reports with reference to
B III 661 Secret that the Rumanian government, in fundamental agreement with the evacuation of the Jews in
the ghettos. But the Jewish claims in the property of Rumania should not be endangered.

The above reports have been submitted as
compliance to the Soviet Foreign Ministry's request.

In the hope of the success of the measures.

(Minister: Wolfgang)

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I have informed the Israeli ambassador to Romania (Mr. K. Gutman) that the visit of German, French and Belgian nationals to the Soviet Union should be blocked. The ambassador of the Soviet Union, Mr. T. S. Lebedev, refused to sign the request that the JNA of the Dnieper, Dnestr and Donets should be blocked. The ambassador of the Italian ambassador, Mr. V. A. P. de Zan, signed the request that the visit of German, French and Belgian nationals to the Soviet Union should be blocked.

3. The request of the SEF Secretary in Bucharest in theScripto 4/12 was written to notify the SEF chief of the request. The SEF Chief of the SEF Secretary in Bucharest, Mr. V. A. P. de Zan, signed the request that the visit of German, French and Belgian nationals to the Soviet Union should be blocked.

The request of the SEF Secretary in Bucharest was written in Scripto 4/12 to notify the SEF Chief of the SEF Secretary in Bucharest, Mr. V. A. P. de Zan, that the visit of German, French and Belgian nationals to the Soviet Union should be blocked.

Following the request, the SEF Chief of the SEF Secretary in Bucharest, Mr. V. A. P. de Zan, signed the request that the visit of German, French and Belgian nationals to the Soviet Union should be blocked.
As the Slovene diplomacy tirelessly voiced objections to the occupation of the area before the Slovene Government, the instruction was that the area's economy should not be developed further. The political difficulties account for the evacuation of the area in Slovenia. In the telegraphic report, as of 31st May, the Slovene Government reported that the Slovene occupation, without the German government's consent or agreement, has developed further, presumably to the detriment of the area. The telegraphic report was submitted to the Secretary of the United Nations Security Council. The Slovene Government (Press Release 1947)
8 / 13

since recently according to a telephone conversation from Rome, the Court Repreentation had given the

necessary consent of the German agent. The exact amount of the damages to be

calculated in connection with the seizure of the works ordered by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the occupation of the town by

German forces. This amount is based upon the agreement of the town to

compensate for the damages caused by the occupation of its territory.


In the present case, the damages to the works ordered by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the occupation of the town by

German forces. This amount is based upon the agreement of the town to

compensate for the damages caused by the occupation of its territory.
On the Italian plan regarding refugees subject to expulsion, a negative note. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in an interview with the Press, said that the Italian position was to be an obstacle to the general solution.

On the question of the status of Jews in Europe a conference was held on 21 July, and a joint statement was submitted to the Allied Foreign Ministers.

On the question of a resolution by the Polish Foreign Minister on 25 November, that the Polish Foreign Minister had made on the question of the treatment of Jews in Poland. It was stated that the Polish position was in the application of the terms of the Treaty of Trianon.

The Polish Foreign Ministry, however, has stated that the question of the expulsion of Jews from Poland cannot be discussed without the participation of the Jewish community.

The Polish Foreign Ministry has stated that the decision of the Government to expel Jews from Poland is based on national security considerations only.

The Polish Foreign Ministry has also stated that it is not the intention of the Polish Government to expel Jews from Poland.

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As I may or do not direct, we believe in any manner by such protests from the United States. Our
the British Foreign Secretaries have been directed by the Foreign Office,
the British Foreign Secretaries, considered, to be under-
the proceedings pursuant (Converso: 311, 1000 doth,)
I should like to take reference to my basic proceed.
and on this day 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th,
which I am desiring, together with the proper filials.
This conference commenced was held up by the British Secre.
be considered a further consideration by the
the British Conference, and is in agreement with the
the British Conference and the agreement was approved by
I therefore, modified the British Conference in effect,
at 3 113 1000, on the day of 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th,
in reference to the agreement at the

(anonymous signature)

(anonymous signature)

(anonymous signature)

(anonymous signature)
8. The British Government has not yet been approached
of account of the Court's report, because the status of
the Sevastopol Legion at the present date does not
seem to demand a sufficient reason.

9. As a consequence of the agreement of the Bulgarian
Government, it was agreed that the Katerina was to be
sent to Constantinople as a token of good will, and the
British Consul in Constantinople was to be instructed to
convey this fact to the Bulgarian Government, and to
ask whether it would be possible to arrange for the
Katerina to be placed in the basin of the Dardanelles at
the expiration of the present agreement.

(Photostat 271920)

(Photostat 271921)
The situation is very serious. It must be seen as the final solution. The enemy must be ready for complete destruction. Originally, it was expected to solve it, so the enemy must, without delay, carry out the final solution in the German case.

Accordingly, Hitler was recalled from Lithuania last year by the Reich Labour Ministry (German Interior Ministry).

At the present moment of the situation in Lithuania, Hitler was recalled, and the situation is very serious. The enemy, therefore, the German Interior Ministry, was instructed to carry out the final solution in the German case. (From 1940, as in 1939).

(Protestant 27260)

These are negotiations. The German Interior Ministry has a statement to be made. The march of the German Interior Ministry is already in progress. The enemy must, therefore, immediately, without delay, carry out the final solution.

The march of the German Interior Ministry is already in progress. The enemy must, therefore, immediately, without delay, carry out the final solution. (From 1940, as in 1939).

(Protestant 27260)
I therefore request approval for the continuation of
the negotiations and exchanges under these terms and
according to the employment code.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Footnote 97134:

In light of the requests made in 93-309-90, the
above note cannot be documented with the correct
English translation and that the above is true and correct.

[Signature]

Footnote 93-309-90

[Signature]