

To IV B 4 - B. No. 11/56/11 Top Secret (1344).

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## MINUTES OF CONFERENCE.

The following persons attended the conference held on 27 October 1942 at the Reich Security Main Office, Referat IV B 4, at which the final solution of the Jewish problem was discussed:

Oberregierungsrat Dr. BOLEY,	Reich Chancellery
SS-H' Stab. PRENSCK,	Race and Settlement Main Office SS,
SS-O' Stab. HENDERS,	" " " " " "
Referent Dr. SCHIND-BURCK,	Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda,
Oberlandesgerichtsrat MASSFÄHNER,	Reich Ministry of Justice,
Reichsamtseleiter KAF,	Party Chancellery,
Regierungsrat RANDES,	" "
Bereichsleiter HÄSCHNER,	Party Office for Racial Policy,
Oberreg. Rat Dr. WETZEL,	Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories,
Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. KILLENKAMPF,	Foreign Office,
Amtsgerichtsrat LITZNER,	Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan,
Reg. Rat Dr. FELDSCHELE,	Department I of Reich Ministry of the Interior,
Landesoberverwaltungsrat NEUBAUER,	Government of Government General,
SS-Sturmabf. Br. STUBB,	Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism,
SS-O' Stabab. O. Dr. BILFINGER,	Reich Main Security Office II A,
SS-Stabab. Reg. Rat NEIFENED,	Reich Main Security Office II A 2,

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SS-Stabaf. Dr. BODEBOM      Reich Main Security Office III A,  
SS-Stabaf. GRUMMELER,      Reich Main Security Office IV B 4,  
SS-Stabaf. Reg.Rat SMER,      Reich Main Security Office IV B 4,  
Reg.Rat HOFFMANN,      Reich Security Main Office IV B 4,

The discussion showed the following results:

I. Persons of mixed blood.

a.) Persons of mixed blood of the first degree.

at the beginning of the discussion it was said that owing to new knowledge and experiences gained in the field of sterilisation, it would probably be possible to carry out sterilisations, already during the war, in simpler form and with shorter procedure. In view of that, the suggestion to sterilise all reproductive persons of mixed blood of the first degree, was agreed upon. The sterilisation should be on a voluntary basis. This is the prerequisite for their remaining in the Reich territory and therefore constitutes a voluntary return service of the person of mixed blood of the first degree for allowing him graciously to remain in Reich territory. Consequently, the person of mixed blood (first degree) is to be given the option to decide either to be deported, which should the occasion arise, would also mean the taking of a "person mixed blood settlement", according to results of discussion held on 6 March 1942, or to be sterilised. When giving this choice, it serves a better purpose to depict deportation as the more severe measure in comparison to sterilisation. Thus the aim should be that in the few cases where an exception - generally not provided for - has to be made, the possibility of compulsory sterilisation should still exist. For this reason sterilisation is to be considered a gracious favor, which will be recognized as such and obtain the required

results to the effect that the number of applications for release from these prescribed measures is likely not to be very large. As it can be assumed that almost all persons of mixed blood of the first degree will decide on the lesser evil of sterilisation, thus the choice for the required sterilisation stands out clearly as a primary feature. Would, on the other hand, on giving the choice, sterilisation would be depicted as the greater evil, the person of mixed blood of the first degree, to whom the possibility of an exception must be left open contrary to directives, would not be subjected to any additional restrictions as those already in existence, which, under no circumstances, can be tolerated, because the intended sterilisation would then be made impossible. Giving the possibility of an option takes also away to a certain degree the appearance of force for the intended measures, and, above all, offers the advantages, that the creation of a degree for the carrying out of sterilisation, can be abandoned, because the person of mixed blood of the first degree has voluntarily consented to be sterilized. In order to prevent serious psychological repercussions, sterilisation measures should be carried out without much ado, wherever possible, and under application of a simple procedure and code-mark. The persons of mixed blood of the first degree are subject with few modifications to rest in the Reich territory as before and as laid down previously. Should, in single cases, persons of mixed blood of the first degree decide on deportation, measures are to be taken to separate them from the opposite sex and to prevent any possibility of procreation.

b.) Persons of mixed blood of the second degree:

As the persons of mixed blood of the second degree are to be taken as of German blood without exception, no particular measures are to be taken against them. Certain existing restrictions, in connection with their legal status, will still remain in force.

II. Mixed Marriages

For marriages between persons of mixed blood of the first degree and persons of mixed blood of the first degree or Jews no additional divorce possibilities, except those already existing, will be created, because there is no interest for it.

1. Divorce by Compulsion:

a.) In the case of mixed marriages between pure Germans and pure Jews, a compulsory divorce is to be effected as laid down previously, in case the German blooded marriage partner cannot make up his/her mind, within a given time, to apply for divorce. This compulsory divorce seems appropriate therefore and on account of the Jews being deported, a clear legal status, within this field, must be created. Exceptions are also forbidden, contrary to the regulation intended up to now, in the case of persons considered as Jews who only possess two racially pure grandparents on either side or less, because the checking of these cases would entail too many difficulties and there is no reason to deviate from the legal classification as pure Jew in accordance with articles 2 and 5 of the First Decree to the Reich citizen-law dated 14 November 1935 (Reich Legal Gazette I, page 1333). Unless there is no other decision within the meaning of article 7 of the mentioned document no pure Jew can be exempted from this regulation, even if their legal children have already been recognised as equals to children of German blood or even if their recognition can be expected on account of being members of the Wehrmacht.

b.) At the same time, the possibility must exist for compulsory divorce, as laid down, between persons of mixed blood in the second degree and Jews.

2.) Simplified divorce on application:

In the case of marriages between persons of mixed blood of the first degree and persons of German blood or persons of mixed blood of the

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second degree and in case the person of mixed blood of the first degree decides to be sterilized no compulsory divorce but an ordinary divorce is to be effected and only on application of the person of German blood or the person of mixed blood of the second degree, without applying restrictions according to article 53 of the marriage laws. A compulsory divorce will not be enforced because firstly the person of mixed blood of the first degree will remain in Reich territory and secondly the forced dissolution of the marriage will cause considerable consternation among the German part of the family, which, in this case, can and must be avoided. Should however the reproductive person of mixed blood of the first degree exceptionally decide on deportation in preference to sterilization, then this fact can only be judged equal to a German-Jewish mixed marriage, and that in these cases compulsory divorce must be effected in accordance with the procedures laid down already.

The above results of this discussion shall, as agreed upon, be forwarded to the appropriate offices for their final attitude which is to be given within 4 weeks at the latest.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

23 January 1948

I, Julia KERS, Civ., FTO-20-185 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. RG-2586.

Julia KERS  
Civ., FTO 20-185

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