The following personnel attended the conference held on 27 October 1938 at the Reich Security Main Office, Reichstreet T 2 in, at which the final solution of the Jewish problem was discussed:

Reichsminister Dr. DIRK, Reich Chancellor

Robert ASCHEN, Deputy Chief, Reich Security Main Office

Reichsmarschall DR. KURHAUS, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. KEYER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. HAESSLER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. BESCHER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. BLUM, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. SCHUSTER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. MEYER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. SCHMIDT, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. BERGER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. BURKHARDT, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. HAHN, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. BACHMANN, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. KLIMM, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. KRAUSE, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. HEINZEL, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. PFISTER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. HAESSLER, Reich Chancellor

Reichsminister Dr. KURHAUS, Reich Chancellor
The discussion showed the following results:

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An attempt should be made at the beginning of the discussion to emphasize the need to mobilize the resources already existing in the field of sterilization. It was agreed that the suggestion to sterilize all residents of mixed blood of the first degree, as agreed upon, should be on a voluntary basis. This is the precedent for their sterilization in the mixed territory and therefore constitutes a voluntary request of the person of mixed blood of the first degree for allowing his gradually to remain in the mixed territory. Consequently, the person of mixed blood (first degree) as in the past has been given the option to decide either to be sterilized, which should the occasion arise, would also mean the ending of a "person of mixed blood" status, or to remain as is. In the discussion held on 5 March 1943, it was agreed that this choice, in view of the need for the future, should be made by the individual resident.
results to the extent that the mere use of application for relief.

First, those provisioned measures in the form of the

first degree will be more or less effective, as it is

based on the lesser evil of sterilization, and the

choice for the required sterilization stands as clearly

a second evil. Secondly, in the other case, in giving

the order, sterilization would be depicted as the greater
evil, the person of mixed blood of the first degree,
to whom the possibility of an operation might be

left open contrary to directives, would not be subject

in any additional restrictions as those already in existence,

which, under no circumstances, can be tolerated, because

the internal sterilization would then be made impossible.

Thirdly, the possibility of an operation

takes also away to a certain degree the appearance of favor

for the internal measure, and, above all, offers the advantages,
that the execution of a degree for the carrying out of sterilization, can be

abandoned, because the person of mixed blood of the first degree has

voluntarily consented to be sterilized. In order to prevent serious

physiological imperfections, sterilization measure should be carried

out within each, whenever possible, and under application of a

simple procedure and expenses. The person of mixed blood of the

first degree are subject with few modifications to all in the legal

society, as before and as laid down previously. Should, in single

cases, persons of mixed blood of the first degree decide on

sterilization, measures are to be taken to separate them from the opposite

sex and to prevent any possibility of preservation.

VI. Persons of mixed blood of the second degree

In the persons of mixed blood of the second degree are to be taken as

of other 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.
In the case of mixed marriages between persons of mixed blood of the first degree and persons of mixed blood of the second degree or Jews or other persons of mixed blood, the possibility of such marriages being entered upon in future, the following regulations are to be observed:

1. **Degree of Proximity**

   a. In the case of mixed marriages between pure German and pure Jews, a compulsory divorce is to be ordered as laid down previously, if one of the parties is of mixed blood. This compulsory divorce may be applied for at any time, within a given time, as may be applicable. This compulsory divorce is to be considered as an exception to the law, provided the correspondent future is not created. Exceptions are also forbidden, contrary to the regulations hitherto in force.

   b. In the case of marriages between persons of mixed blood of the first degree and persons of mixed blood of the second degree, or other persons of mixed blood, the possibility of such marriages being entered upon in future, the following regulations are to be observed:

   i. If their legal children have already been recognized as equals to children of Jewish blood or even if their recognition can be secured on account of being related to the Jews,

   ii. In the case of mixed marriages between persons of mixed blood of the first degree and persons of mixed blood of the second degree, or other persons of mixed blood, the possibility of such marriages being entered upon in future, the following regulations are to be observed:

   iii. In the case of mixed marriages between persons of mixed blood of the first degree and persons of mixed blood of the second degree or other persons of mixed blood, the possibility of such marriages being entered upon in future, the following regulations are to be observed:
second degree and in cases the person of mixed blood of the third degree
decisions to be sterilized on compulsory divorce but an ordinary divorce
is to be affected not only on application of the person of Guiana.
Mixed or the person of mixed blood of the second degree, without
applying regulations according to Article 87 of the marriage law.
A compulsory divorce will not be enforced because firstly the person
of mixed blood of the first degree will remarry in within territory
and secondly the forced dissolution of the marriage will cause
considerable commotion among the lowest part of the family.
what, in this case, can not exist in Guiana. Should however the
representative person of mixed blood of the first degree exceptionally
decide on separation in preference to sterilization, then this fact
can only be judged equal to a Christian-Netherlands marriage, and
that in those cases compulsory divorce must be affected in accordance
with the procedures laid down already.

The above results of this discussion shall, in general terms, be
communicated to the appropriate offices for their final adoption which
to be given within 6 weeks of this date.

SOLMEN BURBAIR
23 January 1926

I, Mr. CARL N° 9318 hereby certify that I am a duly
appointed translator for the Guiana and English languages and that
the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 9318.

SOLMEN BURBAIR
On. No. 9318