

ting forces including tanks and armored cars, by a prepared concentration of fire. During the second attack, about 0800 hours, I distributed the forces, separated from each other by indicated battle — lines, and charged them with combing out the whole of the Ghetto, each unit separately. Although firing commenced again, we now succeeded in combing out the blocks according to plan. The enemy was forced to retire from the roofs and elevated bases to the basements, dug-outs and sewers. In order to prevent their escaping into the sewers, the sewerage system was dammed up below the Jewish residential area and filled with water, but the Jews frustrated this to a great extent by blowing up the turning off valves. Late the first day we encountered rather heavy resistance, but it was quickly broken by a special raiding party. In the course of further operations we succeeded in expelling the Jews from their prepared resistance bases, sniper holes and the like, and in occupying during the 20-th and 21-st April the greater part of the so — called remainder of the Ghetto to such a degree that the resistance within these blocks could no longer be called considerable.

The main Jewish battle group, mixed with Polish bandits,¹⁶ had already retired during the first and second day to the so-called Muranowski Square. There, it was reinforced by a considerable number of Polish bandits. Its plan was to fasten itself in the Ghetto by every means in order to prevent us from invading it. The Jewish and Polish standards were hoisted at the top of a concrete building as a challenge to the struggle against us.¹⁷ These two standards, however, were captured just on the second day of the action by a special raiding party. SS-Untersturmführer Dehmke fell in this fire — skirmish with the bandits; he was holding in his hand a hand — grenade which was hit by the enemy and exploded, injuring him to death.

Just after the first days I realized that the original plan could not be executed unless the armament factories and enterprises

of military importance distributed throughout the Ghetto were dissolved. It was therefore necessary to call up these factories to evacuation and immediate transfer, giving them appropriate time to do so. Thus one of these factories after the other was dealt with, and so we very soon succeeded in depriving the Jews and bandits of their possibility to penetrate repeatedly into these enterprises, which were under the supervision of the Wehrmacht. In order to decide how much time was necessary to evacuate these factories, thorough inspections were necessary. The state discovered there is indescribable. I cannot imagine that anywhere could exist a greater chaos than in the Ghetto of Warsaw. Everything was in the hands of the Jews, from the chemical substances used in manufacturing explosives to clothing and equipment for the Wehrmacht. The managers knew so little about own shops, that the Jews were in a position to produce inside these shops arms of every kind, especially hand grenades, Molotov cocktails and the like.¹⁸

Moreover, the Jews had succeeded in organising bases of resistance in these factories. Such a center of resistance in a factory of the Army Accomodation Office¹⁹ had to be attacked as early as the second day by an Engineer's Unit,²⁰ by flame throwers and by artillery. The Jews were so firmly established in this shop that it proved to be impossible to induce them to leave it voluntarily; I therefore resolved to destroy this shop next day by fire.

The managers of these factories, which were generally also supervised by an officer of the Wehrmacht, could in most cases make no specified statements on their stocks and the whereabouts of these stocks. The statements which they made on the number of Jews employed by them were in every case incorrect. Over and over again we discovered that in these labyrinths of edifices belonging to the armament factories as residential blocks, rich Jews with their families had found refuge under the appearance of armament workers, and

were leading marvellous lives there.²¹ Despite all orders to call the Jews up to leave those enterprises, we found out in several cases that managers shutted the Jews in, because they expected that the action would be finished within a few days and that they then would be able to continue working with the remaining Jews. According to the statements of arrested Jews, the proprietors are said to have organised carouses with Jews. Thereby women also seemed to have played a prominent part. The Jews are said to have endeavoured to keep up good relations with officers and men of the Wehrmacht. Carouses is said to have been frequent, during the course of which common business deals are said to have been concluded between Jews and Germans.²²

The number of Jews taken out of the buildings and arrested was relatively small during the first days. It transpired that the Jews had taken to hiding in the sewers and in specially erected dug — outs. Whereas we had assumed during the first days that there were only scattered dug — outs it transpired in the course of the large-scale action that the whole Ghetto was systematically equipped with cellars, dug-outs and passages. In every case these passages and dug-outs were connected with the sewer -system. Thus, the Jews were able to maintain undisturbed subterranean traffic. The Jews also used this sewer network for escaping subterraneously into the aryan part of the city of Warsaw. Continuously we received reports of attempts of Jews to escape through the sewer holes. While pretending to build air-raid shelters they had been erecting dug-outs within the former Jewish residential area even since the late autumn of 1942. These were intended to take in every Jew during the new evacuation action which they had expected for quite a time, and to enable them to organise from there the resistance against the acting forces. Through posters, handbills and whisper propaganda, the communistic resistance movement in the former Jewish residential area²³ brought it about that the Jews entered the dug-outs as soon as the large-scale operation started. How

providently the Jews had worked can be seen from the fact we in many cases stated, that the dug-outs had been skilfully installed and equipped with furnishings for entire families, washing and bathing facilities, toilets, arms and munition stores, and large food supplies for several months. There were special dug-outs for rich and for poor Jews. To discover the individual dug-outs was exceedingly difficult for the acting forces, as they had been camouflaged, and in many cases it was possible only through betrayal on the part of the Jews.

Just after the first days it became apparent that the Jews no longer had any intention to resettle voluntarily, but were determined to defend themselves by all means and by using all weapons at their disposal. So-called battle groups had been formed, under Polish — bolshevistic leadership;²⁴ they were armed and paid any price asked for available arms.

During the large — scale action we succeeded in catching some Jews who had already been evacuated to Lublin or Treblinka, but had broken out from there and returned to the Ghetto, equipped with arms and ammunition. Time and again Polish bandits found refuge in the Ghetto and remained there almost undisturbed, since we disposed of no forces to penetrate into this maze. Whereas it has first been possible to catch considerable numbers of Jews, who are cowards by nature, it became more difficult during the second half of the large-scale action to capture the bandits and Jews. Over and over again battle groups, consisting of 20 to 30 or more Jewish fellows, 18 to 25 years of age, accompanied by a corresponding number of women, kindled new resistance. These battle groups were under orders to put up armed resistance to the last and if necessary to escape arrest by committing suicide. One such battle group succeeded in mounting a truck by ascending from a sewer hole in the so — called Prosta, and in escaping with it (about 30 to 35 bandits).²⁵ One bandit²⁶ who has arrived with this truck exploded 2 hand grenades, which was the signal for the bandits waiting in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and the Jews — there were

over and over again Polish bandits²⁷ among them armed with carbines, firing hand arms and one light machine gun, — mounted the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last member of this gang, who was on guard in the sewer and was detailed to close the lid of the sewer hole, was captured.²⁸ It was he who gave the above information. The search for the truck was unfortunately without result.

During this armed resistance the women belonging to the battle groups were equipped the same as the men; some were members of the Chaluzim movement. Not infrequently, these women fired pistols with both hands. It happened once and again that they had pistols or hand grenades (Polish „pineapple“ hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up to the last moment to use them afterwards against the men of the Waffen-SS, Police or Wehrmacht.

The resistance put up by the Jews and bandits²⁹ could be broken only by energetically and relentlessly using our raiding — parties by day and night. On 23 - rd April 1943 the Reichsführer SS³⁰ issued through the Higher SS and Police Führer East at Cracow³¹ his order to complete the combing out the Warsaw Ghetto with the greatest severity and relentless tenacity. I therefore decided to destroy completely the Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire, including the blocks of residential buildings belonging to the armament works. One factory after the other was systematically evacuated and subsequently destroyed by fire. The Jews then emerged from their hiding places and dug-outs in almost every case. Not infrequently, the Jews stayed in the burning buildings until, because of the heat and the fear of being burned to death, they preferred to jump down from the upper stories after having thrown mattresses and other upholstered articles into the street from the burning buildings. With their bones broken, they still tried to crawl across the street into blocks of buildings which had not yet been set on fire or were only

partly in flames. Often Jews changed their hiding places during the night, by moving into the ruins of burnt-out buildings, taking refuge there so long until they were found by single raiding — parties. Their stay in the sewers also ceased to be pleasant after the first 8 days. Frequently from the street, we could hear loud voices coming through the sewer shafts. Then the men of the Waffen-SS, the Police or the Wehrmacht Engineers courageously climbed down the shafts to bring out the Jews,³² and not infrequently they then stumbled over Jews already dead, or were shot at. It was always necessary to use smoke candles to drive out the Jews. Thus one day we opened 183 sewer entrance holes and at a fixed X — time lowered smoke candles into them, with the result that the bandits fled from what they believed to be gas to the center of the former Jewish residential area, where they could then be pulled out of the sewer holes there. A great number of Jews who could not be counted, were finished with in sewers and dug — outs by blowing them up.

The longer the resistance lasted, the tougher the men of Waffen SS, Police and Wehrmacht became; here, too, they fulfilled their duty indefatigably in faithful comradeship and resisted as models and examples of soldiers.³³ The work often lasted from early morning until late at night. At night, search patrols with rags wound round their feet remained at the heels of the Jews and gave them no respite. Not infrequently they caught and killed Jews who used the night for supplementing their stores from abandoned dug outs or for contacting neighbouring groups resp. exchanging news with them.

Considering that the greater part of the men of the Waffen SS had only been trained for 3 or 4 weeks before being assigned to this action, high credit should be given for the pluck, courage and devotion to duty which they showed. It must be stated that the Wehrmacht Engineers, too, executed with indefatigability and devotion to duty the blowing up of dug -outs, sewers and concrete buildings they had undertaken. Officers and men of the Police, a large part of whom

had already got front experiences, again proved their value by their exemplary daredevilhood.

Only through the continuous and untiring work of all forces we succeeded in catching a total of 56.065 Jews whose extermination can be proved. To this figure should be added the number of Jews who lost their lives in explosions, fires and so on, but whose numbers could not be ascertained.

Just during the large — scale operation the aryan population was informed by posters that it was strictly forbidden to enter the former Jewish residential area and that anybody met within the former Jewish residential area without valid pass would be shot.³⁴ At the same time these posters informed the aryan population again that the death penalty would be imposed on anybody who intentionally gave refuge to a Jew, especially lodged, supported or concealed a Jew outside the Jewish residential area.³⁵

Permission was granted to the Polish police to pay to any Polish policeman who arrested a Jew within the aryan part of Warsaw $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cash of the Jew concerned. This measure has already produced results.

The Polish population for the most part approved the measures taken against the Jews.³⁶ Shortly before the end of the large — scale operation, the Governor issued a special proclamation which he submitted to the undersigned for approval before publication, to the Polish population; in it he informed them of the reasons for destroying the former Jewish residential area by mentioning the assassinations carried out lately in the Warsaw area and the mass graves in Catyn; and convoked them to fight against communist agents and Jews (see enclosed poster).

The large — scale action was terminated on 16-th May 1943 with the blowing up of the Warsaw synagogue at 2015 hours.

Now, there are no more factories in the former Jewish residential area. All the goods, raw materials and machines there have been moved and transferred. All buildings and

anything else there have been destroyed. The only exception is the so-called Dzielna Prison of the Security Police, which was exempted from destruction.

III.

Since, even after the completing of the large -scale operation, we have to reckon with the possibility that single Jews are still living in the ruins of the former Jewish residential area — this area must be in the nearest time firmly shut off from the aryan residential area and be guarded. Police Battalion III/23 has been charged with this duty. This Police Battalion has instructions to watch the former Jewish residential area, particularly to take care that nobody enters the former Ghetto, and to shoot immediately anybody staying there without authorisation. The commandor of the Police Battalion will continuously receive further instructions from the SS and Police Führer. In this way, we must succeed in keeping the small remainder of Jews there, if any still exists, under constant pressure, and to exterminate them. The remaining Jews and bandits must be deprived of any further chance of existence by destroying all buildings and refuges and cutting off the water supply.

It is proposed to change the Dzielna Prison into a concentration camp and to use the inmates to remove, collect and hand over for reuse the millions of bricks, the scrap — iron and other materials.

IV.

Of the total of 56.065 Jews caught, about 7.000 were exterminated in the course of the large — scale action within the former Jewish residential area and 6.929 by transporting them to T. II, which means altogether 14.000 Jews. Beyond the number of 56.065 Jews an estimated number of 5.000 to 6.000 were killed by explosions or in fires.

The number of destroyed dug-outs amounts to 631.

Booty:

7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle

59 pistols of various calibers

Several hundred hand grenades, including Polish and home — made ones

Several hundred incendiary bottles

Home — made explosives

Infernal machines with fuses

A large amount of explosives, ammunition for weapons of all calibers, including machine — gun ammunition.

Regarding the booty of arms, it must be taken into consideration that the arms themselves could in most cases not be captured, as the bandits and Jews, before being arrested, threw them into hiding places or holes which could not be ascertained or discovered. The smoking out of the dug-outs by our men, also often made the capturing of arms impossible. As the dug — outs had to be blown up at once, a capturing later on was out of the question.

The captured hand grenades, explosives and incendiary bottles were at once reused by us against the bandits.

Further booty:

1.240 used military tunics (part of them with medal ribbons — Iron Cross and East Medal)

600 pairs of used trousers

Parts of equipment and German steel helmets

108 horses, 4 of them still in the former Ghetto (hearse).

Up to 23-rd May 1943 have been counted:

4,4 million Zloty, furthermore about 5 to 6 million Zloty not yet counted, a great amount of foreign currency, e.g. doll. 14.300 in paper and doll. 9.200 in gold, moreover jewelry (rings, chains, watches etc.) in great quantities.

State of the Ghetto at the termination of the large — scale operation:

Apart from 8 buildings (police lodgings, hospital, lodgings foreseen for factory -guards) the former Ghetto is completely destroyed. Only the fire — walls are left standing, if no explosions were carried out. But the ruins still contain a vast amount of stones and scrap material which could be used.

Warsaw, 16-th May 1943.

The SS and Police Führer
in the District of Warsaw

s. (S t r o o p)

SS-Brigadeführer and Majorgeneral of Police.

DAILY
REPORTS

C o p y.

SS-Service Teletype Message

From: The SS and Police Führer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 20-th April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 516/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Führer East, C r a c o w.

Progress of Ghetto operation on 19-th April 1943:

Closing of Ghetto commenced 0300 hrs. At 0600 detailing of the Waffen-SS (strength : 16/850)³⁷ to comb out the remainder of the Ghetto. Hardly had the units begun, strong concerted fire — attack by the Jews and bandits.³⁸ The tank used in this action and the two heavy armored cars pelted with Molotov cocktails (incendiary bottles). Tank twice set on fire. This enemy fire — attack caused at first the retreat of the acting units. Losses in first attack : 12 men (6 SS-men, 6 Trawniki-men).³⁹ About 0800 hrs. second attack by the units, under the command of the undersigned.⁴⁰ Although a smaller fire-attack was reported, this time the operation succeeded in combing out the blocks of buildings according to plan. We caused the enemy to retire from the roofs and elevated prepared positions into the cellars and dug-outs or sewers. During this combing-out we caught only about 200 Jews. Immediately afterwards raiding parties were directed to dug-outs known to us with the order to pull out the Jews and to destroy the dug-outs. About 380 Jews captured by this. It has been stated that the Jews had taken to the sewers. Sewers were completely inundated to make staying there impossible. About 1730 hrs. we encountered very strong resistance from one block of buildings,⁴¹ including machine-gun fire. A special battle-group defeated the enemy and invaded

that block, but without capturing the enemy himself. The Jews and criminals resisted from base to base and escaped at the last moment by flight across lofts or through subterranean passages.⁴² About 2030 hrs. the external cordon was reinforced. All units were withdrawn from the Ghetto and dismissed to their quarters. Reinforcement of the cordon by 250 Waffen SS-men. Continuation of operation on 20 April 1943.

Units at disposal:

SS — Panzer — Gren. Res. Battl.	6/400 ⁴³
SS — Cav. Res. Det.	10/450
Police	6/165
Security Service	2/48
Trawniki-men	1/150

Wehrmacht:

1 10 — cm — Howitzer	1/7
1 Flame thrower	1
Engineers	2/16
Medical detachments	1/1
3 2,28 — cm. A. A. Guns	2/24

1 French tank of the Waffen — SS
2 heavy armored cars of the Waffen — SS

Total: 31/1262

I put Major of Police Sternhagel in command of today's operations⁴⁴ subject to my further instructions if necessary.

At 0700 hrs. raiding parties were directed, each 1/36 strong, consisting of mixed units, to comb out and to search the remainder of the Ghetto⁴⁵ intensively. This search is still in progress; its first objective will be completed by 1100 hrs. In the meantime it has been ascertained that in the part of the Ghetto which is no longer inhabited but not yet released⁴⁶ and which contains several armament factories and the like, there are several centers of resistance which hindered the

tank, stopped there, to start.⁴⁷ 2 raiding parties defeated these centers of resistance and made a passage for the tank men. In this operation we already had two wounded (Waffen SS) to register.

The enemy is much more cautious than yesterday, since he had of course learned of the allotment of heavy arms.

My intention is to comb out completely the remainder of the Ghetto and then to clean out in the same manner the so — called uninhabited Ghetto, which so far has not been released. It has been ascertained in the meantime that the latter part of the Ghetto contains at least 10 to 12 dug-outs, even in armament factories. The whole operation is made more difficult because there are still factories in the Ghetto which must be protected against bombardment and fire, because they contain machines and tools.

A further report will follow tonight.

The SS and Police Führer
in the District of Warsaw
s. (S t r o o p)

SS-Brigadeführer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

(Jesuites)
SS-Sturmbannführer

C o p y.

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Führer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 20-th April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 517/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Führer East,
SS-Obergruppenführer and General of Police
Krüger — or deputy, Cracow.

Supplementing my teletype message of 20-th April 1943—
Ref. No. St/Gr 16 07, re. Ghetto Operation — I beg to report
as follows:

The resistance centers ascertained within the uninhabited but not yet released part of the Ghetto were crushed by a battle group of the Wehrmacht-Engineers and flame throwers. The Wehrmacht had one wounded in this operation, shot through the lungs. Nine raiding parties broke through as far as the northern limit of the Ghetto.⁴⁸ 9 dug-outs were found, their resisting inmates crushed and the dug-outs blown up. What losses the enemy suffered thereby cannot be ascertained accurately. Altogether the 9 raiding parties caught 505 Jews today; those among them who are able-bodied were securated for transfer to Poniatowo.⁴⁹ At about 1500 hrs. I succeeded in causing that the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accomodation Office,⁵⁰ said to be occupied by 4.000 Jews, was evacuated at once. The German manager was asked to call up the Jewish workers to leave the block voluntarily. Only 28 Jews obeyed this request. Thereupon I resolved to evacuate the block by force or to blow it up. The A. A. Artillery — three 2 cm. guns used for this operation — had 2 men killed.⁵¹ The 10-cm. howitzer, which also was used, expelled

the gangs⁵² from their strong fortifications and also inflicted losses to them, as far as we were able to ascertain. This action had to be broken off owing to the fall of the darkness. On 21-st April 1943 we shall attack this resistance center again; as far as possible it will remain blocked off during the night.

In today's action we caught, apart from the Jews reported, considerable stores of incendiary bottles, hand grenades, ammunition, military tunics and equipment.

Losses:

2 dead (Wehrmacht)

7 wounded (6 Waffen SS, 1 Trawniki-man).

In one case bandits had laid pressure mines.⁵³ I carried through that the factories W. C. Toebbens, Schultz and Co. and Hoffmann have to be ready to march off with their entire personnel on 21-st April 1943 at 0600 hrs. in order to get at last a clear line for cleaning out the Ghetto. The trustees Toebbens has pledged himself to lead the Jews, numbering about 4.000 to 5.000, voluntarily to the assembling square for being transported off. In case the voluntary leading out has as little success as in the case of the Army Accomodation Office, I am going to clean out this part of the Ghetto as well by force. I beg to acknowledge receipt of the order which the Obergruppenführer communicated to me by telephone today, and of the powers granted to me.

Next report on 21-st April 1943 at noon.

The SS and Police Führer
in the District of Warsaw
s. (S t r o o p)

SS-Brigadeführer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

(Jes u i t e r)

SS-Sturmbannführer

C o p y .

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Führer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 21-st April 1943

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 527/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Führer East,
SS-Obergruppenführer and General of Police
Krüger — or deputy,
C r a c o w .

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 21-st April 1943.

Supplementing the report which I made today about 1400 hrs. by telephone, I beg to report:

Forces at my disposal as of 20-th April 1943.

Start of operation: 0700 hrs. The whole of the Ghetto has continued to be cordoned off without changes since the start of the operations on 19-th April 1943.

Inasmuch as the special operation within the block of buildings of the Army Accomodation Office⁵⁴ in the eastern part of the Ghetto had to be interrupted yesterday evening because of the fall of darkness, one battle group reinforced by Engineers and heavy arms was again put into action. After having combed out this gigantic block of buildings, which was ascertained to contain an enormous quantity of dug-outs and subterranean passages, about 60 Jews were caught. In spite of all efforts no more Jews could be caught from the 7.000 to 8.000 which stayed in this block. They retreated continuously from refuge to refuge through subterranean passages, firing from time to time. I resolved therefore to blow up these passages so far as they were known and subsequently to set the entire block on fire. Not until the extent

of the fire became large, did screaming Jews make their appearance, and they were deported at once. We had no losses in this operation. Precautionary measures were taken in order to ensure that the conflagration remained localised.

The main body of the forces was detailed to cleanse the so-called uninhabited, but not yet released, part of the Ghetto by proceeding from South to North.⁵⁵ Before this action started, we caught 5.200 Jews from the former factories of the Command for Armament and transported them under escort to the loading railway station provided for evacuation. 3 search parties were formed, to which special raiding parties were attached in order to attack or blow up the dug-outs which were just known. This operation had to be interrupted when darkness set in, after one half of the area mentioned had been combed out.

Continued on 22-nd April 1943, 0700 hrs.

Apart from the Jews who were to be evacuated, 150 Jews or bandits were killed in battle and about 80 bandits were killed in the dug-outs by explosion. The enemy today used the same arms as on the previous day, particularly home-made explosives. Samples have been kept by the SS and Police Führer. For the first time were ascertained members of the Jewish Women's Battle Association (Chaluzim Movement). Captured were: rifles, hand grenades, explosives, horses and parts of SS uniforms.

Own losses: 2 policemen, 2 SS-men, 1 Trawniki-man (light wounds).

The SS and Police Führer
in the District of Warsaw
s. (S t r o o p)

SS-Brigadeführer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

(Jesuiter)
SS-Sturmabannführer

C o p y.

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Führer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 22-nd April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 530/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation (supplement to par. 1 of letter of 21-st April 1943).

To: The Higher SS and Police Führer East,
SS-Obergruppenführer and General of Police
Krüger — or deputy,
C r a c o w.

The setting the block on fire achieved the result in the course of the night that those Jews who despite all search operations still stayed hidden under the roofs resp. in the cellars and other hideouts — appeared at the outside of the blocks, trying to escape anyhow the flames. Masses of them — entire families — already aflame, jumped from the windows or endeavoured to let themselves down by means of sheets tied together or the like. Steps had been taken so that these Jews as well as the other ones were liquidated at once.⁵⁶ During the whole night there were shots from buildings which were supposed to be evacuated. There were no losses in the cordoning chain. 5.300 Jews were caught for the evacuation and removed.

The SS and Police Führer
in the District of Warsaw
s. (S t r o o p)
SS-Brigadeführer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

(Jesuites)
SS-Sturmbannführer

C o p y.

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Führer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 22-nd April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 531/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Führer East,
SS-Obergruppenführer and General of Police
Krüger — or deputy,
C r a c o w.

Progress of the Ghetto Operation on 22-nd April 1943 up to 1200 hrs.

One battle group invaded once more the block of buildings which for the greater part had burned out resp. was still aflame, in order to catch those Jews who were still there. Since shooting again started from one block against the men of the Waffen SS, this block also was set on fire, with the result that now a considerable number of bandits were scared from their hideouts and shot while escaping. Apart from those, about 180 Jews from the yards of the buildings were caught. The main body of the units continued the cleansing of the not yet searched buildings of the Ghetto from the line we had reached to yesterday. This operation is still in progress. As on the preceding days local resistance was broken and the discovered dug-outs were blown up. Unfortunately there is no way of preventing that a part of the bandits and Jews is staying in the sewers below the Ghetto and hardly to catch, since they had stopped the flooding. The city administration is not in a position to frustrate this nuisance. Neither did the use of