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S U P P L E M E N T

KEITEL DISTINGUISHES STROOP FOR HIS „MERITS“.

June 18-th 1943.

In name of the Führer and Supreme Army High Cominander, I recompense the SS-Brigadeführer and Majorgeneral of Police, Stroop

with the Iron Cross 1-st Class.

(K e i t e l)

General-Fieldmarshal

and Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Wehrmacht

Headquarters of the Führer.

I propose to recompense with Crosses of War Merit 2-nd Class with Swords the SS-Untersturmführer Karl Knerzer, born on 23-rd September 1919, and the SS-Rottenführer Joseph Blesche, born on 5-th March 1912.

Karl Knerzer fulfilled in the Ghetto operation the duty of an instruction officer, which designed the detachments according to the orders and instructions of the commander, and moreover he personally commanded several detachments.

Joseph Blesche was during several months engaged in the deportation: he patrolled and watched the Jews. Before the beginning of the operation on 19-th April 1943, he succeeded in catching armed Jews and in discovering dug-outs. He was an excellent expert of this territory during the action.

PROPOSAL 109

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Name | Zisenis |
| 2. Christian name | Oskar |
| 3. Birthplace | Potsdam |
| 4. Birthdate | 21-st February 1910 |
| 5. Service grade | captain of police |
| 6. Service place | 10 SS Police 22 |
| 7. Service place at home | PW — München. |

Since the action against the Jews in the Ghetto of Warsaw, which had begun on 19-th April 1943, captain Zisenis was the commander of a battalion of the forces dispatched into the Jewish residential area. Just since the first hours of the action it was clear that the Jews were determined to offer serious, armed resistance. The forces of captain Zisenis on the Transloading Square, on the area of the Army

Accommodation Office, in the firm Schultz and Co. etc., were by day and by night shot at by the Jews hidden in snares. Captain Zisenis in the critical moments acted by his calm and his cold blood, and also during the following days he participated personally in destroying innumerable Ghetto gangs, breaking decidedly any resistance.

Captain Zisenis therefore has got special merits in the struggle against the armed forces of the enemy.

Major of Police
and Commander of the Battalion

NOTES

¹ „Bandits“ in Nazi terminology means men struggling for freedom and partisans; here this word means: Jewish insurgents and Polish patriots who helped them.

² The list is not full, according to Strop's depositions during the inquiry and the process. In another text of this Report, Strop avowed more losses (see Stanisław Piotrowski: „The Report of Jürgen Strop“ (in Polish), in the Polish weekly journal „Odrodzenie“, (26-th October and 2-nd November 1947).

³ The auxiliary formations of the SS were recruited out of traitors and renegades from the occupied territories: ethnic Germans (Volksdeutsche), Ukrainian and Lettish fascists, Lithuanian „Shoulis“ and others. „Trawniki“ -men means the pupils of an SS-school in the camp in Trawniki. In this school were trained Ukrainian fascists and Volksdeutsche — renegades of the Polish nation. One of them, who participated in the siege of the Ghetto of Warsaw during the insurrection, Jan Hilary Sowa, was judged in Warsaw in 1952. This renegade was sentenced to lifelong imprisonment. (Trial of Jan Hilary Sowa in the Mokotov Prison in Warsaw on 13-th September 1951; the record is kept in the Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw.)

⁴ It is, obviously, a hypocritical pretext to isolate the Jewish population. The Nazis wrote that they must arrange ghettos, because the Jews spread typhoid fever and other epidemics. The Polish scientific researches have proved that it were the Nazi forces which spread typhoid fever over the country in September 1939; they used this bacteriological weapon from the very beginning of the war (see Prof. Józef Parnas: „The possibility of using bacteriological weapons“ (in Polish), published in the Polish monthly journal „Problemy“ No 10 (67), p. 666.

Stroop was not alone the author of this ingenious idea, that the „aryan“ population ought to be protected against the Jews. Stroop took this detail as well as the whole introduction of the Report, from a Nazi „scientist“, the Reichamtsleiter Schön, chief of the Resettlement Office in the District of Warsaw, who on 20-th January 1941 wrote a report concerning the Jews in Warsaw and the necessity of creating a ghetto.

⁵ This slander, too, is taken from Schön's report and has been unmasked during Stroop's process in July 1951 in Warsaw by Prof. Ludwik Hirszfeld, witness Dr. Radwański, a. o.

⁶ These statistics given by Stroop according to Schön, are not true. Schön and Stroop maintain that in the Ghetto an average of 6 persons lived in one room; in the reality, the number of persons, dwelling in one room was over twice higher. In the middle of 1942 this average rose to 13 persons, while on the „aryan side“ of Warsaw the average number of persons living in one room was 7 (see Perec Opoczyński: „The history of a house-committee in the Wolińska Street“ (in Yiddish) p. 4, Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute, Ring I; on the same matter see, too, Dr. Manfred Lachs: „The Ghetto of Warsaw, Fragments and Figures“ (in Polish), London 1942, p. 11).

This compulsory overcrowding within the Ghetto was an intended one, in order to cause epidemics and to raise the deadlines.

⁷ The Ghetto Commissary of the District authorities was a solicitor of Berlin, Auerswald, who gathered a rich booty from the Ghetto and narrowed over and over again the Ghetto area.

⁸ The Governor of the District of Warsaw was Dr. Ludwig Fischer, member of the SA, whose favourite sentence was:

„From the Jewish problem in Warsaw only a cemetery will remain“.

After the war, Fischer was sentenced to death by the Tribunal of Poland. The sentence has been executed.

⁹ So the Nazis called the Jewish Councils. The President of the Jewish Council in the Ghetto of Warsaw was Adam Czerniakow. He committed suicide, after the deportation of 300.000 Warsaw Jews to the death-camp Treblinka in July 1942 had begun.

¹⁰ In the Ghetto of Warsaw since the beginning of 1942 an underground resistance movement increased; its leader was the Antinazi Block (Blok Antyfaszystowski). To this block belonged left Zionist organizations (Hashomer Hazair, Hechaluz, Left Poale-Zion, the Zionist-Socialist Organisation) and the Polish Workers' Party (Polska Partia Ro-

botnicza — PPR, communists). Some groups of Jewish youth joined the partisans. The resistance movement was increasing in whole Warsaw, at that time an important railway centre on the way to the Eastern front.

¹¹ The deported Jews were transported to the death-camp in Treblinka, where they perished in gas chambers.

¹² In January 1943 the Jewish resistance movement in the Ghetto of Warsaw, and its organized force, the Jewish Fighting Organization (Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa — ŻOB), for the first time offered armed resistance against the Germans during the second deportation action. To the Jewish Fighting Organization belonged all associations connected with the Antinazi Block, and, also fighting groups of the Jewish socialist party Bund and of the Zionist youth organizations: Akiba, Gordoniya, Hanoar Hazyoni. The members of the staff of the Jewish Fighting Organization were: Mordechay Anielewicz (Hashomer Hazair), Hersz Berliński (Left Poale Zion), Icchak Cukierman (Hechaluz), Marek Edelman (Bund) and Michał Rozenfeld (PPR). As leader-in-chief of the staff Anielewicz was elected.

¹³ Himmler.

¹⁴ By the SS and Police Führer, SS-Obergruppenführer and Colonel of Police Ferdinand von Sammern — Frankenegg.

¹⁵ „Polish bandits“ denotes in Stroop's language the members of fighting groups, belonging to conspirative organizations of the Polish resistance movement: People's Guards (Gwardia Ludowa — GL) and Country's Army (Armia Krajowa — AK). These Polish fighting groups attacked the Germans during the first week of the insurrection from the other side of the Ghetto walls (in the streets: Nowiniarska, Bonifraterska, Muranowska, Okopowa, Freta, Leszno, Orla and Powązkowska).

¹⁶ See note No. 15.

¹⁷ The insurgents hoisted a white — blue flag and a white — red one on Muranów-Square, and a red one in the Miła Street.

¹⁸ This were bottles containing an explosive liquid, used instead of grenades which were scarce.

¹⁹ The brush — factory within the quadrangle Świętojerska-Wałowa-Franciszkańska Streets.

²⁰ The Engineers, belonging to the Wehrmacht, were assigned to Stroop by the Commander of the military garrison in Warsaw, Lieutenantgeneral Rossum. Rossum participated afterwards in the liquidation of the resistance movement in France and carried out terroristic actions

against French peasants. After the war he was caught, but released. Now he lives in the German Federal Republic.

²¹ The reader can imagine, how pitiable in reality this „marvelous“ life was.

²² Such carouses really happened. Some Jewish traitors, some workshop directors, Jewish Gestapo agents and their concubines organised banquets with the Nazi murderers.

²³ Strop calls the whole Jewish resistance movement a communistic one, although, as showed above, in this movement not only communists, but also zionists and members of the Bund, too, were taking part.

²⁴ See note Nr. 23.

²⁵ On 28-th April the People's Guards led out of the Ghetto through the sewers a group of Jewish insurgents. Another group was led out on 10-th May.

²⁶ Read: a fighter.

²⁷ Read: fighters from the People's Guards.

²⁸ May be Strop means here one of two Jews: Gedalia Rotman from Hanoar Hazyoni, or Cwi Edelsztajn from Akiba, whom the Nazis caught when they were climbing out of the sewer tunnel. They were led to the command in Żelazna Street and shot there.

²⁹ Here this word is used in the following meaning: Jewish insurgents and Polish fighters from People's Guards and Country's Army.

³⁰ Himmler.

³¹ Krüger.

³² This is an impudent lie and selfpraise of the SS-General. The SS and the Wehrmacht always sent first the Ukrainian fascists or the Jewish police and then went behind them, because they were afraid of being shot at (see reports of the participants of the struggles on the area of the brush-factory, Najberg a. o. Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute, Materials about the Bund).

³³ It means in reality: They have murdered the Jews by the most cruel means and ruthless methods.

³⁴ Order of the SS and Police Führer of 28-th April 1943.

³⁵ Several Polish families, as Grocholski, Wolski, Marczak a. o. were shot at once, because they had concealed Jews on the Kazimierz-Square and in other places.

³⁶ They were Polish elements which underwent the influence of the Polish reactionary press, and blackmailers, too, to whom the genocide was useful and pleasant. But the courageous patriotic elements undertook activities to help and save the fighting Jews.

³⁷ 16 officers and 850 soldiers.

³⁸ The first attack of the Jewish Fighting Organization took place at the corner of Nalewki and Geşia Streets, and in Zamenhof Street opposite the building of the Jewish Council (today there stands the monument of the Ghetto Fighters). A further attack took place in Zamenhof Street near Miła.

³⁹ Pupils of the SS camp in Trawniki (District Lublin). They were renegades of the Polish, Ukrainian and other nations.

⁴⁰ Of Strop.

⁴¹ On Muranów-Square. Here a group of the Jewish Military Union (Żydowski Związek Wojskowy) was fighting; this organisation consisted of members of the Betar Organization, of communists a. o. Between the Jewish Military Union and the Jewish Fighting Organization existed to a certain degree a co-ordination of actions. The leader of the Jewish Military Union was Paweł Frenkiel; he was afterwards killed on the „aryan side“.

⁴² Through a tunnel from the house Nr. 7 to the house No. 6, Muranowska Street; this last one was situated on the „aryan side“.

⁴³ 6 officers and 400 soldiers.

⁴⁴ Up to now Strop reported on the first day of the insurrection, the 19-th April. Now he reports on the events of the second day, the 20-th April.

⁴⁵ The main part of the central Ghetto, where no factories existed, namely the streets Miła, Zamenhof, Wolińska, Sowia and their surroundings.

⁴⁶ The terrain of workshops: Leszno, Nowolipie, Nowolipki, Smocza.

⁴⁷ In Smocza. There fought the groups of Janek Szwarcfus and Lew Rudnicki.

⁴⁸ It means: to the Muranów-Square.

⁴⁹ In Poniatów (District Lublin) was a camp of the SS.

⁵⁰ The brush-factory.

⁵¹ Owing to the attack of the People's Guards in Nowiniarska.

⁵² Jewish insurgents who fought on the area of the brush-factory: the groups of Hersz Bielinski, Jurek Blones, Marek Edelman, Jurek Grinztajn, Henoeh Gutman, Jakub Praszkiar.

⁵³ The mines, laid by Jewish fighters on the little square before the brush-factory, exploded.

⁵⁴ In the brush-factory, where the insurgents still resisted.

⁵⁵ In the streets Leszno, Nowolipki, Nowolipie, Smocza, where insurgents continued to resist.

⁵⁶ The Germans shot at Jews jumping out of burning houses, even at women with little children.

⁵⁷ During the fight on Muranów-Square.

⁵⁸ There were attacks of the People's Guards and of the Country's Army at the Germans from the other side of the Ghetto walls. In these attacks participated different Poles — communists, socialists, democrats, simple fighters and officers — but Strop calls them all communists, like the Jewish fighters. Commanders of these solidarity actions were: officer of the People's Guards Bartoszek, officer of the Country's Army Pszenny, officer of a democratic association Więckowski. They all stood under the orders of the chief of the People's Guards staff, Józwiak („Witold“) and of the commander of the Country's Army for the Warsaw district, General Chruściel („Monter“).

⁵⁹ On 23-rd April took place the central attack of the People's Guards in the streets Freta and Leszno. The building in Freta which was attacked by the military police and successfully defended by a group of the People's Guards under command of „Gustaw“ (Stenhel), was a transit — point for Jewish fighters. There was a conspirationists' flat of the Ghetto organization of the Polish Workers' Party (PPR).

⁶⁰ The house in Freta-Street. See note No. 59.

⁶¹ The attack of „Gustaw's“ battle group. See note No. 59.

⁶² Polish policemen.

⁶³ Unterführer — officers and non-commissioned officers of the SS and Wehrmacht; Männer — soldiers of the SS and Wehrmacht.

⁶⁴ Muranów-Square and Niska Street.

⁶⁵ In Niska was a store of the Werterfassung — a Nazi institution which stored belongings, plundered from the Jews — in order to send it into the Reich.

⁶⁶ Strop was mistaken. Indirectly he avowes this error in the further reports.

⁶⁷ Here, too, Strop was mistaken. The insurrection continued under different forms, till middle July 1943: defense of dug-outs, nightly outbreaks, attacks from the roofs, struggles in the ruins.

⁶⁸ It is certainly an echo of the „legendary Soviet parachutist“ Andrzej Szmidt, organisator and educator of the first fighting groups in the Ghetto of Warsaw at the time of the Antinazi Block.

⁶⁹ It was a dreadful extermination camp; about a million of Jews from Poland and other countries of occupied Europe were murdered there. On the 2-nd of August 1943 in this camp broke out a revolt of some hundred Jews still living there. After the liquidation of this revolt the Nazis destroyed this camp trying to efface the vestiges of their crimes.

⁷⁰ In this respect, too, Strop was mistaken. The Polish resistance movement was supported principally by the working population, the intelligentsia and the youth of Warsaw. With the Ghetto only connexions were undertained.

⁷¹ The main forces of the Jewish Fighting Organization within the central Ghetto, principally in the streets Miła, Wolińska, Szczęśliwa, Niska, Stawki, and on the terrain of the workshops, too, were not yet exhausted — for example the forces on the area of the brush-factory and on Muranów-Square — and organized on the days of 25-th, 26-th and 27-th April an obstinate defense action of the dug-outs.

⁷² With the Polish insurgents.

⁷³ So are called Jews and Slavs in the Nazi-literature.

⁷⁴ On the opposite side of the streets Muranowska and Sapieżyńska.

⁷⁵ The Nazi medal for „heroism“ on the Soviet front.

⁷⁶ It was a common armed action of the Jewish Military Union and of a Polish battle group under the command of captain Ketling.

⁷⁷ Till now it was impossible to ascertain neither on ground of Polish sources nor Jewish ones, whom Strop means by these words. Even during his process in Warsaw in July 1951 Strop was unable to clear this problem.

⁷⁸ The men of the SS, police and Wehrmacht.

⁷⁹ See: teletype messages of the military police on 23-rd April 1943 (Archives of the West-Institute in Poznań, doc. Nr. 42-I). Part of the insurgents from Muranów-Square succeeded in getting out of the Ghetto

into a locality in the surroundings of Warsaw. There they had a battle with the German military police which pursued them. The Jewish fighters fell in this unequal battle.

⁸⁰ „Transavia“, the factory for renovation of aeroplane parts, was in the Stawki Street. It was a group of the Jewish Fighting Organization under command of Efraim Fondamiński, which gave resistance. On the same day, 2-nd May, a greater fight took place at 30, Franciszkańska Street; the fight had begun on the previous day and continued till 3-rd of May.

⁸¹ It was an action carried out by the People's Guards: they led out a group of the Jewish Fighting Organization through the sewer-tunnels on the „aryan side“ and from there into a wood, where a partisan group was acting. Part of the insurgents could not get at time out of the sewer tunnels and were obliged to fight at the tunnel outlet with Germans who had arrived in the meantime. All the fighting Jews fell in this unequal struggle.

⁸² As could be ascertained on ground of the depositions of witnesses during Stroop's process in Warsaw, it was gas. The Polish conspiratorial press and the chronist of the Ghetto, Emanuel Ringelblum, also confirm the fact of using gas by the Nazis in the Ghetto.

⁸³ Some Jewish traitors under the pression of the Germans or hoping to remain in life, gave away some dug-outs. Many of them were shot by the Jewish fighters.

⁸⁴ This fact is not confirmed neither by the Jewish nor by the Polish sources.

⁸⁵ From the so-called „small Ghetto“, in Prosta Street.

⁸⁶ It was confirmed by the depositions of the witness Wiera Rapaport on a session of the Jewish Historical Institute in April 1948.

⁸⁷ We have just emphasised that Stroop considers the whole board of leaders of the Jewish Fighting Organization as communists (PPR). By „Party Directorate“ Stroop means the staff of the insurrection. In the central dug-out of the Jewish Fighting Organization, 18, Miła Street, there was in reality besides the board of leaders of the Hashomer Hazair and Hechaluz, also a group of Ghetto activists of the PPR.

⁸⁸ The so-called „small Ghetto“ in Prosta contained the factory of a German merchant, SS-man Walter Caspar Többens, who participated actively in the liquidation of the Jews. Now he lives in Hamburg and continues to lead a commercial enterprise.

⁸⁹ The building of the former Judaistic Institute, 5, Tłomackie Street, now the residence of the Jewish Historical Institute.

⁹⁰ In 18, Miła Street. There was the staff of the uprising — the commanders: Anielewicz, Wilner, Rozenfeld, Briskin, Gruzalc, Rotblat a. o.

⁹¹ Jews and Jewish insurgents.

⁹² Here Stroop confounds the Jewish Fighting Organization with the Jewish Military Union (ŻZW — Żydowski Związek Wojskowy). Stroop gives this information in a generally unclear manner. He means here the action against the dug-out of the Jewish Fighting Organization Staff, 18, Miła Street, where almost all fighters perished with Anielewicz at the head. Only single ones were saved by a help action of the People's Guards. They, too, perished later — partly in partisan fights in the surroundings of Warsaw, partly — during a fire in a conspirative apartment in one of Warsaw's suburbs, Praga, where they were hiding.

⁹³ Gas.

⁹⁴ Stroop emphasises here the beginning of the third phase of the insurrection. The most characteristic sign of the first phase (19-th to 23-rd April) were skirmishes on the surface of the earth. The second phase (23-rd April to 10-th May) consisted principally in defending the dug-outs and in partisan attacks at the enemy. Since the staff had fallen and the co-ordination of action between the battle groups had been broken, the houses and the majority of dug-outs had been destroyed by fire and explosions — the third phase began, the so-called ruin fights: attacks at the enemy amidst the ruins. The dispersed fighting groups had no points of support more.

⁹⁵ It is the second action of leading out of the Ghetto through the sewer tunnels a group of insurgents by the People's Guards. The „unknown direction“ it is a small wood near Łomianki, from where they got into the forests of Wyszaków.

⁹⁶ The death camp in Treblinka.

⁹⁷ Fighters.

⁹⁸ It was an air-raid of the Soviet air forces at night, 13-th and 14-th May.

⁹⁹ Insurgents from the ruin groups, which made an assault on the Ghetto walls in the streets Miła, Sapieżyńska and other places.

¹⁰⁰ New attacks of Polish members of the resistance movement, who profited by the confusion caused in the enemy's quarters by the Soviet air-raid.

¹⁰¹ It means: Stroop.

¹⁰² Not pretended, but real gas.

¹⁰³ Chief of the Personnel Office of the Reich Security Head Office.

¹⁰⁴ The Great Synagogue in Tłomackie Street — an old building in neo-renaissance style, erected in 1877 according to the plan of the famous architect Leonard Marconi.

During the Warsaw process, Stroop declared that the synagogue had been blown up, because the Police of Security had got an information that a group of insurgents were staying in this building.

¹⁰⁵ The armed resistance of the Jews amidst the ruins of the burnt Ghetto did not end on 16-th May. It continued still some weeks and did not finish earlier than in the middle of July. Groups of armed Jews were still encamped amidst the ruins up to the end of 1943.

¹⁰⁶ This teletype message does not belong to the original of the Report but to its duplicate which, too, belongs to the acts of the Nuremberg Process. This telegram gives the total booty caught by the Germans during the insurrection (see: Stanisław Piotrowski: „The Report of Jürgen Stroop“ in „Odrodzenie“, 2-nd November 1947).

¹⁰⁷ Treblinka.

¹⁰⁸ It is a proposal of Jürgen Stroop to reward with distinctions two Nazi murderers for their „merits“ in liquidating the insurrection in the Ghetto.

¹⁰⁹ This proposal is an important historical document, because it enumerates a number of places where there were fights: the area of the brush-factory (Heeresunterkunftsverwaltung) the Schultz-factory in the „small Ghetto“ and the Transloading square (Umschlagplatz) itself.

EX 100
1945

**Es gibt keinen
jüdischen Wohnbezirk
- in Warschau mehr !**

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
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202

Title-page of Stroop's Report

Abschrift

Fernschreiben

Absender: Der W- und Polizeiführer in Distrikt Warschau

Warschau, den 20.4.43

Abf. I ab -04/Gr. 10 07 - Tgh.Tr. 516 / 43 geh.

Patr.: Ghettoaktion

An den
Höheren W- und Polizeiführer Ost

K R A K A U

Verlauf der Aktion im Ghetto am 19.4.43:

Abschlussung des Ghettos ab 3.00 Uhr. Um 6.00 Uhr Ansetzen der Waffen-W in Stärke von 16/890 zur Durchkämpfung des Restghettos. Sofort nach Eintreten der Einheiten starker planmäßiger Feuerüberfall der Juden und Banditen. Der eingesetzte Panzer und die beiden SPW wurden mit Molotow-Cocktails (Brandflaschen) beworfen. Panzer brannte 2 x. Bei diesem Feuerüberfall des Gegners wurde zunächst ein Ausweichen der eingesetzten Verbände bewirkt. Verluste beim ersten Einsatz 12 Männer (6 W-Männer, 6 Traumnicklänner). Etwa 8.00 Uhr zweiter Einsatz der Verbände unter Kommando des Unterseidneten. Trotz Wiederholung eines geringeren Feuerüberfalls hatte dieser Einsatz den Erfolg, dass die Gebäudekomplexe planmäßig durchkämpft werden konnten. Es wurde erreicht, dass der Gegner sich von den Dächern und höher gelegenen eingerichteten Stützpunkten in die Keller bzw. Bunker und Kanäle zurückzog. Bei der Durchkämpfung wurde nur etwa 200 Juden erfasst. Anschließend wurden Stoßtrupps auf bekannte Bunker eingesetzt mit dem Auftrag, die Insassen hervorzuholen, die Bunker zu zerstören. Judenerfassung hierdurch etwa 380. Es wurde der Aufenthalt der Juden in der Kanalisation festgestellt. Die vollkommene Unterwasserersetzung wurde durchgeführt, damit Aufenthalt unmöglich. Gegen 17.30 wurde auf sehr starken Widerstand einer Häusergruppe, auch MG.-Feuer, gestossen. Eine besondere Kampfgruppe zwang den Gegner nieder, drang in die Häuser ein, ohne den Gegner selbst zu lassen. Die Juden und Verbrecher setzten sich von Stützpunkt zu Stützpunkt zur Wehr, wichen in letzten Moment durch Flucht über Dachböden oder unterirdische Gänge aus. Gegen 20.30 Uhr wurde äußere Absperrung verstärkt. Sämtliche Einheiten aus dem Ghetto wurden herausgezogen und in ihre Untereinheiten entlassen. Verstärkung der Absperrung durch 250 Männer der Waffen-W.

Fortsetzung der Aktion am 20.4.43.
Zur Verfügung stehende Kräfte:

W-Fz. Gren. Ers. Battl.	6/400
W-Kav. Krenz-Abt.	10/450
Orpo	6/165
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Traumnicklänner	1/150

D.W.

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nos. 91/1262

Die Führung der heutigen Aktion habe ich Herr Major d. 4. W. 218 r n b a g el übertragen, der von Fall zu Fall von mir weitere Weisungen erhält.

7.00 Uhr wurden 4 Stoßtrupps in Stärke von je 1/30 zur Durchkämpfung der Häuser eingesetzt, um eine intensive Durchkämpfung und Durchsuchung des Restghettos durchzuführen. Diese Verbände erreichten ihr Ziel um 11.00 Uhr erreicht werden soll, bei noch 10.00 Uhr. Zwischenzeitlich festgestellt, dass in dem nördlichen Teil des Ghettos, in dem sich einige Häuser befinden, sich mehrere Widerstandskämpfer befinden, die sogar verhandeln, dass der in der Nähe abgestellte Panzer auf dem Gelände, 2 Stoßtrupps besetzten diese Widerstandskämpfer nieder und bahnten den Weg für die Besetzung des Restghettos. Bei dieser Unternehmung sind bereits 2 Verletzte (Kav. W.) zu verzeichnen. Gegner hält sich gegenüber gestern stark zurück, es ihm selbstverständlich die Erfüllung unserer Waffenbestand geworden ist.

Ich beabsichtige, Durchkämpfung des Restghettos restlos durchzuführen, um anschließend das sog. unbesetzte aber noch nicht freigelegene Ghetto in gleicher Weise zu säubern. Es ist inzwischen festgestellt, dass sich in diesem Teil des Ghettos mindestens 10 - 12 Bunker befinden, sogar in Abt. angestrichen. Erleichtert die ganze Aktion durch die sich noch im Ghetto befindenden Betriebe gegen der sich in diesem befindenden Maschinen und Werkzeugen sichtlich Beschädigung und Brandgefahr geschützt werden müssen.

Weitere Meldung erfolgt heute Abend.

Der W- und Polizeiführer
in Distrikt Warschau
ges. Streop
W-Brigadeführer und
Generalmajor der Polizei.

F.d.S.d.1

W-Brigadeführer.