

The Stroop Report is a Forgery

Source:

http://www.onethirdoftheholocaust.com/stroop_report.html



Gothic script with an exclamation point at the end, stating in German "The Warsaw Ghetto Is No More!"... A man (or dummy, see above center) photographed mid-air jumping to his death from an apartment... A soldier pointing a gun at a bewildered and scared little boy... A story of a German soldier holding a grenade which is then hit by a bullet while still in his hand which detonates it, killing him. Could all this be black propaganda?

The standard story of the Stroop Report is that it is a leather-bound commemorative book created by SS General Jürgen Stroop, using photos and text to chronicle and celebrate the defeat of the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. It was put together to be given as a present to Heinrich Himmler.

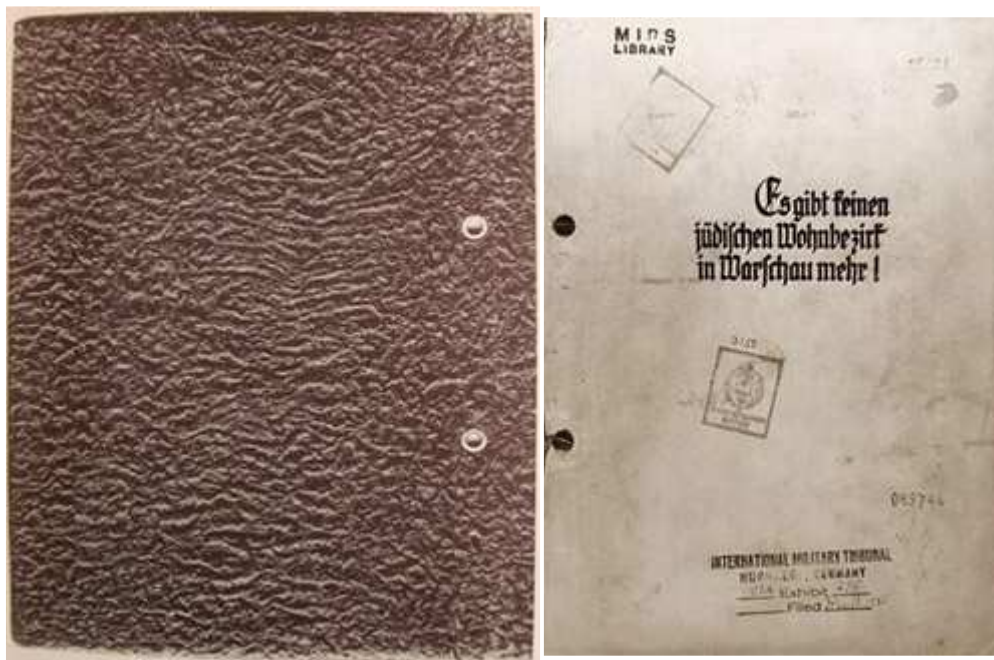
In reality the Stroop Report is what's called "black propaganda" -- a book made by the Warsaw Jewish Underground but meant to look like it was made by the Germans. This essay points out the many mistakes the forger made, and discusses the motivation of the Jewish Underground to make the book.

Of huge import is the following: if the Stroop Report is black propaganda, then that means the famous little boy with hands raised photo, is also black propaganda, for it comes from the Stroop Report. That photo is the most well-known document of the holocaust. Besides a lot of circumstantial evidence supporting that, the suspicion is there simply on face value: The photo pulls on your heart strings in sympathy

for the little Jewish boy and anger toward the soldier: exactly what black propaganda is supposed to do.



Your investigation into the Strop Report should take about 3 hours, and should include reading two other essays in addition to this one. Please read the actual [Strop Report with this author's comments](#). And also read a separate essay about [the famous little boy photo](#) and all the aspects of it including who the photographer probably is, and who the boy probably is. That essay will some overlap with this essay. Once you read the Strop Report itself and the two essays, you'll have a complete picture of the forgery.



Back Cover

The front cover is just rough leather as well, with no text or image.

Cover Page

[Photos Source](#)

Though it's known as "The Stroop Report" it's more accurate to say it's a homemade assemblage notebook with the title "The Warsaw Ghetto is No More!" And that title is written in (propaganda-ish) over-the-top Germanic gothic script with an exclamation point at the end (see image above-right.) But what is underwhelming is that the title isn't even embossed on the leather front cover as one would expect for a present for Heinrich Himmler; it's just written on a piece of paper inside--our first of many clues of the limited technical ability of the forgers. And the title page is one of many pages that appear dirty. For another page that is dirty and doesn't even have a heading which is centered properly, [click here](#). But dirty pages is the least of our problems as you'll see.

The book has three sections: it begins with a commentary and background of the ghetto; the next section is comprised of supposed copies of daily battle reports; and the final section offers 53 photos--one of which is the famous photo of the little boy with his hands raised up:



But on face value, what impression does this photo give you? Perhaps that it's not very nice for a grown man to point a gun in the direction of a little boy and make him put his hands up. Considering that, which scenario seems more likely:

A) A German general thought this would be a good photo for a commemorative album, a photo that Heinrich Himmler would like.

B) The Jewish Underground chose the photo because it makes the Germans look bad.

It's an issue discussed in #4 below, and is the sort of thing this essay brings up.

Besides providing the most well-known holocaust photo, the Stroop Report was also the first piece of evidence presented at the Nuremberg Trial. USA Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson lifted it up for everyone in the courtroom to see, and read excerpts from it when he opened up the trial with the first prosecution speech. It was also used as evidence to get Juergen Stroop executed in his trial in Stalinist Poland.

A Fraudulent Commemoration Book

There was a Warsaw Ghetto, and there was an uprising, but the Stroop Report is a fictionalization and fraudulent log of that event. As mentioned, it is a work of anti-Nazi propaganda made by the Jewish Underground. I have posted the Stroop Report with my comments [here](#). If you want to read it without my comments, click [here](#) or [here](#).

Suggestion: Read the Stroop Report and this essay at around the same time. Below are 13 aspects that point to it being a forgery.

[1\) Not enough Germans killed.](#)

[2\) A misidentified gun used in an unintelligent way.](#)

[3\) No deadly explosions.](#)

[4\) Soldier scaring boy: an unlikely photo for a commemorative book.](#)

[5\) Photo of man falling in mid-air.](#)

6) A picture of scoliosis

7) A different Jewish strategy due to the Germans losing the Battle of Stalingrad.

8) A great piece of trial evidence.

9) The forger got a second gun wrong.

10) A willy-nilly assemblage of photos, duplicated in weird ways.

11) Over-the-top use of the word "bandit" and "subhuman."

12) Dug-outs in photos are much smaller than dug-outs described in text.

13) Did George Kadish take the famous photo of the boy?

14) Who Really Wrote The Stroop Report?

15) Conclusion

16) The Stroop Report with this author's comments

1: Not Enough Germans Killed.

According to the Stroop Report, German troops rounded up 56,000 Jews who refused to leave the ghetto, and in the process they killed 13,000 via gun battles, executions, explosions, and flames from buildings being set on fire. But we're supposed to believe that during all this, the Nazi forces only had 16 men killed. The real author wanted sympathy for the Jews, so she had Jews killed in awful ways, but it either didn't occur to her to have enough Germans killed, or she omitted that since it didn't work with her Jewish sympathy goal.

What makes the German death toll even harder to believe is that the Jews are in fortified dug-outs and bunkers, and have an extensive underground network via the sewer system. So much so, that mid-point through the report, Stroop thinks most of the Jews are gone, but there's actually 25,000 Jews still left. They're mostly all hidden in underground dug-outs! The last half of the report has German forces opening dug-out

after dug-out, with a contingent of Jews who refuse to be taken alive, yet no one can seem to point a gun at a German and pull the trigger.

As an example, let's take 5 days in the middle of the conflict, from April 25-29, 1943:

Jews killed: 1399

Jews captured: 9,594

Germans killed: 0

You might wonder: "Maybe the Jews didn't have weapons." Except during those 5 days the Germans captured 10 kilograms of explosives, 100 hand grenades, ammunition, 25 pistols, and 5 rifles. And these are just the weapons that were found.

[Click here](#) for data from my 5 day sample.

2: A Misidentified Gun Used In An Unintelligent Way.

It's unlikely a German General would misidentify his only large gun, but conceivable that a forger would. It's also improbable that a general would choose a photo for a book to be given to the head of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, that shows an operation that is unintelligent from a military standpoint: an urban warfare scene that involves pushing a large old gun down the middle of a street, with soldiers on both sides oblivious to the possibility of sniper fire and hand grenades; to then shoot an already bombed-out building and shoot a basketball-sized chunk out of a wall in front of them.

Click and study the clock-wise sequence:



It's likely these are staged photos, put together by the Jewish underground resistance with people dressed-up as Nazis. That's why they are shooting aimlessly at a building that is merely a hollow bombed-out façade, possibly hit by a German bomber in 1939 or in the

Warsaw-wide uprising in 1944. Here is another photo of the scene before the large gun was fired:



source: [Yad Vashem website.](#)

Notice the chair. Also seen in the last clockwise sequence. Perhaps someone was getting some sun two hours earlier in this *war zone.*

Notice the bombed out building. A simple grenade thrown into the the open roof could destroy what's inside. No need for a field gun that can shoot miles. And it's not the kind of building that would be a resistance stronghold.

Perhaps they are in an already demolished part of the city, and are trying to make propaganda photos. That might be why that grinning man has that stereotypical German face: he was a Pole or Jew picked for that look. If it's a staged photo, it would explain why they don't seem to be worried about sniper fire from the buildings on either side of them and why they are pointlessly shooting projectiles at the 5-foot high wall in front of them. Notice how the wall gets hit in the photo sequence.

Not to mention that the Stroop Report mentions that Stroop had a French tank in his arsenal, and that would have been better suited for this operation since it's impervious to sniper fire. However the Jewish underground staging photos wouldn't have had access to a tank.

German propaganda photographers might have staged photos for the

masses also, but would these be the photos a German general would pick for a commemorative book to be given to Heinrich Himmler?

Now consider that the Strop Report lists a howitzer in the short list of weapons, but it doesn't match what's seen in the photos.

In the list of weapons we read "1 10-cm-Howitzer."

<u>Wehrmacht</u>			
1	10 cm Haubitze	1/7	
1	Flammenwerfer	1	
	Pioniere	2/16	Doesn't require 8 people
	San.Staffel	1/1	
3	Flak 2.28 cm	2/24	
1	franz.Panzer d.W-11		A weapons caliber that doesn't exist.
2	SPW d.W-11		
		zus. 31/1262	

Die Führung der heutigen Aktion habe ich Herrn Major S t e r n h a g e l übertragen, der von Fall zu Fall weitere Weisungen erhält.

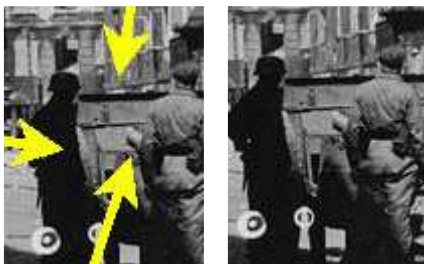
[source](#). Maybe it's a typo, except here it is again:

lassen aufzufordern. Diesem Ersuchen folgten nur 28 Juden. Darauf entschloß ich mich, mit Gewalt den Häuserblock zu räumen bzw. zu sprengen. Die hierbei eingesetzte Flak - 3 Geschütze (2 cm) - hatte 2 Tote. Die angesetzten 10 cm Haubitze hat die Banden aus ihren starken Befestigungen verdrängt und, soweit festgestellt werden konnte, diesen auch Verluste beigebracht. Wegen Eintritt der Dunkelheit mußte diese Aktion abgebrochen werden. Am 21.4.43 v

[source](#)

The problem is that the photos of the gun we're looking at is not a 10 cm. howitzer. It's a 75mm wz. 02-26 Polish divisional field gun, circa 1902.

Here are images of the gun in the Strop Report. Click to enlarge:



[Source](#)

Below are images of the type of gun which it is. The last photo calls attention to details on the shield of the two guns which show they are variations of the same make of gun.



It's a 75 mm Polish field gun, not a 10 cm howitzer.

SOURCES:

[Landships website](#)

[Tankmaster website](#)

[Wikipedia](#)

[Wikimedia](#)

Life Magazine Feb. 17, 1941

If you know what a howitzer is (I didn't) go on to #3, if you don't know what a howitzer is, keep reading:

A howitzer (or "haubitze" in German) is a type of gun that typically lobs an 8-20 pound bomb (projectile) at the enemy, usually landing 3-5 miles away. Howitzers are different from large guns because large guns shoot straight. In contrast the trajectory of a howitzer projectile would be similar to someone doing an overhead serve in a volleyball game. In other words, slightly lobbed. Because it's usually deployed in a field, firing off into the distance, there isn't a need for major armor around it in contrast to a tank which is more suitable for close-up warfare. And the

beginning of the Stroop Report mentions that Stroop had a French tank which is what he would have used for shooting a large projectile in the middle of the street--not a howitzer on WWI-era wooden wheels. Even a panzerfaust shot from the concealment of a doorway would make more sense rather than walking down the middle of a street with a cannon.

Here are images of various howitzers:



A Life Magazine article on an American 75 mm Field gun. (Howitzer)



Special thanks to an Australian man who pointed out the howitzer issue, and who also pointed out that the forger got the caliber of the anti-aircraft gun wrong, which is mentioned later in this essay.

3: No Deadly Explosions.

In section IV of the Strop Report we find a tabulation of the weapons that the Germans confiscated during the month long conflict:

- Several hundred hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones.
- Several hundred incendiary bottles
- Home-made explosives
- Infernal machines with fuses

Yet the forger forgets to have the Jews ever using explosives to the extent that they kill somebody. Only one German dies via an explosive device and that's where the forger throws in some Hollywood action drama: a bullet hits a German officer's own grenade while it's still in his hand. Great action, but how likely is that?

Also in section IV we read:

"The number of destroyed dug-outs amounts to 631."

But never was a dug-out booby trapped with explosives.

Similarly, on the May 14, entry we read "183 sewer entrances were opened at 1500 hours." The Germans have been removing the lids of sewers for nearly a month, but never once was one booby trapped. How hard is it to tie a sewer lid to a string and attach that to the pin of a grenade? Moreover, the writer mentions how Jews work in factories where they deal with chemical explosives. So presumably they have materials and know-how.

Lack of the Jewish side using grenades and explosives in the story is something the writer forgot to include.

4: Soldier Scaring Boy: An Unlikely Photo For A Commemorative Book.



Above is most famous photo of the holocaust, and it comes from the Stroop Report. But would a German general choose such an un-chivalric, bullying photo for a commemorative book? The expression on the boy's face seems to say, "What did I do wrong? Don't shoot me." It creates a strong emotional impression against the Nazis. The viewer's reaction is "that's outrageous!" which is precisely why the forger chose to include this photo in the report.

To grasp the unlikelihood the Stroop would have chose this photo, try to imagine General Patton sending General Eisenhower a commemorative book about victory in Germany that included a photo of an American soldier herding 8-year old German children at gunpoint into some enclosure. It's not the kind of photo that would be chosen.

In the report the photo has the caption "Pulled from the bunkers by force." Yet the boy appears way too dressed up for that. As Richard Raskin writes in his book "A Child At Gunpoint"

"There is no sign of any kind – such as disheveled or dust-covered clothing – to indicate that the captives in the photo of the boy with his hands raised were 'pulled by force' from anything that might rightfully be called a 'bunker.'" (pg. 17)

Yet it's not a staged photo. The forger who created the Stroop Report couldn't have predicted this photo becoming the world's most famous

holocaust photo. Thus it was problematic when New York doctor, Tsvi Nussbaum, recognized himself as the little boy and said that he had never been in the Warsaw ghetto, but just outside of it, a few months after the uprising, at the Hotel Polski. This would have been the time the forger was working on creating the Stroop Report forgery. Nussbaum said that the people there weren't taken to their deaths. The Nazis allowing the evacuation of some Jews from the Hotel Polski is a known wartime event.



Dr. Tsvi Nussbaum in the video "Tsvi Nussbaum A Boy From Warsaw"



Still from "Tsvi Nussbaum A Boy From Warsaw": A collage on the wall

of Nussbaum's doctor's office waiting room.



Photo comparison in the video. On the right is a passport photo from a couple years later. One expert has said the ear lobes are different, but does the photo on the left offer enough detail of the ear?

But Richard Raskin points out something amazing that would be hard for Nussbaum to make up or get right if he were lying: the front of the Hotel Polski resembles the background of the famous photo.



Photo in Raskin's book, pg. 91

Consider width minus
this door.



It's hard to imagine how an ear, nose and throat specialist in New York City could pull off this background similarity if he were making up a

story. Richard Raskin, weighing the evidence of whether Nussbaum might be the boy writes:

"However, one additional factor that counts on the other side of the balance sheet, concerns the location at Długa Street 29. I have visited the address, no longer the Hotel Polski, and - making allowances for whatever rebuilding and renovations were done in the sixty intervening years - I found the physical layout of the gateway consistent with that of the 1943 photograph." (pg. 91)

Nussbaum's account would explain why the boy is dressed up, and why the crowd doesn't have a look of fear in their faces, but his testimony is not without problems: While wanting the recognition of being the child in the photo, he also doesn't want to discredit the story of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. After all, his version of the event has the photo taken outside the ghetto, with the Jews not being herded to Treblinka to be killed. So in the video "Tsvi Nussbaum. A Boy from Warsaw" (1990, MTV/Finland) one sees footage of Nussbaum compensating for this, by telling unlikely tales of Nazi atrocities he's been directly involved with. To give two examples: he tells of how as a child he lived in a house in a suburb of Sandomierz, Poland. When the Germans occupied the area, one official, "possibly the the head of the gestapo" lived on the second floor of this very same house. The head of the gestapo lived on the second floor while his family lived on the first floor of the house (how likely is that!) One day his mom went upstairs to ask this official to release her brother-in-law from a concentration camp, and as she walked back down the stairs, the official shot her in the back and killed her.

And Nussbaum remembers a conversation he supposedly overheard between two German soldiers in front of the Hotel Polski around the moment of the famous photo. He was trying to get on a truck with his aunt and uncle, but there was a bureaucratic snag. The 8-year old Tsvi Nussbaum supposedly overheard two German soldiers discussing him and deciding to let him on the truck:

"what's the difference, we'll kill him there instead of killing him here."

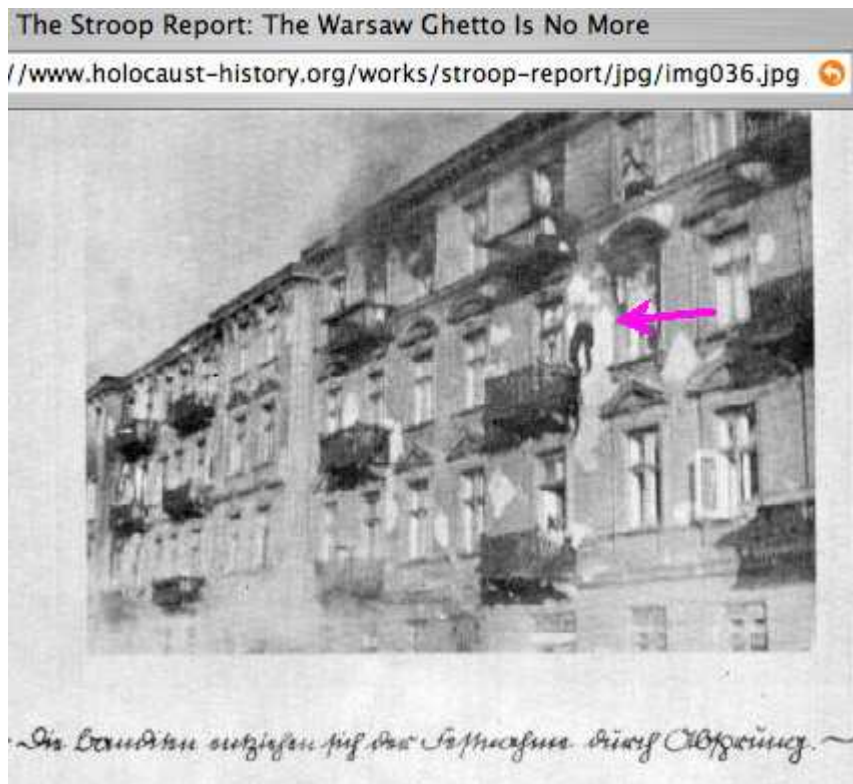
Nussbaum wants his rightful recognition as the boy in the photo, but Nussbaum also wants his account to fit in with the holocaust story, not against it, so this video is peppered with not-believable stories of

German brutality which he himself was involved with, such as the two examples just mentioned.

Regardless of whether Nussbaum is the boy in the photo or not. And regardless of how the forgers obtained the photo, the key point is that it's evident to any perceptive person that this is an anti-Nazi photo. The forger understood that, and so has the public around the world. That Jürgen Stroop would have been clueless about that is not believable. Ultimately you have to ask yourself which scenario is more likely:

- 1) The forger chose the photo for the anti-nazi emotional impression it conveys.
- 2) Stroop chose it thinking it would be a photo Himmler would like.

5: Photo Of Man Falling In Mid-Air.



We see a man falling mid-air. He has supposedly just jumped from the window above. I think it's probably a staged photo. What we can see of the falling body looks like it could be a dummy.



Photo source: Strop Report. English translation 1979. Random House. The white blotch is actually on the building.

In a combat situation, how likely is it that someone would click the shutter at just the right moment to get a mid-air photo of a man jumping out of a 4 story building? Particularly since there might be someone else in the building who refuses to be taken alive and might shoot a gun or throw a grenade at the soldiers below.

Two copies of the Strop Report exist today. One in Warsaw and one in the United States National Archives (NARA) in Maryland. Not all the photos in the two copies are the same. The following photo comes from the NARA version, but it's not in the Warsaw version. It's of the building.



First thing to notice is the white around the "falling man photo" is peeling paint on this building. The second thing to notice is that there really isn't a big fire that would warrant jumping from a window. One window on the left has smoke. A window which conveniently ends up in the top-middle of the "falling man photo." Besides that we see curtains in other units that haven't ignited. The area above the roof seems a bit hazy, but no black smoke billowing upward. From this it seems that the man could have taken the stairs.

We see 3 German soldiers (or people dressed as German soldiers) at the bottom. The smoke out the window looks about the same as in the falling man photo. So it's probably taken around the same time. Why would someone jump if German soldiers were below?

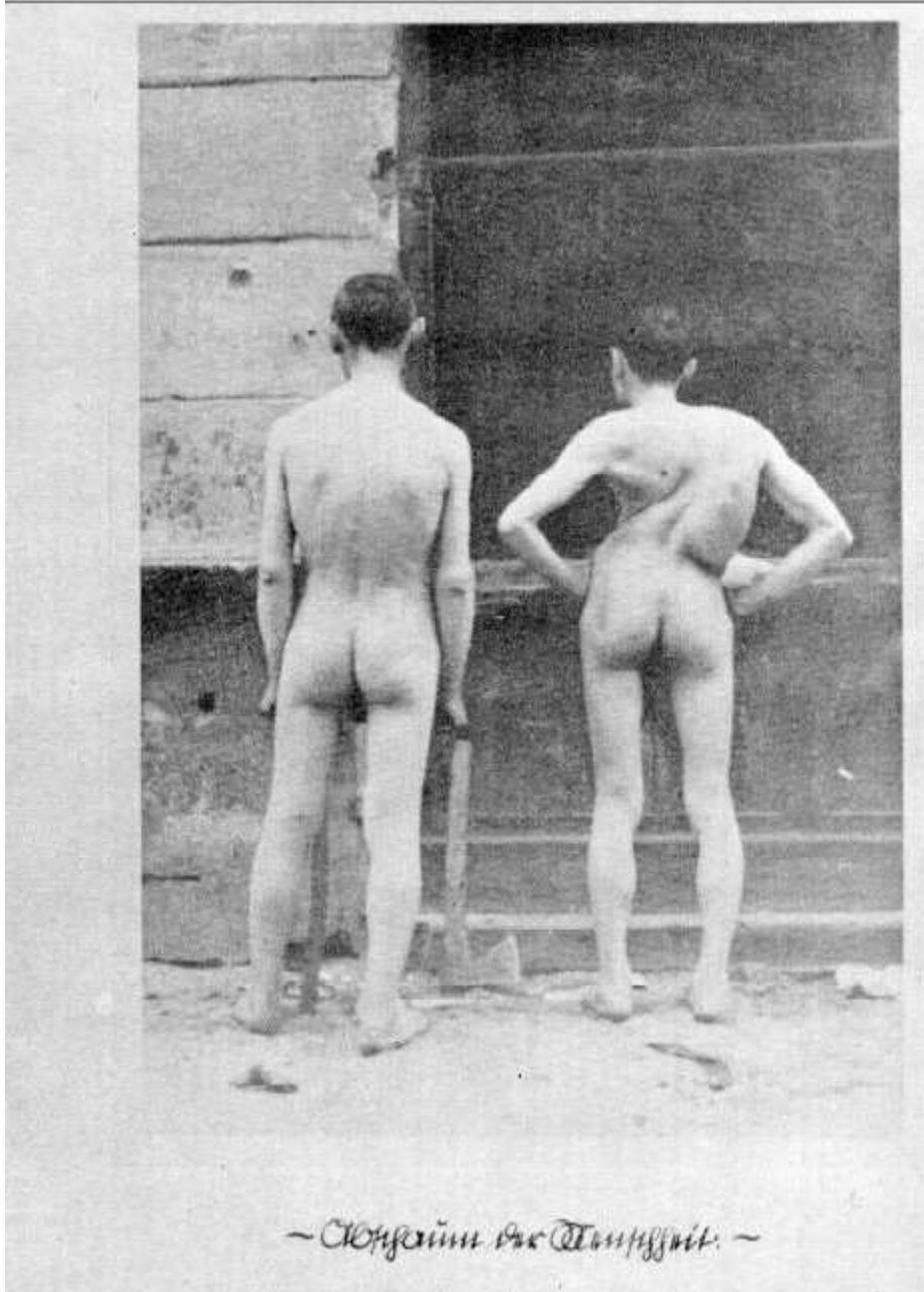
And if it's German propaganda (in other words staged by German propaganda photographers for the German masses) is it really a photo Stroop would pick for a book to be given to Himmler?

I think the photo is staged. Budget staged. Make a little smoke and throw a dummy out the window and have someone downstairs waiting with their finger on the camera button. If you don't take the photo at the split second required, just do it again.

6: A Picture Of Severe Scoliosis

The Stroop Report: The Warsaw Ghetto Is No More

<http://www.holocaust-history.org/works/stroop-report/jpg/img012.jpg>



This is likely a staged photo meant to imply an extreme version of Nazi racial ideology. Nazi philosophy had a racial component to be sure, but it didn't involve photographing someone with a medical problem in a conquered city. After all, the supposed intended recipient of the Stroop Report, Heinrich Himmler, would have been aware that scoliosis exists in Germany also. Anti-German propaganda often involved taking German positions to the extreme. Fitting in with that is the photo's

caption: "dregs of humanity." This photo is consistent with the forger's frequent use of the terms "bandit" and "subhuman." The forger frames Strop as writing this caption, which is conceptually the same as what British propagandist Sefton Delmer tried to do with the voice of "Der Chef" which you'll read about in #11.

7: A Different Jewish Strategy Due To The Germans Losing The Battle Of Stalingrad.

The Nazis and Zionists had a common interest: the Nazis wanted the Jews out of Europe, and the Zionists wanted Jews to leave Europe for a new homeland. There was some cooperation regarding this right up until it became evident that Germany was going to lose the war, at which time the holocaust myth, rather than cooperation, became the new Jewish strategy to get a homeland.

Cooperation/Collaboration



Above is a photo from the Strop Report of a burned out, though at one time imposing building that had been the Judenrat, or the Jewish governing council of the Warsaw ghetto. The Judenrat ran the ghetto,

complete with a Jewish police force, a Judenrat flag that had a Star of David on it (probably symbolizing the Zionist quest more than *this is where the Jews live*); and some Jewish ghettos, but not the Warsaw ghetto, even had a separate Jewish currency in order to prepare Jews for living in their own homeland.

Around 7 months before the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (in July through September 1942), the Germans deported 300,000 Jews out of the Warsaw ghetto with the help of the Judenrat, and there was no resistance. Rather, there was cooperation. The Jews went willingly because the Germans told them they were being deported to places where they'd be given a job. It was the truth: The Germans, upon entering Warsaw, found Jews who were culturally different from German Jews. They were working-age Jews but with no visible means of income, and no apparent legitimate job. There was a lot of black market and street peddling. Rightly or wrongly, the Nazis stated that Jews needed to learn skilled manual labor before they could found a new Jewish homeland. And learning new manual labor skills melded with Zionist efforts to teach Jews industrial and agrarian vocations not traditionally done by Jews. In turn the Germans wanted the Jews out of the general population and they needed labor for their war effort. The Jews were deported to Auschwitz (which was a labor camp with a massive factory complex for 200,000 workers) and to other labor camps.

Zionist Strategy Change

At the time that 300,000 Jews left the Warsaw ghetto, it appeared that Germany would soon defeat the Soviet Union. The Jews were thus cooperating with who they thought would be the winning side of the USSR/Germany conflict. The Battle of Stalingrad changed all that. A devastating German defeat, and occurring around the same time that American and British forces began advancing in Africa with German forces retreating. Within the space of a couple months, the tables turned and it became evident that Germany would eventually lose the war. The Jews wanted to collaborate with the winning side, not the losing side. Thus Zionist strategy changed to the promotion of the holocaust myth--a strategy that eventually led them to getting Israel as their homeland. The initial Nazi/Zionist cooperation was thus covered up and chalked up to Jewish naiveté. It's covered up because it's embarrassing and doesn't fit the later narrative of genocide. That's one reason why Auschwitz is presented today as an extermination camp rather than as a labor camp.

But it needs to be mentioned that "cooperation" is too strong of a word, nor is "collaboration" really right. Rather it was Jewish/Zionist strategy in face of wartime events.

A piece of evidence for the strategy change can be found in a February 1943 Reader's Digest article called "Remember Us," written by a member of the Irgun (a right-wing Zionist group) Ben Hecht. Hecht tells the vast middle America readership that the Germans might possibly kill up to six million Jews.

The Public Relations Appearance

The Stroop Report has to be seen in the context of the new Jewish strategy: It presents an image to the world that the Jews were being persecuted and actively resisting the Nazis. In this schema, the previous collaboration is only because the Jews didn't know what was really going on.

In reality, the Warsaw ghetto uprising was probably quite small. We get an inkling of this in the Stroop Report itself, when it's mentioned that throughout the Warsaw ghetto Jewish rebellion, German armaments factories continued to run, manned by Jewish laborers. The revolt is happening and yet thousands of Jews are getting up and going to work every day in German armaments factories. The reader wonders "how in the world could this be the case?" Answer: because the forger is likely inflating the extent of the revolt. It was probably quite minor. Some terrorist activity while the Germans are trying to empty the ghetto.

The Jewish Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in April 1943 occurred just after the Battle of Stalingrad, with the Stroop Report presumably being made in the subsequent months. There were a lot of major battles going on at this time, which makes the notion of "let's stop and make a 'savor the victory' album" of a relatively minor conflict against an ill-equipped group, all the more doubtful. Rather, it was a piece of propaganda that the Jewish Underground could make while under occupation, to put forth an image of Jewish/Nazi un-cooperation while at the same time vilifying the Germans.

Summary

The Stroop Report puts out the message that the Jews fought valiantly against the Germans who were deporting them to death camps. It's indicative of the new Zionist strategy move away from collaboration and toward the promotion of a holocaust myth. This strategy change came

about after the Battle of Stalingrad, because it then became evident that Germany would lose the war. The Jews wanted to be on the winning side and parlay that into getting Israel.

8: A Great Piece Of Trial Evidence.

At the beginning of the Nuremberg Trial, the American Chief prosecutor, Robert Jackson, begins the trial's opening statement with the following, I'll put in blue-bold text the last sentence because it is an often repeated sentence that has come to be associated with what the trial was supposedly about:

"The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant, and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored, because it cannot survive their being repeated. **That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that Power has ever paid to reason.**"

The last sentence is very lofty, but what's not so lofty is that midway through his speech, Jackson holds up a copy of the Stroop Report, telling the court:

"I shall not dwell on this subject longer than to quote one more sickening document which evidences the planned and systematic character of the Jewish persecutions. I hold a report written with Teutonic devotion to detail, illustrated with photographs to authenticate its almost incredible text, and beautifully bound in leather with the loving care bestowed on a proud work. It is the original report of the SS Brigadier General Stroop in charge of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, and its title page carries the inscription, "The Jewish ghetto in Warsaw no longer exists." It is characteristic that one of the captions explains that the photograph concerned shows the driving out of Jewish "bandits"; those whom the photograph shows being driven out are almost entirely women and little children."

The photo is most certainly the little Jewish boy photo, but Jackson is lying about the caption of this photo. That caption is the same in both the Warsaw version and the NARA version of the Stroop Report. It states "Pulled From The Bunkers By Force." In other words, it doesn't mention anything about Jewish bandits. The only other photo in the Stroop Report that shows a child is photo #7 (featured in section 10 of this essay) and it doesn't have a caption like Jackson describes either. The Stroop Report is already a forgery, but Nuremberg Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson has to lie about a photo caption, to make it look even worse.

Jackson then spends the next two minutes reading a Stroop Report excerpt to the court, reading what a German general supposedly freely admitted, even proudly attested to, regarding the Warsaw ghetto Jews: ["They then tried to crawl with broken bones across the street into buildings which were not afire."](#)

The leather-bound commemorative book theme works great as trial evidence for revenge against Nazis. So much so that similar items come up in in two other court cases: The trial of Ilse Koch, where a witness, Kurt Froboess, told the court that Koch had a photo album bound in tattooed human skin with a tattoo on the front cover.

Then there's the Kurt Franz trial: Around 1960, 15 years after the supposed fact, Kurt Franz was arrested and put on trial for his time at Treblinka. In his apartment, an incriminating photo album was found with a title that would anger any jury: "The Best Years Of My Life." It contained supposed pictures of Treblinka. Franz, who in various written witness accounts was accused of skimming millions of dollars, in addition to sadistically murdering Jews, lived in a modest apartment under his real name for 15 years prior to his arrest, and it evidently never occurred to him to throw his supposed album away. The "Best Years of My Life" photo album was likely another planted fake document.

To summarize, the Stroop Report was a key piece of Nuremberg trial evidence, but it also fits in with other faked albums. The photo album theme made great copy for the press, and helped Jürgen Stroop get sentenced to death at his trial, and Kurt Franz and Ilse Koch sentenced to life in prison.

9: The Forger Got A Second Gun Wrong.

An Australian man who has studied WWII weapons for many years, brought to my attention that the type of anti-aircraft gun mentioned in the weapons list is a "2.28-cm A.A. Gun." The problem is that caliber doesn't exist. "2.28 cm" was not a caliber used by any military. It's a mix-up with an anti aircraft gun called the 2 cm. FlaK 28, which is named from the year 1928. Possibly the forger thought it was a reference to the caliber. 'FlaK' by the way, is a German abbreviation for anti-aircraft gun, not to be confused with 'flak' as in 'flak jacket.'

<u>Wehrmacht</u>			
1	10 cm Haubitze	1/7	
1	Flammenwerfer	1	
	Pioniere	2/16	8 or 9 people per gun.
	San.Staffel	1/1	
3	Flak 2.28 cm	2/24	A weapons caliber that doesn't exist.
1	franz.Panzer d.W-14		
2	SPW d.W-14		
		zus. 31/1262	

Die Führung der heutigen Aktion habe ich Herrn Major S t e r n h a g e l übertragen, der von Fall zu Fall weitere Weisungen erhält.

But that's not the only problem with this gun. We translate the full line:

Three 2.28-cm anti-aircraft guns 2/24

They have three guns and "2/24" means 2 officers and 24 enlisted men. 26 people. It would thus appear that 8 or 9 men operate each gun. The problem is that in the German army, there was a 4-man crew for this anti-aircraft gun. Not 8. We have a photo of an anti-aircraft gun in the Strop Report:



We see 3 men, and it's hard to imagine what 5 or 6 more men are going to do in support of this gun.

Indeed, the gun in the photo looks like it could be a 2 cm FlaK 28. There's not a lot of photos of the 2 cm Flak 28 on the web but here are some I found:



Thus it's easy to see how the forger might have made the mistake of putting it down as 2.28 cm. thinking the 28 was a caliber reference. But we're supposed to believe that not only did a German general make this

mistake, but didn't catch the mistake when putting a book together for the second most powerful man in Germany, Heinrich Himmler.

If you were a one-star American general and you were asked to put together a commemorative book for Dwight D. Eisenhower, would you bother proof-reading it?

To be fair, later in the 4-20-1943 entry, the gun caliber is mentioned properly. We read "The A.A. Artillery - 3 2-cm. guns used for this operation had two men killed."

The Stroop Report has sarcasm, irony, and action sequences that are written skillfully, but we find many military problems. The 2.28 cm caliber gun fits into that. From this one can surmise that the forger was an experienced writer but not an experienced military person. That would also explain why the daily reports which are supposedly one general communicating with another, never have a situation of generals "talking shop," i.e. the reports don't include difficult phrases to understand for the non-military layman. Rather, it's all very readable even many years later in the same way that a good short story is readable.

10: A Willy-Nilly Assemblage Of Photographs, Duplicated In Weird Ways.

Imagine that you are general Stroop. You're putting together a commemorative album for Heinrich Himmler, and there will be 3 copies of the album altogether. Besides Himmler's, there will be one for your superior general, Friedrich Krüger, and one for yourself. Your camera people have taken photos of the uprising. You pick around 50 you like. You then order 3 prints to be made from the negatives, so that you can assemble your 3 copies of the report.

But that scenario is not the case at all.

There are two copies of the Stroop Report in existence today: One in Warsaw, and one in in the United States National Archives (NARA.) Many of the photos aren't even the same. Many of the same photos have different hand-written captions, and there are even examples where the duplication method is "click the camera button twice in order to have a copy of the photo."

Richard Raskin's book "A Child at Gunpoint" points this out:

"37 of the 53 photos in the Warsaw document are also in the NARA copy, though not necessarily in the same order nor of the same size. And in the case of three other photos, the 7th, 15th, and 41st in the Warsaw document, there is a NARA variant, taken of the same scene but a moment earlier or later and from another angle." (pg. 49)

To see a "variant", let's look at photo #7 in both albums:



From USA document. Title: "To the Transfer Station"



From Warsaw document. Title: "Pulled from the bunkers by force."

Notice where the man on the right is in both photos; or the direction the little girl is looking. It's photo duplication by clicking the camera button twice. Germans are known for working in a manner that exhibits exactitude, detail, precision and uniformity. That's a national trait of the Germans. A German military general is probably a hyperized version of that. The assemblage of photos makes more sense for a Jewish Underground working with limited means and resources.

Duplicating the famous photo.

But the story of how the famous photo of the little boy with his hands raised up was duplicated is even more incredible. It's a photo of a photo. The duplication method is *point your camera at a photo and take a photo of a photo.* The photographer even photographed the caption as a way to duplicate that. Once again Richard Raskin tells us about it on page 52 and 53 of his book. My comments are in yellow:



Regarding the photograph on the left above, Raskin writes "The caption, 'Mit Gewalt aus Bunkern hervorgeholt' ('Pulled from the bunkers by force'), is hand-written directly on the Bristol board, below the photograph." (p. 52)

But regarding the photo on the right Raskin states "The caption...is photographically reproduced along with the image; in other words, the photo and caption on the Warsaw page were photographed, and

reproduced on the photo paper mounted on the corresponding page in the NARA document. In the process, the upper, right and left edges of the Warsaw photo were slightly cropped." (p. 53)

If it had really been Strop's project, his people would have just printed another image from their negative. On this supposed level of a German general working on a commemorative album to be given to Heinrich Himmler (who is the head of the SS) this shoddy workmanship isn't believable.

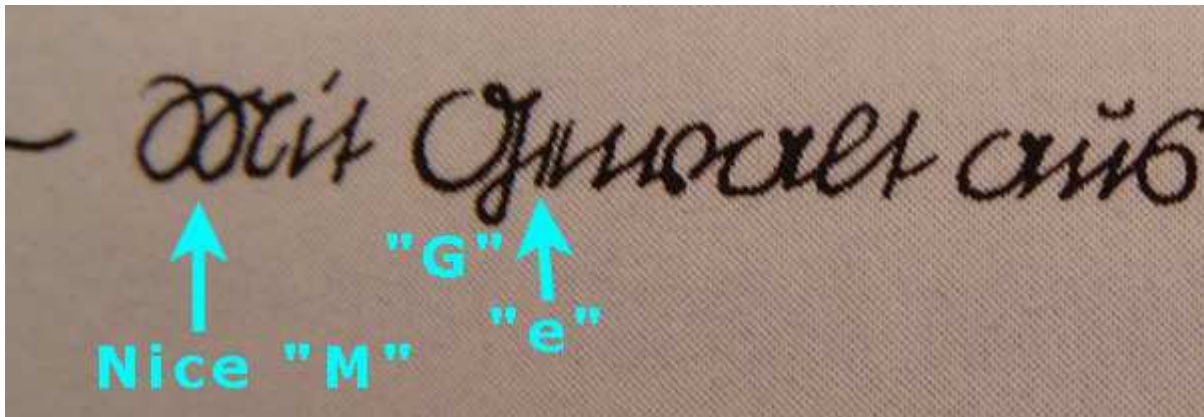
It's hard to know what really happened, but an intelligent guess might be that the Jewish Underground who made the Strop Report didn't have access to some of the negatives or duplicating equipment. And perhaps no access to the original calligrapher who wrote the captions which such an over-the-top script:

At a later time, there may have been some distance between the two copies, which would have made last minute additions (including the calligraphy captions) tenuous across the two copies. Raskin points out that one of the copies was at one time in British hands, and the other found by the Americans. Could there have been some distance between the two copies when the Warsaw Jewish Underground obtained the little boy photo and realized that it had great propaganda value and decided to add it into the copies? A fact that supports this assertion is that, in the NARA copy, the little boy photo is on a different kind of paper that appears to be a later insertion. Here's what Raskin writes

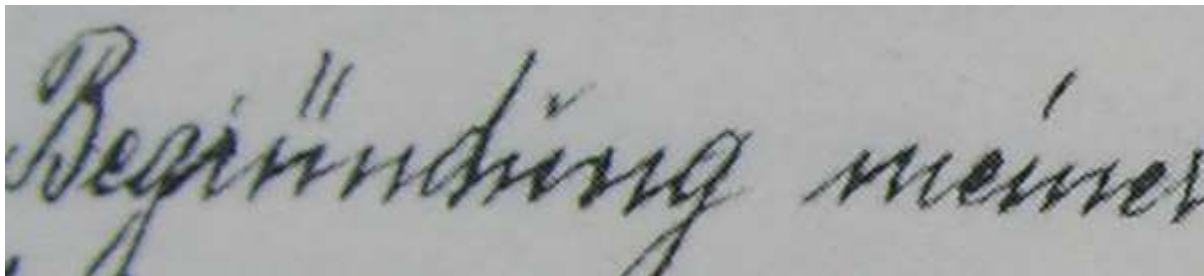
"'Pictorial Report' [Bildbericht], 50 and 52 pages (including section title page), in the Warsaw and NARA specimens respectively, both of which contain 53 photos. The photos in the Warsaw specimen are mounted on the same A4 Bristol board pages, with ragged edges, used in the preliminary and introductory sections. All but three of the photos in the NARA specimen are mounted on Bristol board pages with ragged edges, the only exceptions being those numbered 14, 34, and 39 below, which are mounted on cardboard with straight edges. This is worth noting since the first of these three photos (number 14) is that of the boy with hands raised." (pg. 39)

In other words, it appears that the little boy photo, along with two other photos, were inserted into the NARA copy after it was put together. They are mounted on different paper. If the calligrapher had come and gone, that would explain why they had to photograph the caption.

The handwritten captions, by the way, are not Stroop's own writing.



Above: close-up of handwriting under the famous photo (Raskin, p 68) my comments in teal.



Above: Stroop's handwriting sample from a letter written in jail, found in Raskin's book.

Raskin found a handwritten letter Stroop wrote from jail in 1951, and sent it to a handwriting expert who determined that Stroop didn't write the captions. (Raskin, note 34 page 68)

Stroop's handwriting is elegant enough to have sufficed for writing the captions, yet it's not his handwriting. It's a small part of the argument that it's a forgery though: after all, Stroop could have dictated the captions. But then you have to stretch further to believe that Stroop dictated different captions under the same photos across the two copies. But not only that we find the same phrases under different photos, across the two copies. It's odd to say the least.

Later in this essay it's posited that Rachel Auerbach might be the forger. However the captions are not her handwriting either as a comparison to her handwriting reveals. Below is a letter of Rachel Auerbach's found at the YIVO institute in New York City:

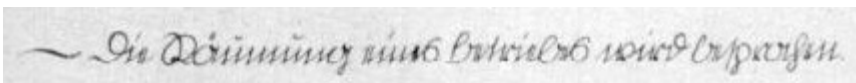
Kladar Joseph, 17. II. 1953 . s.
 Kochany Panie Doktorze!
 "Z ludem pospólu" drukowane było w całości
 po polsku w piśmie "Kurier Słowo". Wydrukowane
 jest to nie przekładem. Wobec tego w Panu
 mi napisat, może zobaczyć w rękobku zgot.
 zgot. rzeczy, na których ogłosił (całkowicie)
 redagowania (kopiar) mi więcej - ~~wydawani~~
 w kopii o Treblince z roku 1943, który
 został odwołany w roku 1950. Zapewne Panie
 o tem wiadomo. Postaram się Polski w formie
 mikrofilmu, z którego wyrobię fotokopie
 i części przepiszę. Ponadto mam jeszcze
 studium o archiwum Pingelbluma, z którego
 drukowane są części po hebrajsku. Proszę Panie
 drukowane są części po hebrajsku, a o ile

Rachel Auerbach's letter to Philip Friedman shows that she's not the person who wrote the Stroop Report captions.

Letter Source: Yivo Institute, New York, Records Group 1258

My guess is that the writing under the Stroop Report photos is in a purposeful calligraphy. In other words it's not the basic writing style of some person.

— Welt Journal aus Linnern Jurockgasse. —
 —



This would be in sync with the Stroop Report's propaganda theme: a supposed celebration of a ghastly deed, and thus over-the-top aspects like the Gothic Germanic lettering on the cover page, leather binding, photos of smiling Germans, stylized calligraphy under the photos, etc.

The forger may have been assembling the albums when Warsaw was still occupied. To keep from being discovered, obtaining photos and duplicating them may have been a challenge. Supporting this is the George Kadish section below in #13.

It's hard to know what the situation was: Did Jews in the ghetto take the photos? Were some photos stolen from the Germans? Some real? Some staged? Photos taken out of context? Did the forger write the text and also assemble the photos? Was George Kadish involved as is discussed in #13 of this essay?

Whatever the case, it isn't the "teutonic devotion to detail" which Nuremberg prosecutor Robert Jackson mentioned when he held up the Stroop Report for the court to see in the opening statement of the Nuremberg Trial. Rather, the work that went into the photo section is so shoddy and haphazard that it points to a German general not being involved.

And it's not just the photos: the best version of the Stroop Report is the Warsaw version and below is a scanned page from it: The roman numeral "I" at the top (denoting section I) is not centered.



below for enlarged

SOURCE

It's not believable that this is the work of a German general preparing a document for the head of the SS, Heinrich Himmler. I'm an American (USA) and we pay less attention to precision detail than German culture, yet in college or high school (on an IBM Selectric typewriter) I would have noticed the heading being off-center after a line or two and would have removed the page and started a new one. And that would be for an essay for merely a teacher, not for the equivalent of the Vice President of the United States or whatever position you want to loosely compare to that of Heinrich Himmler. Some cultures don't make such a big deal out of precision and exactitude though, like perhaps Warsaw Yiddish culture.

Not to mention that if you look at scans of the Warsaw Strop Report pages, you find smudges and stains all over Strop's supposed introduction. This might be understandable for the copies of the daily reports, but the splotches are on the pages of the introduction section of this supposed commemorative book. Would this be acceptable for a book to be given to Heinrich Himmler? One could argue, however, that these stains happened when they were in Allied hands. But considering other instances of shoddy workmanship one wonders if that's how the pages looked when found by the allies, [See the pages yourself, particularly the pages of the introduction which start with the Roman numeral "I."](#)

11: Over-The-Top Use Of The Word "Bandit" And "Subhuman."

It's hard to believe, but the word "bandit" appears in the Strop Report 99 times. Perhaps Strop's superior general, Krüger, at headquarters might want to know who these bandits are. Polish Communists? Polish

Home Army? Polish Soviet communists? Stroop obviously isn't working on the "know your enemy" principle! However, using derogatory names makes complete sense for a forger who is creating anti-nazi propaganda. Do a keyword search on "bandit" on the [Avalon Project Stroop Report](#) and see for yourself how often the word is used. At one point, the forger gets carried away to the point of not making sense, where near the end of the report, we read:

"180 Jews, bandits, and subhumans were destroyed. The former Jewish quarter of Warsaw is no longer in existence."

O.K. so we have the Jews mentioned. And the bandits must be the Poles, and the "subhumans" are?

The forger having Stroop use the term "subhuman" has parallels to a radio personality known as "Der Chef" --a character developed by British propagandist Sefton Delmer. "Der Chef" broadcast on a radio station called Gustav Siefried Eins which was claimed to be illegally run by right wing nazis inside Germany, but was in reality a British propaganda operation. On the station, Der Chef would call Churchill a "drunken old cigar-smoking Jew." The point being that anti-German propaganda sometimes involved taking German positions to the extreme. Which is what we're seeing when the forger refers to people fighting in the ghetto as "subhumans."

12: Dug-outs In Photos Are Much Smaller Than Dug-Outs Described In Report.

Midway through the Stroop Report there are supposedly around 25,000 Jews still hiding in underground dug-outs. These dug-outs must be crowded and makeshift. However they would still look like a "facility" to some extent. Rows of bunk beds, something like that. But there are 5 photos of dug-outs in the Stroop Report and they all look like they're made for one or two people. Here they are:



~ Estive até aqui desfigurada. ~







Now let's look at the text to get a "people per dug-out" estimate:

"When the raiding parties combed out the area for remaining dug-outs in which Jews were hiding, they succeeded in discovering 30 dug-outs. 663 Jews were pulled out of them and 133 Jews were shot." (May 12th entry)

663 Jews/30 dug-outs = **22 Jews per dug-out**

"1,660 Jews were caught for evacuation, pulled out of dug-outs, about 330 shot. Innumerable Jews Swede (sic.) destroyed by the flames or perished when the dug-outs were blown up. 26 dug-outs were blown up and an amount of paper money, especially dollars was captured; this money has not yet been counted." (April 24th entry)

1,660/26 = **64 Jews per dug-out.**

"30 Jews evacuated, 1,330 Jews pulled out of dug-outs and immediately destroyed, 362 Jews killed in battle. Caught today altogether: 1,722 Jews. This brings the total of Jews caught to 29,186. Moreover, it is very

probable that numerous Jews have perished in the 13 dug-outs blown up today and in the conflagrations." (April 26th entry)

1,330 Jews/13 dug-outs = **102 Jews per dug-out.**

 "At another point an Engineer officer, attached by the Wehrmacht to the units with great trouble opened a dug-out situated about 3 meters below ground. From this dug-out, which had been ready since October of last year and was equipped with running water, toilet, and electric light, we pulled out 274 of the richest and most influential Jews." (April 28th entry)

274 Jews in one dug-out.

 Wouldn't Strop want a photo of an impressive dug-out facility? A photo, perhaps, with rows of bunk beds? Isn't that the kind of photo he would want to show Himmler? It's likely these large dug-outs never existed. They were made-up by the forger, and the much more minor reality are what's seen in the photographs.

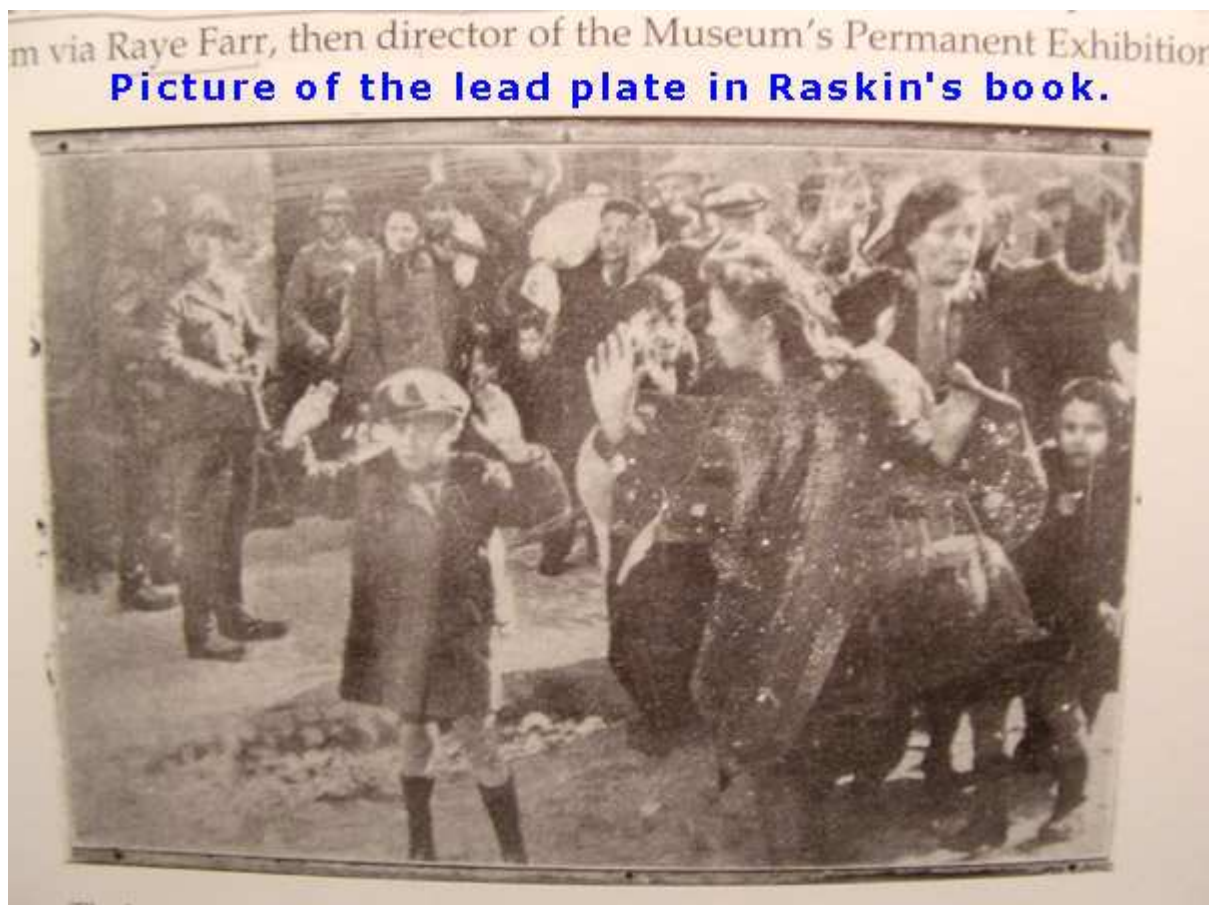
13: Did George Kadish take the famous photo of the boy?

On the last two pages of Richard Raskin's book, there is a bit of a postscript: A strange explanation and a lot of questions as to why a certain photographer was in possession of the photo (on a lead plate) of the famous Jewish boy with his hands raised up. We'll look at an excerpt from Raskin's book, and then show some parallels that point to George Kadish being the photographer. While reading the following keep in mind how Richard Raskin doesn't say that Kadish might be the photographer:

"In October 2003, after the research for this book was completed and the above chapters written, I learned from the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum that they had a related artifact in their collection: a lead plate used for printing copies of the photograph of the boy with raised hands. It is one of a group of thirty such plates, bearing images of the Nazi persecution of Jews. These photographic plates had been found in a second-hand bookstore, possibly in Munich, 'at the end of the war' by a Kovno survivor and photographer named George Kadish (originally Tsvi Kadushin),

who in 1991 gave the plates to the Museum via Raye Farr, then director of the Museum's Permanent Exhibition.

How and when a copy of the photograph was made available to whoever made the lead plate, is a mystery, considering that only four copies of the photograph are known to have been printed in connection with the Stroop Report - a document available only to an inner circle of the SS elite. And equally perplexing are such questions as: what was the plate used for and by whom? And through what channels and to what public was the picture disseminated via the photographic plate, in the final years of the Second World War?" (p. 178)



Raskin just tells us that Kadish was "a Kovno survivor and photographer." That's pretty evasive considering that George Kadish was a "ghetto photographer" and the most famous one at that. Check out the the Wikipedia entry, screen-captured on 1/2/9:

George Kadish - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


W http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Kadish

George Kadish⁺

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

George Kadish, born **Zvi (Hirsh) Kadushin** (died September 1997), was a [Lithuanian Jewish](#) photographer who documented life in the [Kovno Ghetto](#) during the [Holocaust](#), the period of the [Nazi German](#) genocide against Jews.

Prior to [World War II](#) he was a mathematics, science and electronics teacher at a Hebrew High School in [Kovno](#), [Lithuania](#).

As a hobby, Kadish was a photographer. He was skilled at making home-made cameras. During the period of Nazi control of Lithuania (along with indigenous Lithuanian collaborators) he successfully photographed various scenes of life and its difficulties in the ghetto in clandestine circumstances. Kadish constructed cameras by which he could photograph through the bottonhole of his coat or over a window sill. He was able to photograph sensitive scenes that would attract the ire of Nazis or collaborators, such as scenes of people gathered for forced labor, burning of the ghetto, and deportations. ^[1] ^[1] 

His photographs were featured in a 2003 exhibition at the [YIVO](#) Institute in New York.

As grateful as I am to Richard Raskin for relating about George Kadish giving this lead plate to the US Holocaust Memorial Museum (something I would have never found out otherwise) I can also see why Raskin wasn't forthcoming with pertinent information about George Kadish that I so easily found on the web: Because George Kadish as the photographer points to the Stroop Report being a forgery made by the Jewish underground. In Raskin's book there's uncharacteristically no footnote regarding the information about finding the plates in a second hand bookstore at the end of the war; And Raskin doesn't mention that Kadish built his own cameras to take secret ghetto photographs, taking pictures through a buttonhole on his coat or via a custom-built camera worn on his belt. Kadish as photographer destroys the validity of the Stroop Report, and Raskin couldn't go there. Making a reference to the movie Planet of the Apes, this would be Raskin's Statue of Liberty protruding out of the sand.

We have the story of "I found this photo in a second hand bookstore" but could that be a cover for Kadish being the photographer? It makes sense that a ghetto photographer in possession of ghetto photographs might have had something to do with the taking of those photographs. Compare with the unlikelihood of a ghetto photographer perusing a second hand Munich bookstore at the end of the war and finding someone else's ghetto photographs.

The man below might be the real person who took the famous photo of the little boy. Here he is with a photo that has similar aims to the little boy photo: it is made to engender a strong response against the Nazis and sympathy for the Jews.



Document 22 of 22

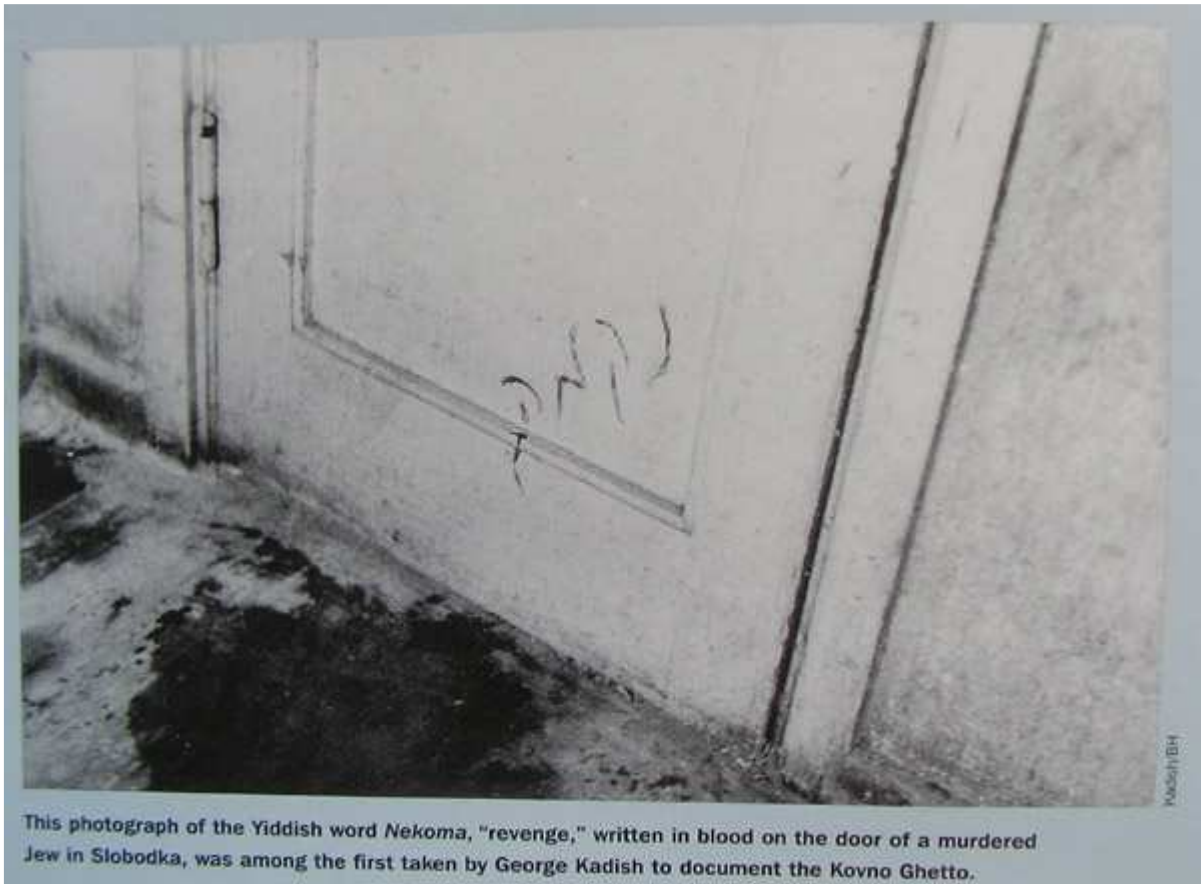
Portrait of George Kadish (formerly Zvi Kadushi), posing with a photograph he took of an inscription written by a Jew during the pogrom in the Slobodka district of Kovno in July 1941. [Photograph #01661]



Portrait of George Kadish (formerly Zvi Kadushi), posing with a photograph he took of an inscription written by a Jew during the pogrom in the Slobodka district of Kovno in July 1941. The Yiddish inscription reads: "Jews, avenge", and was supposedly written in blood by the victim.

George Kadish (Hirsh Kadushin) taught science at a Hebrew high school in Kovno before the war. The first violent attacks against Kovno's Jews in June and July, 1941 moved Kadish, an avid amateur photographer, to document the community's ordeals. He secretly photographed over 1,000 images of ghetto life, sometimes even snapping pictures with a hidden camera through the buttonhole of his overcoat. In the x-ray department of the hospital where he was assigned to work, he bartered for film and developed his negatives. He then smuggled them out in a set of crutches. In late March, 1944 Kadish learned that the Gestapo, hearing of his photographic endeavor, was searching for him. Kadish fled the ghetto and went into hiding. He photographed the burning of the ghetto from the Aryan side. Following the liberation, he returned to the ghetto area. He photographed its remains, and dug up his prints and negatives that he had buried in milk cans beneath his

It's a farfetched story: someone writing "revenge" with their own blood, but it could be true. Except what makes it likely untrue is a second version of the photo: in the book, *Hidden History of the Kovno Ghetto* published by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in 1997, we find another photo of a message written supposedly in blood. The problem is that it's obviously not the same photo since the letters are different. This implies that when they were creating this propaganda photo, they thought of a better phrase, a better surface, and a more convincing look. If you compare lettering and surface, you'll see it's a different photo.



SOURCE: George Kadish photo in *Hidden History of the Kovno Ghetto*, page 58.

And at the Yivo Institute website we find possible first attempts by George Kadish of taking a photo of a child meant to elicit sympathy for Jews and anger toward the Germans:

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research | Light One Candle: A Child's Diary of the Holocaust

http://www.yivo.org/digital_exhibitions/index.php?mi


YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
 יידישער וויסנשאַפֿטלעכער אינסטיטוט - יוון
 15 W. 16th St. New York, NY 10011 (212) 246-6080

About YIVO Library and Archives Max Weinreich Center Public

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research » Digital Exhibitions » Light One Candle: A Child's Diary of the Holocaust

Five-year-old boy at soup kitchen

Light One Candle: A Child's Diary of the Holocaust



Title	Five-year-old boy at soup kitchen
Description	"A five-year-old boy receives hot soup for the family from the ghetto soup kitchen. His father was murdered in the beginning of the war and the mother had to take care of smaller children. The boy became the provider of the family. I saw him often standing at the corner trying to sell what was left of the family possessions. He was shot trying to escape from the Germans during the 'Children's Action' on March 27, 1944." Photo by George Kadish.
Language	
Date	January ca. 1942

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research | Light One Candle: A Child's Diary of the Holocaust

http://www.yivoinstitute.org/digital_exhibitions/index.php


YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
 יידישער וויסנשאַפֿטלעכער אינסטיטוט - ייווא
 15 W. 16th St. New York, NY 10011 (212) 246-6080

About YIVO Library and Archives Max Weinreich Center Public

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research » Digital Exhibitions » Light One Candle: A Child's Diary of the Holocaust

Jews trading on a street in the Kovno Ghetto

Light One Candle: A Child's Diary of the Holocaust



Title	Jews trading on a street in the Kovno Ghetto
Description	Jews trading on a street in the Kovno Ghetto. Photo by George Kadish.
Language	
Date	
Collection	
Credits	

Above, the boy is the center of the photo, but he's too far away. And the photo doesn't convey a powerful story like the famous photo.

In the Kovno ghetto, the Jews were required to live there, but they weren't locked in. Could Kaddish have traveled from the Kovno ghetto in Lithuania to Warsaw, Poland? We know that there was communication

between ghettos, and that Zionist groups had secret couriers between ghettos. The book *Hidden History of the Kovno Ghetto* tells us that early on Kadish "joined the rightist Zionist movement called Betar." (p. 55) So could they have arranged it? While Kadish is known for taking secret and not-secret photos, if the famous photo is at the Hotel Polski, that means Kadish didn't need to be in the ghetto and maybe didn't need to be secret about taking the photo. He would have then returned to Lithuania.

It's inconclusive, but considering what Kadish did during the war and considering that he possessed a lead plate of the photo, one wonders if he was the person who took the famous photo of the little boy with his hands raised.

14: Who Wrote The Stroop Report?

My guess is the author is Rachel Auerbach. I suspect the author was a feminist and a Zionist, and who was connected to a propaganda group headed by Adolf Berman and Emmanuel Ringelblum. The one person who fits that mold is Rachel Auerbach. A passage in the Stroop Report that perhaps reveals the true voice of the author is the following passage from section II of the introduction:

"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 time and again that these women had pistols or hand grenades (Polish "pineapple" hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up to the last moment to use against the men of the Waffen SS, Police, or Wehrmacht."

Now consider that General Stroop never mentions the two main Jewish fighting groups, the ZOB and the ZZW. The forger makes the mistake of portraying Stroop as too ignorant. As if, with all the possible interrogation opportunities from the thousands of captured Jews, Stroop would never get up to speed on the specifics of who these people are, instead preferring to call them "Jews and bandits." The author poorly gauged how knowledgeable she should make Stroop, but here's the kicker: we're supposed to believe Stroop can just throw out the Hebrew word "Chaluzim." A term that means "Young Pioneers"-- A Jewish group

centered around learning skills to take with them in their future immigration to Israel. Does that seem like Strop's voice or a momentary revealing of the voice of the true author?

Secondly the passage promotes women as fighters alongside the men: "*Not infrequently, these women fired pistols with both hands.*" But it's an absurd notion that an SS general would admire the enemy for doing something as ridiculously "wild west" as firing pistols with both hands. Wouldn't it be better just to have one pistol and hold it with two hands to steady the aim? Considering the Resistance hardly ever killed a German, aiming is probably more of an issue than doubling your rate of fire with two guns. Would Strop admire their brazen courage or wonder why they are so poorly trained by the ZOB and ZZW? The forger wants to make the women in the Resistance look courageous and attempts to convey this through Strop's admiring voice, but it comes off poorly due to the forger's lack of military knowledge.

The last thing we look at in analyzing this paragraph is the heroic women hiding grenades and pistols in their bloomers (a loose-fitting pair of long shorts.)

"It happened time and again that these women had pistols or hand grenades (Polish "pineapple" hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up to the last moment to use against the men of the Waffen SS, Police, or Wehrmacht."

The problem is the Strop Report doesn't include a single death by a grenade thrown by a Jew. The passage doesn't make sense with the Strop Report death figures. It is the author going into fantasy self-greatness mode.

Strop Report's sardonic style similar to works by Rachel Auerbach

In the Strop Report we see that the author employs a sardonic style: juxtaposing a chummy camaraderie of cheerful troops with the deplorable killing of meek Jews who venture out at night with the humble goal of making contact with a neighbor or finding some food. It's the irony of doing a despicable deed with gusto:

"The longer the resistance lasted, the tougher the men of the Waffen SS, Police, and Wehrmacht became; they fulfilled their duty

indefatigably in faithful comradeship and stood together as models and examples of soldiers. Their duty hours 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 hours for supplementing their stores from abandoned dug-outs and for contacting neighboring groups or exchanging news with them.

Considering that the greater part of the men of the Waffen-SS had only been trained for three to four 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 the blowing up of dug-outs, sewers, and concrete buildings with indefatigability and great devotion to duty. Officers and men of the Police, a large part of whom had already been at the front, again excelled by their dashing spirit."

In other words the common German soldier tirelessly perseveres at something so cruel. The idea being that the German people, not just the Nazis were the murderers. Would even three-four weeks of training be needed for this instinct to come out? That's the theme Auerbach is trying to convey and remarkably we can find her articulating that same idea using her sardonic style in an essay she wrote called "In The Fields of Treblinka." which is found in Alexander Donat's compilation book "Treblinka" (1979) Notice the stylistic similarities found in that essay:

"The catastrophe never touched them, (the Germans) and this alone was enough to give them a splendid self-confidence. Precisely in the face of this abyss of human degradation into which they watched masses of Jews drowning, they saw themselves as masterful and exalted." (pages 40 to 41)

"If one could prove that he was a particularly proficient and dedicated worker at the job of annihilation, then he could stay on and get promoted." (page 43)

"The specialists in this new profession were businesslike, practical and conscientious. The instructor in incineration at Treblinka was nicknamed by the Jews as 'Tadellos' (perfect); that was his favorite expression. 'Thank God, now the fire's perfect,' he used to say when, with the help of gasoline and the bodies of the fatter females, the pile of corpses finally burst into flames." (Page 38)

Just as Auerbach married her sardonic literary style to a lack of military knowledge, here she mixes her sardonic style to a lack of fire knowledge. Sardonic literary style, but c'mon: fatter females are supposed to burn better?

Rachel Auerbach also wrote a short history of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in Yiddish called *Der Yidisher Oyfshtand Varshe* published in 1948 in Warsaw. She then immigrated to Israel and had a career at Israel's Holocaust Museum called Yad Vashem. And just as we see a parallel in early works of George Kadish to the goals of the famous photo of the little Jewish boy, consider this passage from *Who Will Write Our History* by Samuel Kassow, page 309, that describes an earlier project of Rachel Auerbach:

selection, the “cauldron.”⁷²

The Oyneg Shabes managed to interview several escapees from Treblinka, including David Nowodworski, a leader of Hashomer, and Jacob Rabinowitz, a cousin of Shie Rabinowitz.⁷³ By far the most comprehensive testimony about Treblinka came from Abraham Jacob Krzepicki, who had been deported on August 25 and who spent more than two weeks in the camp before he escaped and returned to Warsaw. Ringelblum and Winter assigned Rachel Auerbach to interview Krzepicki and record his testimony. They provided her with paper and carbide lamps for light. Winter was able to grant Auerbach an indefinite “sick leave” from her nominal job so that she could finish the project as quickly as possible. They hoped to publish it as a clandestine book that would convince Jews to resist the Nazis in any way they could.⁷⁴

Abraham Krzepicki, originally from Danzig, was about twenty-five years

I've read Auerbach's account of Krzepicki, and it's an obvious fraud to anyone who knows the official Treblinka story. But notice the parallels to the Stroop Report: a clandestine book with the goal of making people resist the Nazis.

15: CONCLUSION

The Stroop Report is presented as the creation of a Nazi general, but it's really the creation of the wartime Jewish Underground. The forgers had a number of goals:

1) Promoting the Zionist cause. The idea that the Jews of Warsaw can't even go back to Warsaw as their synagogue has been destroyed, and as she points out, many Poles collaborated and helped the Nazis. Zionists didn't want Jews to remain in Europe. They wanted Jews to go to Israel. This also explains the heroic portrayal of the Chaluzzim, the "pioneers for Israel" in the report.

2) Revenge. Revenge on the Germans and Stroop via a bad portrayal of them. I.e. anti-German propaganda. For use in courtroom convictions.

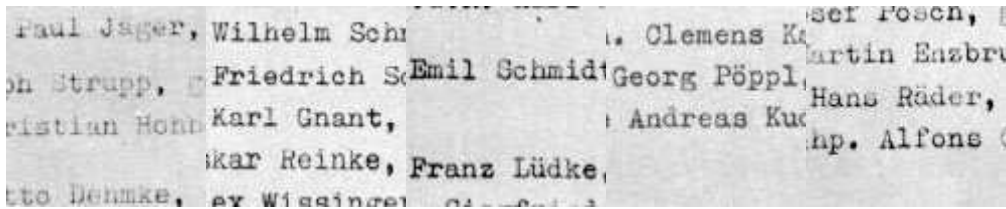
3) PR to other Jews and the outside world. A portrayal of Jews as heroic fighters and resisters, while at the same time sufferers. This image helps world public opinion to favor the Jews getting Israel after the war, and justifies Israel's so called "fighting back" against the Palestinians once Israel is created. A national pro-war patriotic myth: "fighting back" against the Palestinians just as they fought back against the nazis in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

The author uses a sardonic literary device: describing something that would seem awful, wrong, and unjust to any normal person; and then having the Germans doing it with enthusiastic indulgence. This concept isn't just found in the Stroop Report. It is the Stroop Report. The idea that with so many major events happening in the war. With the tide just turned so it appears Germany will eventually lose the war, that a general puts together a commemorative book that starts on 4-20-43, (Adolf Hitler's birthday and the beginning of Passover for that year) and ends with the triumphant blowing up of the Jewish synagogue, is over-the-top. A leather-bound book commemorating something terrible objectifies the author's literary style.

The Stroop Report is a fictionalization of something likely much smaller. We see this when certain things don't seem quite right. For instance that factories continue to run in the ghetto during the uprising, or that the dug-out photos are for holding one or two people. We can surmise that the real scope of the uprising was much smaller than what's described. The Warsaw Uprising the following year (not be be confused with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising) an uprising by the Poles is unknown to most, but was probably 100 times larger in scope.

The Stroop Report contains the names of 15 German soldiers killed, and a longer list of wounded, all with name and birth date. This author

makes the prediction that these names, if ever researched, will not pan out. To see the names click the following. The first image is the list of dead, the next four are wounded:



16: [See below] to See The Strop Report With This Author's Comments.

END

Originally posted in September 2007. Rewritten in Oct. 2008 through Jan. 2009.

FROM:

**Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume
3**

**"Stroop Report is a Forgery" author's
comments in blue: The above is a volume
of various translated documents prepared
for the Nuremberg Trial. One of the
documents was the Stroop Report below.
The Stroop Report is actually a bound
notebook supposedly put together by
Stroop with the title "The Warsaw Ghetto
Is No More!" It came to be known as The
Stroop Report.**

Document No. 1061-PS

**TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1061-
PS**

THE WARSAW GHETTO IS NO MORE

For the Fuehrer and their country the
following fell in the battle for the

destruction of Jews and bandits in the former Ghetto of Warsaw:

[follow 15 names]

Furthermore, the Polish Police Sergeant Julian Zielinski, born 13 November 1891, 8th Commissariat * * * fell on 19 April I 1943 while fulfilling his duty. * * * They gave their utmost, their life. We shall never forget them. The following were wounded:

[follow the names of-

60 Waffen SS personnel.

11 "Watchmen" from Training Camps, probably Lithuanians, to judge by their names.

12 Security Police Officers in SS Units.

5 men of the Polish Police

2 regular Army personnel engineers]

I don't think these names of German soldiers are going to pan out if anyone ever researches them. The forger might

have got ahold of a dead and wounded list, but these people were probably not killed or wounded in the Warsaw ghetto. It's quite likely the names are completely made up. The names can be seen by clicking on thumbnail images in the "conclusion" section of [my essay](#).

Units used in the action	Average number of personnel used per day
SS Staff & Police Leader	6/5
Waffen SS:	
SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Reserve Battalion 3, Warsaw	4/440
SS Cav. Training and Res Bat. Warsaw	5/381
Police:	
SS Police Regiment 22	3/94

I. Bat.	
III. Bat.	3/134
Engineering Emergency Service	1/6
Polish Police	4/363
Polish Fire Brigade	166
Security Police:	
Wehrmacht	
Light AA Alarm Battery III/8 Warsaw	2/22
Engineers Det. of Railway Armored Trains Res. flat. Rembertow	2/42
Res. Eng. 14 Gora- Kalwaria	1/34
Foreign Racial Watchmen:	
1 Bat. "Trawniki" men	2/335

Total:	36/2054
---------------	----------------

[Translator's note: This obviously means; 36 officers, 2054 men]

The creation of special areas to be inhabited by Jews, and the restriction of the Jews with regard to residence and trading is nothing new in the history of the East. Such measures were first taken far back in the Middle Ages; they could be observed as recently as during the last few centuries. These restrictions were imposed with the intention of protecting the aryan population against the Jews.

The idea that this report was a gift made for Heinrich Himmler, makes this basic introduction to the history of the Jews a little tenuous.

Identical considerations led us as early as February, 1940 to conceive the project of creating a Jewish residential district in

Warsaw. The initial intention was to establish as the Ghetto that part of the City of Warsaw which has the Vistula as its Eastern frontier. The particular situation on prevailing in Warsaw seemed at first to frustrate this plan. It was moreover opposed by several authorities particularly by the City Administration. They pointed in particular that disturbances in industry and trade would ensue if a Ghetto were founded in Warsaw, and that it would be impossible to provide the Jews with food if they were assembled in a closed area.

At a conference held in March 1940, it was decided to postpone the plan of creating a Ghetto for the time being, owing to the above objections. At the same time a plan was considered to declare the District of Lublin the collecting area for all Jews within the Government General, especially for the evacuated or fugitive Jews arriving from the Reich. But as early as April 1940, the

Higher SS and Police Leader, East, Cracow, issued a declaration that there was no intention of assembling the Jews within the Lublin District. In the meantime, the Jews had increasingly taken to crossing the frontiers without permission and illegally. This noted especially at the limits of the Districts of Lowicz and Skierniewice. Conditions in the town of Lowicz became dangerous from the point of view of hygiene as well as from that of the Security Police, owing to these illegal migrations of Jews. The District President of Lowicz therefore, began to install Ghettos in his district in order to avoid these dangers.

The experiences in the district of Lowicz, after Ghettos had been installed, showed that this method is the only one suitable for dispelling the dangers which emanate repeatedly from the Jews.

The necessity of erecting a Ghetto in the City of Warsaw as well became more and

more urgent in the summer of 1940, since more and more troops were being assembled in the district of Warsaw after termination of the French campaign. At that time the Department for Hygiene urged the speedy erection of a Ghetto in the interest of preserving the health of the German Forces and of the native population as well. The original plan of establishing the Ghetto in the suburb of Praga as intended in February 1940, would have taken at least 4 to 5 months, since almost 600,000 persons had to be moved. But since experience showed that greater outbreaks of epidemics might be expected in the winter months and since for this reason the District Medical Officer urged that the resettling action ought to be completed by 15 November 1940 at the latest, the plan of establishing a suburban ghetto in Praga was dropped; and instead, the area which hitherto had been used as a quarantine area for epidemics was selected for use as a Jewish residential area. **This is**

Rachel Auerbach's sardonic style: We'll put the Jews in a quarantine area traditionally used for epidemics. (Auerbach is probably the actual author of the report.) In October 1940, the Governor ordered the Commissioner of the District, President for the City of Warsaw, to complete the resettlement necessary for establishing the Ghetto within the City of Warsaw by 15 November 1940. **Here we see the Auerbach theme of Poles collaborating with Nazis. A theme necessary for Zionism. Zionists wanted Jews to leave Poland.**

The Ghetto thus established in Warsaw was inhabited by about 400,000 Jews. It contained 27,000 apartments with an average of 2 1/2 rooms each. It was separated from the rest of the city by partition and other walls and by walling-up of thoroughfares, windows, doors, open spaces, etc. **The forger wants you to do the**

math to get the inhumane 6 people per room.

Number of rooms: $27,000 \times 2.5 = 67,500$.

Number of people per room:

$400,000/67,500 = 5.9 = 6$ people per room.

It was administered by the Jewish Board of Elders, who received their instructions from the Commissioner for the Ghetto, who was immediately subordinated to the Governor. The Jews were granted self-administration in which the German supervising authorities intervened only where German interest were touched. In order to enable the Jewish Board of Elder to execute its orders, a Jewish Police force was set up, identified by special armbands and a special beret and armed with rubber truncheons. This Jewish Police force was charged with maintaining order and security within the Ghetto and was subordinated to the German and Polish Police.

II

It soon became clear, however, that not all dangers had been removed by this confining the Jews to one place. Security considerations required removing the Jews from the city of Warsaw altogether. The first large resettlement action took place in the period from 22 July to 3 October 1942. In this action 310,322 Jews were removed.

310,322 Jews moved and no resistance. This isn't because the Jews were clueless about the holocaust. Rather it was cooperation toward the Zionist cause between Jews and Germany because it seemed likely that Germany would win the war against the USSR. In January 1943 a second resettlement action was carried out by which altogether 6,500 Jews were affected.

When the Reichsfuehrer SS visited Warsaw in January 1943 he ordered the SS and Police Leader for the District of Warsaw to transfer to Lublin the armament factories

and other enterprises of military importance which were installed within the Ghetto including their personnel and machines. The execution of this transfer order proved to be very difficult, since the managers as well as the Jews resisted in every possible way. The SS and Police Leader thereupon decided to enforce the transfer of the enterprises in a large-scale action which he intended to carry out in three days. The necessary preparations had been taken by my predecessor, who also had given the order to start the large-scale action. I myself arrived in Warsaw on 17 April 1943 and took over the command of the action on 19 April 1943, 0800 hours, the action itself having started the same day at 0600 hours. **One wonders how a commander starts an "action" at 6 AM and it goes wrong, and how a new commander could be appointed by 8 AM. Two hours later. You'd think it would take a little longer than that for 1) action to happen, 2)**

assessment of the action and 3) decide to replace a commander.

Before the large-scale action began, the limits of the former Ghetto had been blocked by an external barricade in order to prevent the Jews from breaking out. This barricade was maintained from the start to the end of the action and was especially reinforced at night.

When we invaded the Ghetto for the first time, the Jews and the Polish bandits succeeded in repelling the participating units, including tanks and armored cars, by a well-prepared concentration of fire. **The forger will later forget about this tank, and instead we'll see a photo of soldiers wheeling a large gun on wooden wheels down the center of the street.** When I ordered a second attack, about 0800 hours, I distributed the units, separated from each other by indicated lines, and charged them with combing out the whole of the Ghetto,

each unit for a certain part. 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 Ghetto and filled with water, but the Jews frustrated this plan to a great extent by blowing up the turning off valves. **Somehow a 2,000 man force is stymied regarding shutting off the sewage drainage pipes because the "turning off valves" have been blown up.** 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 and 21 April the greater part of the so-called remainder of the Ghetto to such a degree that the resistance

continued within these blocks could no longer be called considerable.

The main Jewish battle group, mixed with Polish bandits **You've just read the word "bandit." You only have to read this word 98 more times before you're done with the Strop Report.**, 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 hold 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 us. These two standards, however, were captured on the second day of the action by a special raiding party. SS Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke fell in this skirmish with the bandits; he was holding in his hand a hand-grenade which was hit by the enemy and exploded, injuring him fatally. **It's very**

rare that a German soldier is even killed: only 15 German deaths in a month-long battle, but in this "action sequence" we have a hand grenade getting hit by a bullet while in the German soldier's hand. *rolls eyes* After only a few days I realized that the original plan had no prospect of success, unless the armament factories and other enterprises of military importance distributed throughout the Ghetto were dissolved. It was therefore necessary to approach these firms and to give them appropriate time for being evacuated and immediately transferred. Thus one of these firms after the other was dealt with, and we very soon deprived the Jews and bandits of their chance to take refuge time and again in these enterprises, which were under the supervision of the Armed Forces. **Wait, so there's a major insurrection, but everyday in the ghetto, Jews get up and go to work, in armaments factories? To help the Germans build weaponry? Have**

they ever heard of going on strike? What I deduce from this is that the insurrection never was as big as the forger claims it to be. In order to decide how much time was necessary to evacuate these enterprises thorough inspections were necessary. The conditions discovered there are indescribable. I cannot imagine a greater chaos than in the Ghetto of Warsaw. The Jews had control of everything, from the chemical substances used in manufacturing explosives to clothing and equipment for the Armed Forces. The managers knew so little of their 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. **The Jews work with chemical substances used to build explosives in an armaments plant and they're going to manufacture a Molotov cocktail? Isn't a Molotov cocktail a glass bottle filled with gasoline, with a**

rag put in top which you can light and then throw?

And Jews did everything in a German armaments factory? Auerbach wants to make the Jews look good by describing them as skilled workers but isn't there some Nazi collaboration here? and thus some hypocrisy? This must have been lost on the forger who, by the way, forgot to have the Jews use explosives during the month long conflict, except in two minor instances where nobody was killed.

The Nazi position was that the Warsaw Jews didn't know how to do manual labor, and so they would need to learn to work before they could be successful in running their own Jewish country. I believe this Nazi position was related in a Nazi propaganda film called "The Eternal Jew" (1940). In contrast, the opposite of that is put forth here by the forger. Various Zionist groups at the time

also pushed for learning farming skills, blue-collar skills, for the new planned country.

Moreover, the Jews had succeeded in fortifying some of these factories as centers of resistance. Such a center of resistance in an Army accommodation office had to be attacked as early as the second day of the action by an Engineer's Unit equipped with 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 the next day by fire.

The managers of these enterprises, which were generally also supervised by an officer of the Armed Forces, 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 these labyrinths of edifices belonging to the armament concerns as residential blocks, contained rich Jews who had succeeded in finding accommodations for themselves and their families under the name of "armament workers" and were leading marvelous lives there. Despite all our orders to the managers to make the Jews leave those enterprises, we found out in several cases that managers simply concealed the Jews by shutting them 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, women also seem to have played a prominent part. The Jews are said to have endeavored to keep up good relations with officers and men of the armed forces. Carousing is said to have been frequent, during the course of which business deals are said to have been concluded between Jews and Germans.

Skilled Jewish laborers, beautiful seductive Jewish women, and money-grubbing German factory owners. The real situation or a forger's fantasy?

The number of Jews forcibly taken out of the buildings and arrested was relatively small during the first few 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, we learned 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. They 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 airraid shelters they had been erecting dug-outs within the former Ghetto ever since the autumn of 1942. These were intended to conceal every Jew during the new evacuation action, which they had expected for quite a time, and to enable them to resist the invaders in a concerted action. Through posters, handbills, and whisper propaganda, the communistic resistance movement actually brought it about that the Jews entered the dug-outs as soon as the new large-scale operation started. **A holocaust myth might have been created in the ghetto by Jewish factions who wanted to get other Jews to resist the Germans who were trying to transport them to labor camps, after it became apparent the Germans were going to lose the war.** How far their precautions went can be seen from the fact that many of the dug-outs had been skilfully equipped with furnishings sufficient for entire families,

washing and bathing facilities, toilets, arms and munition supplies, and food supplies sufficient for several months. There were differently equipped dug-outs for rich and for poor Jews. To discover the individual dug-outs was difficult for the units, as they had been efficiently camouflaged. In many cases, it was possible only through betrayal on the part of the Jews.

When only a few days had passed, it became apparent that the Jews no longer had any intention to resettle voluntarily, but were determined to resist evacuation with all their force and by using all the weapons at their disposal. So-called battle groups had been formed, led by Polish-Bolsheviks; 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 and resettled in Lublin or Treblinka **This is a clue that the forger is**

Rachel Auerbach. Because she wrote an account of Abraham Krzepicki (probably made up) who had supposedly been in Treblinka, then escaped and returned (for some reason) to the Warsaw ghetto and got a job in a factory and an apartment in a building. As coincidences would have it *rolls eyes* Rachel Auerbach worked in the same factory and lived in the same apartment building. There was a main escape according to the Treblinka story in August 1943, but the Warsaw ghetto uprising is before that. That people would be in the ghetto, then sent to a death camp, then be able to escape and then choose to go back to the ghetto and get a job is a little hard to believe. See "Death Camp Treblinka. Edited by Alexander Donat. pg. 25. Published in 1979., 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 undisturbed, since we had no forces at our disposal to comb out this maze. Whereas it had been possible during the first days to catch considerable numbers of Jews, who are cowards by nature, it became more and more difficult during the second half of the action to capture the bandits and Jews. Over and over again new 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. **Auerbach was a feminist and a Zionist, and later had a career as a staff member at Israel's holocaust museum called Yad Vashem.** 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 in the so-called Prosta, and in escaping with it (about 30 to 35 bandits). One bandit who had arrived with this truck exploded 2 hand

grenades, which was the agreed signal for the bandits waiting in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews-there were Polish bandits among these gangs armed with carbines, small arms, and in one case a 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. It was he who gave the above information. The search for the truck was unfortunately without result.

An action sequence with muddled thinking: So since they were already in possession of the truck and this is a move to free 35 people who are stuck at a place underground, and if they're being loud about it by exploding two grenades, why in the world do they leave a guy there to close the sewer lid? That's ridiculous. He would have wanted to escape too! So the Nazis hear explosions and then come and find an open sewer hole. Big deal. It's

absurd that there'd be a guy whose job it was to stay and close the sewer hole lid.

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. **I think it was Rachel Auerbach who was probably a member of the Chaluzim movement. We're supposed to believe that Strop's vocabulary, which appears to limited to identifying enemies as "Jews and bandits" suddenly takes a big leap to being able to throw out the Hebrew name for a Zionist youth organization! Now read a heroine fantasy:** Not infrequently, these women fired pistols with both hands. It happened time and again that these [women had pistols or hand grenades (Polish "pineapple" hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up to the last moment to use against the men of the Waffen SS, Police, or Wehrmacht. **Yeah, in a book to be given to**

Heinrich Himmler, you want to spend your introduction talking about how clever and fearless those Jews are. And how firing pistols one in each hand, at the same time, is a smart way to use a pistol. *rolls eyes*

The resistance put up by the Jews and bandits could be broken only by relentlessly using all our force and energy by day and night. *On 23 April 1943 the Reichsfuehrer SS issued through the higher SS and Police Fuehrer East at Cracow his order to complete the combing out of the Warsaw Ghetto with the greatest' severity and relentless tenacity.* I therefore decided to destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire, including the blocks of residential buildings near the armament works. One concern 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 alive 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.

Like a general is going to write something like this to the head of the SS in the introduction to a commemorative album.

It's the forger trying to elicit sympathy for the Jews. Often Jews changed their hiding places during the night, by moving into the ruins of burnt-out buildings, taking refuge there until they were found by our patrols. Their stay in the sewers also ceased to be pleasant after the first week.

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 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 **How hard is it to attach a string to the man-hole cover, and the other end of the string to a hand grenade pin, to set a booby trap? Particularly if you're someone who has spent the war years working with explosives in a German armaments plant. Yet there's not one instance of that in the month-long battle.** and at a fixed 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 Ghetto, where they could then be pulled out of the sewer holes there. A great number of Jews, who could

not be counted, were exterminated by blowing up sewers and dug-outs

The longer the resistance lasted, the tougher the men of the Waffen SS, Police, and Wehrmacht became; they fulfilled their duty indefatigably in faithful comradeship and stood together as models and examples of soldiers. Their duty hours 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 hours for supplementing their stores from abandoned dug-outs and for contacting neighboring groups or exchanging news with them.

Considering that the greater part of the men of the Waffen-SS had only been trained for three to four weeks before being assigned to this action, high credit should be given for the pluck, courage, and devotion to duty

which they showed. **The sardonic effect of a literary device found throughout Rachel Auerbach's work: Germans doing a despicable deed with gusto.** It must be stated that the Wehrmacht Engineers, too, executed the blowing up of dug-outs, sewers, and concrete buildings with indefatigability and great devotion to duty. Officers and men of the Police, a large part of whom had already been at the front, again excelled by their dashing spirit.

Only through the continuous and untiring work of all involved did we succeed in catching a total of 56,065 Jews whose extermination can be proved. **Proved? Why would a general need to tell the head of the SS that "extermination can be proved"? Is that what you'd say in a commemorative book or is it the forger trying to bolster the evidence by being extra emphatic? Also, right now we're in section II of the introduction and it's been**

stated at the beginning of this section that the Reichs Fuhrer SS (that would be Himmler) has ordered the transfer of the armaments factories to Lublin and the resettlement of the workers to Lublin. The forger is forgetting what she previously said, and switches now to extermination of all Warsaw ghetto Jews. To this should be added the number of Jews who lost their lives in explosions or fires but whose numbers could not be ascertained.

During the large-scale operation the Aryan population was informed by posters that it was strictly forbidden to enter the former Jewish Ghetto and that anybody caught within the former Ghetto without valid pass would be shot. 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.

Permission was granted to the Polish police to pay to any Polish policeman who arrested a Jew within the Aryan part of Warsaw one third of the cash in the Jew's possession. This measure has already produced results.

The Polish population for the most part approved the measures taken against the Jews. **A Zionist theme. You can't urge Jews to leave Poland for Israel unless you can portray Poland to be practically a part of the Axis powers which they weren't. The Zionists have to portray the Poles as anti-semitic Nazi collaborators so that Jews leaving Poland for Israel will make sense. The reality is that the Polish "Warsaw Uprising" was far bigger than the Jewish "Warsaw Ghetto Uprising." Auerbach also puts great effort into a bad portrayal of the Poles in her essay "In the Fields of Treblinka" providing another**

clue that she is the Strop Report forger. See Donat's book pg. 69. Shortly before the end of the largescale 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 Ghetto by mentioning the assassinations carried out lately in the Warsaw area and the mass graves found in Catyn; at the same time they were asked to assist us in our fight against Communist agents and Jews (see enclosed poster).

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

Now, there are no more factories in the former Ghetto. All the goods, raw materials, and machines there have been moved and stored somewhere else. All buildings etc., have been destroyed. The only exception is

the so-called Dzielna Prison of the Security Police, which was exempted from destruction. **Irony as literary device: That the only thing exempted from destruction was a prison, not the synagogue.**

III

Although the large-scale operation has been completed, we have to reckon with the possibility that a few Jews are still living in the ruins of the former Ghetto; therefore, this area must be 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 Ghetto, particularly to prevent anybody from entering the former Ghetto, and to shoot immediately anybody found inside the Ghetto without authority. The Commander of the Police Battalion will continue to receive further direct orders from the SS and Police Fuehrer. In this way, it should be

possible to keep the small remainder of Jews there, if any, under constant pressure and to exterminate them eventually. The remaining Jews and bandits must be deprived of any chance of survival by destroying all remaining 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 within the former Ghetto in the course of the large-scale action, and 6,929 by transporting them to T.II, **If one does the basic math here, it points to most of the 56,065 being sent to Lublin but the forger gets muddled as to**

whether all 56,065 are exterminated as it mentions in Part II above.

We see "T.II." There's almost no technical jargon in the entire Stroop Report except this term. It's an over-the-top attempt at technical jargon by referring to Treblinka Camp #2 as "T.II" as if Himmler or anyone else reading a commemorative album would automatically know what T.II means.

which means 14,000 Jews were exterminated altogether. Beyond the number of 56,065 Jews an estimated number of 5,000 to 6,000 were killed by explosions or in fires. **So 14,000 exterminated plus 6,000 killed by explosions equals 20,000. But why then, about 9 paragraphs up, in section II of the introduction did it state: "56,065 Jews whose extermination can be proved."?** The forger is getting confused. **Would a general who experienced the whole thing, writing an introduction to a**

**commemorative book to be given to
Heinrich Himmler be this confused?**

The number of destroyed dug-outs amounts to 631. **Yet not one was booby-trapped by Jews who worked with explosives in armaments plants and had access to grenades.**

Booty:

Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle
59 pistols of. various calibers

Several hundred hand grenades, **which the forger forgot to have the Jews and bandits use.** 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 some 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 would, before being arrested, throw them into hiding places or holes which could not be ascertained or discovered. The smoking out of the dug-out by our men, also often made the search for arms impossible. As the dug-outs had to be blown up at once, a search later on was out of the question.

The captured hand grenades, ammunition, and incendiary bottles were at once reused by us against the bandits. **Why would the German army bother to use incendiary bottles?**

Further booty:

1,240 used military tunics (part of them with medal ribbons-Iron Cross and East Medal)

600 pairs of used trousers

Other equipment and German steel helmets

108 horses, 4 of them still in the former Ghetto (hearse) **I think this is some kind of weak attempt at irony: 4 horses used for a hearse. As if they'd have ceremonial burial activity!** Up to 23 May 1943 we had counted:

4.4 million Zloty; furthermore about 5 to 6 million Zloty not yet counted, a great amount of foreign currency, e.g. \$14,300 in paper and \$9,200 in gold, moreover valuables (rings, chains, watches, etc.) in great quantities.

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

Apart from 8 buildings (Police Barracks, hospital, and accommodations for housing

working-parties) the former Ghetto is completely destroyed. Only the dividing walls are left standing where no explosions were carried out. But the ruins still contain a vast amount of stones and scrap material which could be used. **This is a barb against stereotypical German behavior of recycling and making use of everything. It's meant to be ironic considering the destruction they've done in wiping out the ghetto.**

Warsaw, 16 May, 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Copy

Warsaw, 20 April 1943. **Adolf Hitler's birthday and first day of Passover, giving an air of the "epic" to the Strop Report.**

Journal No. 516/43 secret.

(Daily reports)

SS Service Teletype message

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

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 19 April
1943:

Closing of Ghetto commenced 0300 hours.

At 0600 order to Waffen-SS (strength:
16/850) to comb out the remainder of the
Ghetto. Hardly had the units fallen in, strong
concerted fire-concentration by the Jews and
bandits. The tank used in this action and the
two heavy armored cars pelted with Molotov
cocktails (incendiary bottles). Tank twice set
on fire. Owing to this enemy counterattack,
we had at first to take the units back. Losses
in first attack: 12 men (6 SS-men, 6

Trawniki-men) **The losses are a reference**

to the wounded, not killed. About 800 hours. second attack by the units, under the command of the undersigned. Although the counterattack was reported, this time we 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 or dug-outs and 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. We found out that the Jews had taken to the sewers. Sewers were completely inundated, to make staying there impossible. About 1730 hours we encountered very strong resistance from one block of buildings including machine gun fire. A special raiding party invaded that block and defeated the enemy, but could not catch the resisters. The Jews and criminals resisted

from base to base, and escaped at the last moment across lofts or through subterranean passages. About 2030 hours. the external barricade was reinforced. All units were withdrawn from the Ghetto and dismissed to their barracks. Reinforcement of the barricade by 250 Waffen-SS men.
Continuation of operation on 20 April 1943.

Units at my disposal:	
SS-Panzer-Gren. Res. Batl.	6/400
SS-Cav. Res. Batl.	10/450
Police	6/165
Security Service	2/48
Trawniki-men	1/150
Wehrmacht:	
1 10-cm-Howitzer	1/7
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 Sternagel in command of today's operations subject to my further instructions if necessary.

At 0700 hours. 9 raiding parties were formed, each 1/36 strong, consisting of mixed units, to comb out and to search the remainder of the Ghetto intensively. This search is still in progress; its first objective will be completed by 1100 hours. In the meantime it has been ascertained that part of the Ghetto which is no longer inhabited but not yet released and which contains several armament factories and the like, there are several centers of resistance, which were so strong that the tank could not go through. 2

raiding parties defeated these centers of resistance and made a passage for the tank men. **This is the last time a tank or armored vehicle is mentioned. Probably because the forger forgets about them.** In this operation we already had two wounded (Waffen-SS).

Enemy is much more cautious than yesterday, since he has of course learned of the heavy arms at our disposal.

My intention is first 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 had been ascertained in the meantime that the latter part of the Ghetto contains at least 10 to 12 dugouts, some of which are 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 Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

/s/ stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message **The forger probably obtained a real teletype and just used it as a template.**

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 20 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/Gr 16 07-Journal No.

517/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,

SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Supplementing my teletype message of 20
April 1943-Ref. St/Gr

16 07, re Ghetto Operation-I beg to report as
follows:

The resistance centers ascertained with the
uninhabited but not yet released part of the
Ghetto were crushed by a battle group of the
Wehrmacht-Engineers and flame throwers.

**The weapons list mentions just one flame
thrower.** 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. 9 dug-outs
were found, their inmates crushed when they
resisted, and the dug-outs blown up. What
losses the enemy suffered cannot be
ascertained accurately. Altogether the 9
raiding parties caught 505 Jews today; those

among them who are able-bodied were kept ready for transport to Poniatowo. At about 1500 hrs. I managed to arrange that the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office said to be occupied by 4,000 Jews is to be evacuated at once. The German manager was asked to call upon the Jewish workers to leave the block voluntarily. Only 28 Jews obeyed this order. Thereupon I resolved either to evacuate the block by force or to blow it up. The A.A. Artillery-3 2-cm. guns used for this operation had two men killed. The 10-cm howitzer, which also was used, expelled the gangs from their strong fortifications and also inflicted losses on them, as far as we were able to ascertain. This action had to be broken off owing to the fall of darkness. On 21 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 above, 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 the bandits had laid pressure mines. I have succeeded in causing the firms W.C. Toebens, Schultz and Co., and Hoffman to be ready for evacuation with their entire personnel on 21 April 1943 at 0600 hrs. In this way, I hope to get the way free at last for cleaning out the Ghetto. The Trustees Toebens has pledged himself to induce the Jews, numbering about 4,000 to 5,000, to follow him voluntarily to the assembling point for being resettled. In case this has as little success as was attained in the case of the Army Accommodation 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 Obergruppenfuehrer communicated to me by telephone today, and of the powers granted to me.

Next report on 21 April 1943 at noon.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 21 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal Nr. 527/43.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police, Krueger-or
deputy.

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 21 April
1943.

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

Forces at my disposal as of 20 April 1943.

Start of operation: 0700 hours. The whole of
the Ghetto has continued to be cordoned off
since the start of the operations on 19 April
1943.

Inasmuch as the special operation
concerning the block of buildings occupied
by the Army Accommodation Office had to
be interrupted yesterday because of
darkness, one battle group reinforced by

Engineers and heavy artillery was again sent into the block of buildings, which was found to contain an enormous quantity of dug-outs and subterranean passages firing from time to time. I resolved therefore to blow up these passages which we had discovered and subsequently to set the entire block on fire. Not until the building was well aflame did screaming Jews make their appearance, and they were evacuated at once. We had no losses in this operation. Precautionary measures were taken in order to ensure that the conflagration remained localized.

The main body of our forces was detailed to cleanse the so. called uninhabited, but not yet released, part of the Ghetto by proceeding from South to North. Before we started this action, we caught 5,200 Jews who had been employed in enterprises under the supervision of the Commissioner for Armament [Ru KoBetrieben] and transported them under armed guard to the

Railway Station which had been chosen for use in the resettlement. I formed 3 search-parties to which were attached special raiding parties who had the duty to attack or blow up the dug-outs which were known to us. This operation had to be interrupted when darkness set in, after one half of the area mentioned had been combed out.

Continued on 22 April 1943, 0700 hours.

Apart from the Jews who were to be evacuated, 150 Jews or bandits were killed in battle and about 80 bandits were killed when their dug-outs were blown up. 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 Fuehrer. For the first time we observed the participation of members of the Jewish Women's Battle Association (Chaluzim Movement) **That's feminist writer Auerbach emphasizing the women's role.** We captured rifles, pistols,

hand grenades, explosives, horses, and parts of SS uniforms.

Own losses: 2 policemen, 2 SS-men, 1 Trawniki-man. (light wounds) "**Light wounds**" **You'll see this time and again: and incredible amount of action, like 150 Jews killed in battle above, but the losses are no dead and 5 lightly wounded.**

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of
Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

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

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

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer of
Police Krueger-or deputy
Cracow

Our setting the block on fire achieved the result in the course of the night that those Jews whom we had not been able to find despite all our search operations left their hideouts under the roofs, in the cellars, and elsewhere, and appeared at the outside of the buildings, trying to escape the flames.

Masses of them- entire families-were already aflame and jumped from the windows or endeavored to let themselves down by means of sheets tied together or the like. **"Families aflame" is the forger wanting the reader to side with, and feel sympathy for the Jews.** Steps had been taken so that these Jews as well as the

remaining ones were liquidated at once. During the whole night there were shots from buildings which were supposed to be evacuated. We had no losses in our cordoning forces. 5,300 Jews were caught for the evacuation and removed.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal Nr. 531/43
secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of

Police Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of the Ghetto Operation on 22 April 1943 up to 1200 hours. One raiding party was dispatched to invade once more the block of buildings which for the greater part had burned out or was still aflame, in order to catch those Jews who were still inside.

When shooting again started from one block against the men of the Waffen-SS, this block also was set on fire, with the result that a considerable number of bandits were scared from their hideouts and shot while trying to escape. Apart for those, we caught about 180 Jews in the yards of the buildings. The main body of our units continued the cleansing action from the line where we terminated this action yesterday. This operation is still in progress. As on the preceding days local resistance was broken and the dug-outs we discovered were blown

up. Unfortunately there is no way of preventing part of the Jews and bandits from taking refuge in the sewers below the Ghetto, where we can hardly catch them since they have stopped the flooding. The city administration is not in a position to frustrate this nuisance. Neither did the use of smoke candles or the introduction of creosote into the water have the desired result. Cooperation with the Wehrmacht splendid.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the

District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr.: ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal Nr. 532/43
secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-
Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation of 22 April 1943.

Report on action up to 1200 hours. has
already been submitted by my message of
today. Continuing, I beg to report:

When the special raiding party searched the
remainder of the blocks as already reported,
they met with resistance at some places;
they had the following success: 1,100 Jews
caught for evacuation, 203 bandits and Jews
killed, 15 dug-outs blown up. They captured
80 incendiary bottles and other booty. Units
at my disposal: as reported by teletype

message on 20 April 1943. Journal No. 516/43 secret.

Our losses: SS-Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke (dead); enemy hit a hand grenade which he carried. (SS-Cav.Res. Batl.) **The introduction goes into Dehmke's hard-to-believe fate in more detail.**

1 Sergeant of Police (shot through the lungs)

When the Engineers blew up the dug-outs, a considerable number of Jews and bandits were buried under the ruins. In a number of cases it was found necessary to start fires in order to smoke the gangs out.

I must add that since yesterday some of the units have been shot at time and again from outside the Ghetto, that is, from the Aryan part of Warsaw. Raiding parties at once entered the area in question and in one case succeeded in capturing 35 Polish bandits, Communists, who were liquidated at once. Today it happened repeatedly when we

found it necessary to execute some bandits, that they collapsed shouting "Long live Poland," "Long live Moscow." - **This may be the forger putting in a good word for Polish Stalinists, which were probably the Zionist's new closest allies after the Battle of Stalingrad. Auerbach was tied to Adolf Berman (a Zionist communist), and Adolf Berman's brother Jakub was the head of the Polish Stalinists. See Donat pg. 19. Also see the episode "A Doctor Testifies" in the video "One-Third of the Holocaust."**

The operation will be continued on 23 April 1943, 0700 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 23 April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No.
538/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 23 April
1943. Start: 0700 hours.

The whole of the former Ghetto had been
divided for the purposes of today's combing-
out operations into 24 districts. One
reinforced searching party was detailed to
each district with special orders. These
assignments had to be carried out by 1600
hours.

Result of this action: 600 Jews and bandits ferreted out and captured, about 200 Jews and bandits killed, 48 dug-outs, some of them of a quite elaborate character, blown up. **There's never a booby-trapped dugout. Also considering an underground network in the sewers and dug-outs everywhere, the German death toll is not believable here.** We captured apart from valuables and money-some gas masks.

The units had been informed that we intended to terminate the operation today. In the morning the Jews had already become aware of this-instruction. This is why a renewed search by the searching parties was undertaken after an interval of 1 to 1 1/2 hours. The result was, as always, that again Jews and bandits were discovered to be in various blocks. From one block shots were even fired against the cordoning units. An attack by a special battle group was ordered and in order to smoke the bandits out, every

building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held their fire up to the last moment and then concerted their fire against the units. They even used carbines. **Carbine is a light automatic rifle.** A number of bandits who were shooting from balconies were hit by our men and crashed down. **Why couldn't they just be hit and fall to the floor of the balcony? Why do they have to "crash down" to the ground below? Answer: because the forger is thinking of cinematic action. Not unlike where Dehmke's grenade gets hit with a bullet while still in his hand.**

Furthermore, today we discovered a place said to have been the headquarters of the "P PR"; **So we finally have a specific name, but wouldn't Strop have wanted to mention what that stood for?** we found it unoccupied and destroyed it. It was on this 5th day of operations that obviously we

found the worst of the terrorists and activists, who so far had always found ways and means to dodge every searching or evacuation action.

A racial German reported that again some Jews had escaped through the sewers into the Aryan part of the city. We learned from a traitor that there were some Jews in a certain house. A special motorized raiding party invaded the building and caught 3 Jews, 2 of them females. During this operation their motor-car was pelted with one incendiary bottle and one explosive; **We've seen pressure mines, and now this explosive, but they never kill anyone.** 2 policemen were wounded.

The whole operation is rendered more difficult by the cunning way in which the Jews and bandits act; for instance, we discover that the hearses which were used to collect the corpses lying around at the same time bring living Jews to the Jewish

cemetery, and thus they are enabled to escape, from the Ghetto. Now this way of escape also is barred by continuous control of the hearses. **This is odd. With such an incredible number of Jews dying, would they really have hearse service going outside the ghetto to the Jewish cemetery?**

At the termination of today's operation about 2200 hours, we discovered that again about 30 bandits had passed into a so-called armaments factory, where they had found refuge. Since the forces are storing goods of great value in this enterprise, this factory was requested to evacuate the building by noon on 24 April; this will enable us to cleanse that labyrinth of a building tomorrow. **This giant battle is supposedly going on over the last 3 days, and yet we have working factories. That shows you how small the resistance, in reality, probably was. The writer who likely**

experienced the real uprising, doesn't realize that her embellishments create oddities with actual realities, like working factories.

Today 3,500 Jews were caught who are to be evacuated from the factories. A total of 19,450 Jews have been caught for resettlement or already evacuated up to today. Of these about 2,500 Jews are still to be loaded. The next train will start on 24 April 1943.

Strength as of 22 April 1943, without 150 Trawniki men; these have already been put at the disposal of the Eastern Command as reinforcement for another assignment.

Our losses:

2 Police corporals ("SB") wounded 1
Trawniki man wounded.

The operation will be continued on 24 April 1943, 1000 hours. This hour was chosen so

that Jews who may still be in the Ghetto will believe that the operation was actually terminated today.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw i

Warsaw, 24 April 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab/St/Wdt-16 07-Journal No. 545/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and general of the

Police-Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 24 April 1943, start 1000 hours.

Contrary to the preceding days, the 24 searching parties which had again been formed did not start at one end of the Ghetto, but proceeded from all sides at the same time. Apparently the Jews still in the Ghetto were deceived by the fact that the operation did not start until 1000 hours into believing that the action really had been terminated yesterday. The search action, therefore, had especially satisfactory results today. This success is furthermore due to the fact that the noncommissioned officers and men have meanwhile become accustomed to the cunning fighting, methods and tricks used by the Jews and bandits and that they have acquired great skill in tracking down the dug-outs which are found in such great number. The raiding parties having returned,

we set about to clean a certain block of buildings, situated in the northeastern part of the former Ghetto. In this labyrinth of buildings there was a so-called armaments firm which reportedly had goods worth millions for manufacture and storage. I had notified the Wehrmacht of my intentions on 23, April 1943 about 2100 hours, and had requested them to remove their goods by 1200 hours. Since the Wehrmacht did not start this evacuation until 1000 hours I felt obliged to extend the term until 1800 hours. At 1815 hours a search party entered the premises, the building having been cordoned off, and found that a great number of Jews were within the building. Since some of these Jews resisted, I ordered the building to be set on fire. Not until all the buildings along the street and the back premises on either side were well aflame did the Jews, some of them on fire, emerge from these blocks, some of them endeavored to save their life by jumping into the street from

windows and balconies, after having thrown down beds, blankets, and the like. Over and over again we observed that Jews and bandits, despite the danger of being burned alive, preferred to return into the flames rather than risk being caught by us. **If they refuse to be taken alive, and have access to dugouts and underground transportation. Then why can't they do a suicide mission where they kill a German soldier with a gun or explosive?** Over and over again the Jews kept up their firing almost to the end of the action; thus the engineers had to be protected by a machine gun when toward nightfall they had to enter forcibly a concrete building which had been very strongly fortified. Termination of today's operation; on 25 April 1943 at 0145 hours. 1,660 Jews were caught for evacuation, pulled out of dug-outs, about 330 shot. Innumerable Jews were destroyed by the flames or perished when the dug-outs were blown up. 26 dug-outs were blown up

and an amount of paper money, especially dollars was captured; this money has not yet been counted.

Our forces; as on the preceding day, minus 50 men of the Waffen-SS.

Our losses: 2 SS men and 1 Trawniki man wounded. **None dead.**

Altogether there have now been caught in this action 25,500 Jews who lived in the former Ghetto. Since there are only vague estimates available of the actual number of inhabitants I assume that now only very small numbers of Jews and bandits still remain within the Ghetto. **This is the forger's set-up for the big surprise that there are still 30,000 Jews in underground dugouts and other hideouts within the ghetto. Their cunning, moxie, resolve and courage, makes Stroop make this naive assessment. The rest of the report is about "combing the ghetto" and finding them.**

Yet the Stroop Report photos of the dug-outs show room for one or two people.

Operation will be continued on 25 April 1943, 1300 hours.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of teletype messages Nos. 1222 and 1223 of 24 April 1943. As far as can be predicted, the present large-scale operation will last until Easter Monday inclusive. **Forger's subtext: Christian hypocrites working to hunt Jews even on Easter. However I've never heard anyone refer to the Monday after Easter, or the Monday before as "Easter Monday." Would a general do that in a battle report? But maybe this is a translation issue.**

Today large posters were affixed to the walls surrounding the Ghetto, announcing that everybody who enters the former Ghetto without being able to prove his identity will be shot.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of
Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of
Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 25 April 1943

Ref. No. I ab/St/Wdt-16 07-Journal No.
549/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 25 April 1943, start
1300 hours.

For today 7 search parties were formed, strength 1/70 each, each allotted to a certain block of buildings.

Their order was: "Every building is to be combed out once more; dug-outs have to be discovered and blown up, and the Jews have to be caught. If any resistance is encountered or if dug-outs cannot be reached, the buildings are to be burnt down." Apart from the operations undertaken by these 7 search parties, a special operation was undertaken against a center of bandits, situated outside the wall surrounding the former Ghetto and inhabited exclusively by Poles.

Today's mission ended for almost all of the shock troops with the breaking out of giant fires which caused the Jews to leave their hiding places and refuges. A total of 1,960 Jews were caught alive. The Jews informed us that among them were certain parachutists who were dropped here and bandits who had been equipped with arms

from some unknown source. **If Poland is occupied by the Germans, how are the Jews getting planes to fly over to parachute them in?** 274 Jews were shot, and as on other days, uncounted Jews were buried alive in the blown-up bunkers and, as near as can be determined, burned. We have, in my opinion, caught a very considerable part of the bandits and lowest elements of the Ghetto. Intervening darkness prevented immediate liquidation. I am going to try to obtain a train for T II tomorrow. **"T II" is an attempt to have a technical jargon in the Stroop Report. It's a reference to Treblinka. It's more odd when the term is used in the introduction with no mention of "Treblinka" considering that the introduction seems to be written for people who don't know anything about the ghetto. See section IV of introduction.** Otherwise liquidation will be carried out tomorrow. Today also, some armed resistance was encountered; in a dug-out

three pistols and some explosives were captured. Furthermore, considerable amounts of paper money, foreign currency, gold coins, and jewelry were seized today.

The Jews still have considerable property. While last night a glare of fire could be seen above the former Ghetto, today one can observe a giant sea of flames. Since we continue to discover great numbers of Jews whenever we search and comb out, the operation will be continued on 26 April 1943. Start: 1000 hours.

Including today, a total of 27,464 Jews of the former Warsaw Ghetto, have been captured.

Our forces; as on the previous day.

Our losses; 3 members of the Waffen-SS and one member of the Security Police wounded.

Total losses up to date:

Waffen SS	27 Wounded
Police	9 Wounded
Security Police	4 Wounded
Wehrmacht	1 Wounded
Trawniki men	9 Wounded
50 Wounded	
and 5 dead:	
Waffen-SS	2 Dead
Wehrmacht	2 Dead
Trawniki men	1 Dead
5 Dead	

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Wdt-16 07-Journal Nr.
550/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto operation-supplementary report.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

1. The operation on 25 April 1943, was terminated at 2200 hours. 2. General effects of the execution of this operation.

The Poles resident in Warsaw are much impressed by the toughness of our operations in the former Ghetto. **The Poles standing by in approval: a necessary theme for the Zionist goal of convincing Jews to leave Poland.** As can be seen from

the daily reports, the general situation has greatly calmed down since the beginning of that operation within the city area of Warsaw. From this fact one may conclude that the bandits and saboteurs resided in the former Ghetto, and that now all of them have been destroyed.

In this connection the fact may be of some interest, that an illegal ammunition store was seen to explode when we burned down a certain building in the dwelling area on which we were working at the time. **The forger makes it vague, but if it was really a daily report, wouldn't Stroop mention the street and address?**

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab/St/Wdt-16 07 Journal Nr.
551/43 secret.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Start of operation: 1000 hrs.

The whole of the former Ghetto was once more combed through today by the same search parties, each of them allotted to the same district as before. In this way I tried to bring about that the leaders of these parties work in thoroughfares, blocks of buildings, and courtyards which they know already and that thus they are able to penetrate deeper and deeper into the maze of dug-outs and

subterranean passages. **Going into a maze of dug-outs and subterranean passages would leave the Germans so vulnerable to attack, ambushes, booby traps. But there won't be a single German death today.**

Almost every search party reported resistance, which however they broke either by returning fire or by blowing up the dug-outs. It becomes clearer and clearer that it is now the turn of the toughest and strongest among the Jews and bandits. Several times dug-outs have been forcibly broken open, the inmates of which had not come to the surface during the whole of this operation. In a number of cases the inmates of the dug-outs were hardly in a condition, when the dug-out had been blown up, to crawl to the surface. The captured Jews report that many of the inmates of the dug-outs became insane from the heat, the smoke, and the explosions. **Subtext: Sympathy.** Several Jews were arrested who had kept close liaison with the group of Polish terrorists

and collaborated with it. Outside the former Ghetto we arrested 29 Jews. During today's operation several blocks of buildings were burned down. This is the only and final method which forces this trash and subhumanity to the surface. **Subtext: Over-the-top villainy.** We again captured arms, incendiary bottles, explosive charges and considerable amounts of cash and foreign currency. Today I also arranged that several so-called armament and defense enterprises will evacuate their stores from the buildings at once, so that these buildings in which the Jews now have taken refuge, under the protection of the army of the German Wehrmacht and police, can be combed out. In one case we again discovered, as previously, that in a building which had been said to contain a giant enterprise there existed in fact almost no stores or goods. One factory was closed without further ado, and the Jews were evacuated. **They haven't prevented Jews from having access to the**

materials found in armaments factories yet? And they closed a factory today? So was that factory just working normally since this battle began 6 days ago? Thousands have died. Major battle, yet factories with stores of goods and workers!

Result of today's operation:

30 Jews evacuated, 1,330 Jews pulled out of dug-outs and immediately destroyed, 362 Jews killed in battle. Caught today altogether: 1,722 Jews. This brings the total of Jews caught to 29,186. Moreover, it is very probable that numerous Jews have perished in the 13 dug-outs blown up today and in the conflagrations.

At the time of writing not one-of the Jews caught still remains within Warsaw. The scheduled transport to T. II had no success. [Note of translator: This probably means that no Jews were available for regular

transport to the extermination camp.]

Strength: as on preceding day.

Our losses: none. If you read the above action for the day, and then read "our losses: none" it's not believable. People who believe that the Strop Report is real say, "Strop may have wanted to hide or minimize his losses." But wait a minute, he's not sending these reports to someone clueless about military operations. He's sending the reports to his superior general Friedrich Krüger. Wouldn't Krüger have found it odd that no one was killed or wounded today? Considering all the action? Not to mention that Strop would probably go to jail if caught falsifying reports to hide German deaths. The forger wants sympathy for the Jews and wants the reader to see this battle as a one-sided slaughter, but in doing so, puts a German death toll that is not believable. Could a forger be that out of

touch? Consider that the forger even mentions people parachuting into the ghetto. In other words, yes, the forger may be that out of touch.

End of today's operation at 2145 hours. Will be continued on 27 April 1943 at 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 27 April 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 555/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation

To: the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 27 April 1943.

Start: 0900 hrs.

For today's operation I formed 24 raiding parties with the same task as on several days of last week; they had to search the former Ghetto in smaller groups. These search parties pulled 780 Jews out of dug-outs and shot 115 Jews who resisted. This operation was terminated about 1500 hrs.; some of the parties had to continue to operate because they had found more dug-outs.

At 1600 hours. a special battle group, 320 officers and men strong, started cleansing a large block of buildings situated on both sides of the so-called Niska Street in the Northeastern part of the former Ghetto.

After the search the entire block was set on fire, after having been completely cordoned off. In this action a considerable number of Jews were caught. As before, they remained in-the dug-outs, which were either below the ground or in the lofts of the buildings until the end. They fired their arms to the last moment, and then jumped down into the street, sometimes from as far up as the fourth floor, having previously thrown down beds, mattresses, etc., but not until the flames made any other escape impossible.

Many Jews have guns. They refuse to be taken alive, but no Germans will be killed today, which isn't believable.

A total of 2,560 Jews were caught today within the former Ghetto, of whom 547 were shot. Moreover, Jews in a not ascertainable number perished when dug-outs were blown up, or in the flames. The sum total of Jews, formerly residing in the Ghetto caught in this action, now amounts to 31,746.

We learned from an anonymous letter that there were a considerable number of Jews in a block of buildings adjoining the Northeastern part of the Ghetto, but outside of it. A special raiding party under the command of 1st. Lt. of Police Diehl was dispatched to attack these buildings. The raiding party discovered a gang of about 120 men, strongly armed with pistols, rifles, hand grenades, and light machine guns, who resisted. **They resisted with all these weapons, but no Germans were killed today.** They succeeded in destroying 24 bandits in battle and arresting 52 bandits. The remainder could not be caught or destroyed, since darkness intervened. The buildings, however, were surrounded at once, so that an escape will hardly be possible. This cleansing action will be continued tomorrow. Moreover, we arrested 17 Poles, among whom 2 Polish Policemen, who should have been aware, among other things, of the existence of this gang. In this

operation we captured 3 rifles, 12 pistols, partly of heavier caliber, 100 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades, 27 German steel helmets, quite a number of German uniforms, tunics and coats which were even furnished with ribbon of the East medal, some reserve magazines for machine guns, 300 rounds of ammunition, etc. The leader of the raiding party had a difficult task because the bandits were disguised in German uniform, **They even disguised themselves in German uniforms but couldn't kill a single German today.** but despite this fact, he did his duty with great efficiency. Among the bandits who were caught or killed, there were some Polish terrorists who were identified with certainty. Today we succeeded furthermore in discovering and liquidating one of the founders and leaders of the Jewish-Polish resistance movement. **They know he's a leader yet they either don't know his name or don't think it's important to**

mention it. The external appearance of the Jews whom we are catching now shows that it is now the turn of those Jews who were the leaders of the entire resistance movement. They jumped from the burning windows and balconies, abusing Germany and the Fuehrer and cursing the German soldiers.

SS-men who descended into the sewers discovered that a great number of corpses of perished Jews are being washed away by the water.

Our	288)
strength:	German)
	Police)
From 0700	200	Cordoning
to 1900	Trawniki) forces.
hours.	men)
From 1900	140 Polish)
to 0700	Police	
hours.	288	
	German	

Police
250
Waffen-
SS
140 Polish
Police

Strength in the operation:

3/115 German Police
4/400 Waffen-SS
1/6 Engineering Serv.
2/30 Security Police
2/21 Engineers.

Our losses:

3 wounded:
2 Waffen-SS
1 Trawniki-man

Termination of operation: 2300 hours. Will
be continued on 28 April 1943 at 1000
hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of
Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of
Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 28 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr-16 07 Journal Nr. 562/43
secret.

Re: Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 28 April 1943.

Start 1000 hrs.

Today, 10 raiding parties were formed for combing out the whole of the Ghetto. These raiding parties again discovered proceeding step by step, a number of dug-outs, which were found to have been prepared as far ago as the middle of last year for use in the resistance of the Jews. A total of 335 Jews were forcibly pulled out of these dug-outs. Apart from these operations, we continued to cleanse the resistance center used by the Jewish military organization, situated at the borders of the Ghetto. We succeeded in shooting 10 more bandits, and in arresting 9, beyond those caught yesterday, and in capturing more arms, ammunition, and military equipment. In the afternoon a battle group again was directed against a block of buildings which had already been combed out; the block was set on fire during this operation.

As on previous days, masses of Jews emerged, forced out by the flames and the

enormous clouds of smoke. At another point an Engineer officer, attached by the Wehrmacht to the units with great trouble opened a dug-out situated about 3 meters below ground. From this dug-out, which had been ready since October of last year and was equipped with running water, toilet, and electric light, we pulled out 274 of the richest and most influential Jews. **It would have been huge. Quite a facility, so why are the Strop Report photos only showing dug-outs for one or two people? Because this dug-out is probably made-up by the forger.** Today again we encountered very strong resistance in many places and broke it. It becomes clearer every day that we are now encountering the real terrorists and activists, because of the duration of the operation.

Result of today: 1,655 Jews caught for evacuation, of whom 110 were killed in battle.

Many more Jews were killed by the flames; moreover, Jews in an unascertainable number were destroyed the dug-outs being blown up. By the results of today the number of Jews caught or destroyed rises to 33,401 altogether. This number does not include the Jews who were killed by fire or destroyed in the dugouts.

Our strength: as on the previous day. Our losses: 3 wounded (1 Police, 2 Waffen-SS)

Termination of operation: 2200 hours. Will be continued on 29 April 1943. 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 29 April 1943.

fief. Nr. I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal Nr. 566/43
secret.

Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation of 29 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs. As on the previous day I formed search parties, who had the special task of searching those blocks of buildings which had been recently separated. A larger raiding party was detailed to clean a certain block of buildings (formerly the Hallmann concern) and to burn this block down. 36 more dug-outs used for habitation were discovered altogether, and from them and other hideouts and from the burning

buildings, 2,359 Jews, were caught, of whom 106 were killed in battle.

Captured are 2 rifles, 10 pistols, 10 kilograms of explosives, and ammunition of various types.

When a large dug-out was blown up, the entire building collapsed and everyone of the bandits perished. In the ensuing conflagration loud detonations and darting flames showed that the building must have contained large stores of ammunition and explosives. Some sewer entrances were blown up. Two exits discovered outside the Ghetto were also made unusable by blowing them up or walling them up.

The depositions of some of the inmates of the dug-outs are to the effect that these Jews have been unable to leave the dug-outs for the last 10 days and that their food, etc., is now beginning to grow short because the large-scale operation has lasted so long.

Furthermore, the Jews testify that bandits appeared at night who were Jews or sometimes Poles, wearing black masks, who walled the dug-outs up from the outside and admonished them not to give any signs of life, so that they could continue to live in the Ghetto when the action was finished. Some of the armaments factories are being evacuated very slowly. **All this and the armaments factories aren't yet evacuated?** In several cases one gains the impression that this is done intentionally. Thus I discovered with regard to one firm, Schulz and Co., which I had visited on Easter Monday and then instructed to start evacuation at once and to have it completed within 3 days, that up till today, Thursday, nothing had been done. Our strength: as on the previous day. Our losses: none.

Termination of operation at 2100 hrs. Will be continued on 30 April 1943, 0900 hrs.

Total caught or destroyed: 35,760.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of
Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of
Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 30 April 1943.

Ref No.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No.
579/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 30 April
1943. Start 0900 hrs.

Combing out by search parties was continued. Although some giant blocks of buildings now are completely burned out, the Jews continue to stay in the dug-outs 2 to 3 meters below ground. In many cases we are not able to discover those dug-outs unless some Jew, whom we have already caught, gives us a hint as to their whereabouts. Repeatedly, during the last few days, Jews have testified that some armed Jews emerge at night from some hideouts or dug-outs and threaten the other Jews with shooting if they give any signs of life. We were able to ascertain beyond all doubt that several dug-outs had been closed from the outside by these bandits, who tried in this manner to prove that they meant business. Altogether, 30 dug-outs were discovered, evacuated, and blown up today. Again we caught a great number of bandits and subhumans. Apart from the bombing-out operations effected by small parties, two larger battle groups were occupied with

bombing out and destroying by fire several interconnected blocks of buildings.

A total of 1599 Jews were caught today, of whom 179 were killed in battle. The sum total of Jews caught up to date thereby rises to 37,359. 3,855 Jews were loaded today. The number of Jews in possession of arms was much higher than before among the Jews caught during the last few days. Today, we again captured arms and particularly parts of German uniforms from them. The operation against Fort Traugutta did not have any positive results. **A fort in Warsaw.** So far as we were able to discover subterranean exits, we either occupied them or blew them up. In attacking one of the blocks we had to use a gun today.

Our strength:

Used in the operation:

Police

5/133

Security Police	3/36
Waffen SS	6/432
Engineer	2/40
Staff	3/7
Cordoning forces:	
Waffen SS	3/318
German Police	2/89
Trawniki men	200
moreover some Polish Police	

Our losses: 1 wounded (Police)

Termination of today's large scale action:
2100 hours. Will be continued on 1 May
1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of
Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of
Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw
Warsaw, May 1, 1943.

ref: Nr.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No.
583/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large scale operation on 1 May
1943. Start 0900 hours. 10 searching parties
were detailed, moreover a larger battle
group was detailed to comb out a certain
block of buildings, with the added
instruction to burn that block down. Within
this block of buildings there existed a so-

called armament factory which had not yet been entirely evacuated, although it had had enough time to do so. **Does that mean that the material inside hadn't been removed, or that Jews were still going to work there every day?** It was not exempted from the operation. Today's operation a total of 1,026 Jews were caught, of whom 245 were killed, either in battle or while resisting. Moreover, a considerable number of bandits and ringleaders were also caught. In one case a Jew who had already been made ready for transport fired three shots against a 1st Lieutenant of Police, but missed his mark. All the Jews caught today were forcibly pulled out of dug-outs. Not a single one gave himself up voluntarily, after his dug-out had been opened. A considerable part of the Jews caught were pulled out of the sewers. We continued systematically blowing up or blocking up the sewer entrances. In one case the Engineers laid a strong concentrated charge and had to

proceed to an adjoining entrance where they had something to do. In the meantime a Jew emerged from the sewer, removed the fuse from the concentrated charge, and appropriated the charge. In the further course of this operation we succeeded in catching the Jew, still in possession of the concentrated charge.

In order to ascertain the movements of the Jews during the night, today I used for the first time 5 scouting parties, each 1/9 strong, at irregular intervals during the night. In general, it has to be stated that our men need extraordinary diligence and energy to discover the Jews who are still in so-called dug-outs, caves, and in the sewerage system. It can be expected that the remainder of the Jews who formerly inhabited the Ghetto will now be caught. The sum total of Jews caught so far has risen to 38,385. Not included in this figure are those who died in the flames or in the dug-outs. One patrol

discovered an unascertainable number of corpses floating in a main sewer under the Ghetto. Outside of the Ghetto, in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw, the gendarmerie has shot a total of 150 Jews who could be proved to have escaped from Warsaw.

Again we captured pistols and explosives.

Our strength, used in operation:	
Police (German)	4/102
Waffen SS	7/350
Engineers (Wehrmacht)	2/38
Engineering Emergency Service	1/6
Security Police	2/1
Cordoning units:	
Waffen SS	300
German Police	1/71
Trawniki	250

Our losses: 1 policeman-wounded yesterday, died from wounds.

Termination of today's large-scale action: 2200 hours. Will be continued on 2 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From _The SS and Police Fuehrer in the

District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 2 May 1943.

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

584/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 2 May 1943, start 1000 hrs. 9 raiding parties combed out the whole area of the former Ghetto; moreover a larger detachment was detailed to clean out or destroy one block of buildings grouped around the two armament enterprises Transavia and Wischniewski.

One wonders if any of these many armaments factories made guns or bombs. To find more dug-outs, the raiding parties took along with them some Jews caught on the previous day to act as guides. In these operations the raiding parties pulled out 944 Jews from dugouts; 235 more Jews were shot on this occasion. When the block of buildings mentioned above was

destroyed, 120 Jews were caught and numerous Jews were destroyed when they jumped from the attics to the inner courtyards, trying to escape the flames. Many more Jews perished in the flames or were destroyed when the dug-outs and sewer entrances were blown up. The Jews were removed from two armaments concerns and the managers were requested to evacuate within a short time.

Altogether we caught today: 1,852 Jews. The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 40,237 Jews. 27 dug-outs were discovered, forcibly opened and destroyed, arms and ammunition captured. When the external barricade was shot at and when some Jews who broke out from a sewer entrance outside the Ghetto made an attack, we suffered 7 losses, 4 Policemen and 3 Polish Policemen. **Wounded, not dead.** The scouting parties used during the night encountered armed resistance from some

Jews who under the protection of darkness ventured to emerge from their holes and dugouts. We did not suffer losses thereby. On the other hands a considerable number of Jews were killed or wounded in this operation.

Our strength, used in operation:	
German Police	3/98
Engineering Em Service	1/6
Security Police	3/12
Engineers (Wehrmacht)	2/37
SS-Gren	11/409
SS-Cav.	3/7
Cordoning forces:	
German Police	2/9
SS-Gren	1/300
Trawniki	200
Our losses:	

4 Policemen wounded

3 Polish policemen wounded

Present at today's large-scale operation was the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger.

Termination of operation: 2030 hours. Will be continued on 3 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 3 May 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab-St/Gr-16 07-Journal Nr.

597/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 3 May 1943, start 0900 hours. In the combing-out operation of the former Jewish Ghetto today 19 more dug-outs were discovered and the result was as follows:

Pulled out of dug-outs - 1,392 Jews

Shot - 95

Evacuated from former armament factories -
177 --**So that means workers were still
there working?**

The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 41,806 Jews. In most cases the Jews offered armed resistance before they left the

dug-outs. We had two casualties (wounded). Some of the Jews and bandits fired pistols from both hands. **The forger likely watched American Westerns in Polish theaters. The forger isn't aware that's not a smart way to shoot a pistol in real life, but a general would have been aware of that. And would have probably commented on their poor training.** Since we discovered several times today, that Jewesses had pistols concealed in their bloomers, every Jew and bandit will be ordered from today on, to strip completely for the search. We captured among other things, one German rifle, model 98, two 08 pistols and other calibers, also home-made hand grenades. The Jews cannot be induced to leave their dug-outs until several smoke candles have been burned. According to depositions made yesterday and today, the Jews were asked during the second half of 1942 to erect air-raid shelters. **To protect against Soviet attacks I believe.** At that

time under the camouflage of erecting air-raid shelters, they began to build the dug-outs which they are now inhabiting, in order to use them for an anti-Jewish operation.

The writer must mean anti-Nazi operation. Some of the scouting parties used in the Ghetto were shot at last night. One casualty (wounded). These scouting parties reported that groups of armed bandits marched through the Ghetto.

Strength: as on the previous day.

Losses: 3 SS-men wounded.

Termination of today's operation: 2100 hours. Will be continued on 4 May 1943. 0900 hours.

3,019 Jews were loaded.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 4 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab-St/Gr-16 07-Journal No.
603/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 4 May
1943, start 0900 hours. For mopping up the
dug-outs a raiding party was used, 1/60
strong and reinforced by an Engineers'
detachment provided by the Wehrmacht.
This raiding party pulled 550 Jews out of
dugouts and killed in battle 188 Jews.

Discovering the dug-outs becomes more and more difficult. Often they can only be discovered by betrayal through other Jews. If the Jews are requested to leave their dug-out voluntarily, they hardly ever obey; they can only be forced to do so by the use of smoke-candles.

The main forces were detailed about 1100 hours to comb out, mop up, and destroy two large blocks of buildings, containing the former firms Toebbens, Schulz and Co., and others. After these blocks had been completely cordoned off, we requested the Jews who were still within the buildings to come forward voluntarily. By this measure, we caught 456 Jews for evacuation. Not until the blocks of buildings were well aflame and were about to collapse did a further considerable number of Jews emerge, forced to do so by the flames and the smoke. Time and again the Jews try to escape even through burning buildings.

Innumerable Jews whom we saw on the roofs during the conflagration perished in the flames. Others emerged from the upper stories in the last possible moment and were only able to escape death in the flames by jumping down. Today we caught a total of 2,283 Jews, of whom 204 were shot and innumerable Jews were destroyed in dug-outs and in the flames. The sum total of Jews caught rises to 44,089.

As is learned from depositions made by the Jews, today we caught part of the governing body of the so-called "Party." **Forger has Stroop being too ignorant.** One member of the committee which leads the gang will be used tomorrow for mopping up some more fortified dug-outs with armed Jews inside. When the armament enterprises were evacuated, we again observed that the goods carted away were by no means valuable military equipment, as had been pretended, but trifles, like used furniture and other

requisitioned items. We took appropriate measures against this at once. **I have no idea what the intention is here. Wouldn't one of the first things Stroop would have done was go into the factories and have removed all armaments material so that they couldn't be used against the Germans? Here we see Stroop surprised at learning what was in the factories.**

The scouting parties who patrolled during the night in the former Ghetto again reported movements of the Jews in the burned out and destroyed streets and courtyards. In order to be better able to take the Jews by surprise, the scouting parties at night tie rags and other stuff round their shoes. In skirmishes between the scouting parties and Jews, 30 Jews were shot.

We captured 1 carbine, 3 pistols, and some ammunition. During the conflagration a considerable amount of stored ammunition exploded.

Our strength, used in operation:		
German Police	4/101	
Engineering Em. Service	1/6	
Security Police	2/14	
Engineers	2/41	
Waffen SS	11/407	
Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
Waffen SS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	
Polish Police	1/180	1/180
Our losses: None.		

Termination of operation: 2330 hours. Will be continued on 5 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of
Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 5 May 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No.
607/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 5 May
1943. Start 1000 hours. In the beginning of
today's operations the raiding parties seemed
to have less results than on the preceding
days. When the operation terminated,

however, quite a number of dug-outs had again been discovered, owing to the tracking ability of the men and to betrayal; 40 of these dug-outs were destroyed. As far as possible, the Jews in these dug-outs were caught (1,070 altogether). The combing out patrols shot about 126 Jews. Today again the Jews resisted in several places until they were captured. In several cases the entrances (hatches) of the dugouts were forcibly held or bolted from the inside, so that only by using a strong explosive charge could we force them open and destroy the inmates. Today, we again captured arms and ammunition, including one pistol. From one enterprise still in existence (so-called Prosta) 2,850 Jews were caught for evacuation. **This was apparently an armaments factory, unbelievably still in operation till this day.** This figure was included in the sum total reported earlier, so that only 1,070 have to be added; the present sum total therefore is 45,159.

Our strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 1 SS man wounded, 1 Policeman wounded.

Sum total of losses to date: 8 dead, 55 wounded.

Termination of operation: 2200 hours. - Will be continued on 6 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 6 May 1943.

Ref. No.: ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 614/43

secret.

Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 6 May
1943, start 0930 hours.

Today we combed especially those blocks of
buildings which were destroyed by fire on 4
May 1943. Although it was hardly to be
expected that any living person could still
exist in those blocks, we discovered quite a
number of dug-outs in which a burning heat
had developed. From these dug-outs

**Sympathy for Jews hiding in dug-outs
with burning hot temperature.** and from
other dugouts which we discovered in other
parts of the Ghetto, we pulled out 1,553
Jews. While resisting, and in a skirmish, 356
Jews were shot. In this skirmish the Jews
fired from 08 pistols and other calibers and

threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. **How can you fire guns and throw hand grenades from the cover of a dug-out and not kill anyone?** One SS Unterscharfuehrer was wounded and a total of 47 dug-outs were destroyed.

2 men of the external cordoning forces were wounded. The Jews who had broken out from the Ghetto seem to be returning now with the intention of assisting the Ghetto Jews by force or liberating them. One Jew who had escaped from Lublin was caught just outside of the Ghetto wall. He was armed as follows: 1 08 pistol, ample reserve ammunition, 2 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. It could not be reliably ascertained so far whether the so-called "Party Directorate" of the Jews ("PPR") have been caught or destroyed. **This is a reference to the Jewish organization in the ghetto, but it's not an accurate reference. Might fit with forger portraying Stroop as**

ignorant. We are on their traces. It is to be hoped that tomorrow we shall succeed in tracing down this so-called Party Directorate. In order to enable us to intercept more effectively the Jews and bandits who approach the Ghetto, covering detachments of the external barricade were shifted farther inside the Aryan part. The former miniature Ghetto "Prosta" was searched by raiding parties today. We caught some Jews who had stayed behind. The firm Toebbens was requested to evacuate, this miniature Ghetto by noon on 10 May 1943. **This is some other separate ghetto section apparently, where we're supposed to believe that the workers didn't strike in solidarity with the other ghetto.** The so-called library, situated outside the Ghetto, was put at their disposal for temporary storage of their raw materials, etc.

The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 47,068. The Polish Police take pains to

deliver to my office every Jew who turns up within the city, because they are eager to win such premiums as have been paid in earlier cases. **Subtext: when Stalin took over Poland and there was a Polish Jew/Stalin collaboration, as objectified by Jakub Berman, numbers of these Polish Police were probably executed in considerable numbers. Subtext: The Poles are collaborators.** The undersigned received some anonymous letters in which he was notified of the fact that some Jews are staying in the Aryan part of the city. One anonymous letter draws a parallel between Katyn and the large-scale action within the Ghetto. **What is the writer's motivation? That "the Soviet NKVD killed the Poles at Katyn, but now we Jews are being killed by the Nazis here?"** Probably. The successful German exposé of the Soviet Katyn forest massacre, led to Jewish and Soviet propagandists making-up massacres hoping to get similar public

exposure. That might be a key to understanding what the Stroop Report forgery is. This idea is put forth by Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf in their book Treblinka, page 217. A free online book.

Our strength:		
Used in operation:		
German Police	4/101	
Engineering Em. Service	1/6	
Security Police	2/14	
Engineers	3/72	
Waffen SS	10/500	
Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
Waffen SS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses:**1 Policeman dead****1 Policeman seriously wounded****1 SS Unterscharfuehrer less seriously wounded**

Termination of operation: 2100 hours. Will be continued on 7 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

Prom: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 7 May 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab/St/Gr-16 07-Journal Nr.

616/43 secret

Re:Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 7 May 1943, start 1000 hours. The combing-out parties today obtained the following results: 49 dug-outs discovered. Part of the Jews were caught. A considerable, not ascertainable, number of Jews who refused to leave the dug-outs and offered armed resistance were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. Altogether 1,019 Jews were caught alive today, 255 shot. The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 48,342. Today we again encountered armed resistance in several cases, whereby we lost 1 SS man (wounded). We captured 4 pistols of various calibers and some stores of ammunition.

The location of the dug-out used by the so-called select "Party Directorate" is now known. It is to be forced open tomorrow. The Jews testify that they emerge at night to get fresh air, since it is unbearable to stay permanently within the dug-outs owing to the long duration of the operation. On the average the raiding parties shoot 30 to 50 Jews each night. From these statements it was to be inferred that a considerable number of Jews are still underground in the Ghetto. Today we blew up a concrete building which we had not been able to destroy by fire. In this operation we learned that the blowing up of a building is a very lengthy process and takes an enormous amount of explosives. The best and only method for destroying the Jews therefore stir] remains the setting of fires. **The idea that they have to burn everything down to keep the Jews from being here, is tenuous. Particularly since all the Jews are in**

underground dugouts. Why would Jews need to go in buildings?

Our strength: as on the preceding day. Our losses: 1 Waffen-SS man wounded.

Termination of operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 8 May 1943 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From_ The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 8 May 1943.

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

624/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 8 May 1943, start
1000 hours.

The whole former Ghetto was searched today by raiding parties for the remaining dug-outs and Jews. As reported some days a number of subhumans, bandits, and terrorists still remain in the dug-outs, where heat has become intolerable by reason of the fires. **The bad guy (Stroop) calling the good guys (Jews) evil names, with a hint of the heartbreaking fate to befall the good guys: being burnt in dugouts.** These creatures know only too well that their only choice is between remaining in hiding as long as possible or coming to the surface and trying to wound or kill off the men of the Waffen-SS, Police, and Wehrmacht who

keep up the pressure against them. **Except that the writer forgets to ever have Jews do this.**

We continued today the operation against the dug-out of the so-called select "Party Directorate" which we had discovered yesterday, as reported in my teletype message yesterday. We succeeded in forcing open the dug-out of the Party Directorate and in catching about 60 heavily armed bandits. We succeeded in catching and liquidating Deputy Leader of the Jewish Military Organization "ZWZ" and his so-called Chief of Staff. **The two Jewish military groups were the ZOB and ZZW. The forger probably thinks it lends credibility to have Stroop get this wrong.** There were about 200 Jews in this dug-out, of whom 60 were caught and 140 were destroyed, partly owing to the strong effect of smoke-candles, and partly owing to heavy explosive charges which were laid in several

places. The Jews whom we caught had already reported that innumerable Jews had been killed by the effect of the smoke-candles. The fight of the first six days was hard, but now we are able to state that we are catching those Jews and Jewesses who were the ringleaders in those days. Every time a dug-out is forced open, the Jews in it offer resistance with the arms at their disposal, light machine guns, pistols, and hand grenades. Today we again caught quite a number of Jewesses who carried loaded pistols in their bloomers, with the safety catch released. Some depositions speak of 3 to 4,000 Jews who still remain in underground holes, sewers, and dug-outs. The undersigned is resolved not to terminate the large-scale operation until the last Jew has been destroyed.

A total of 1,091 Jews were caught today in dug-outs; about 280 Jews were shot in battle, innumerable Jews were destroyed in

the 43 dug-outs which were blown up. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 49,712. Those buildings which had not yet been destroyed by fire, were set on fire today and we discovered that a few Jews were still hiding somewhere within the walls or in the staircases.

Our strength:

Used in operation:		
German Police	4/101	
Engineering Em Service	1/6	
Security Police	2/14	
Engineers	3/69	
Waffen SS	13/527	
Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	25	1/300
Trawniki	160	

Polish Police	1/160	1/160
Our losses:		
2 Waffen SS dead		
2 Waffen SS wounded		
1 Engineer wounded		

A policeman wounded on 7 May 1943 died today from wounds. We captured about 15 to 20 pistols of various calibers, considerable stores of ammunition for pistols and rifles, moreover a number of hand grenades, made in the former armament factories.

Termination of action; 2130 hours, will be continued on 9 May 1943 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 9 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr 1607 Journal No.
625/43.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 9 May
1943, start 1000 hours.

The operation carried out today had the
following result: The raiding parties at work
today discovered 42 dug-outs. From these
dug-outs we pulled out alive 1,037 Jews and
bandits. In battle 319 bandits and Jews were

shot, moreover an uncertain number were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. The block of buildings which formerly contained the "Transavia" concern was destroyed by fire; in this operation we again caught a number of Jews, although this block had been combed through several times.

Again we captured some pistols and hand grenades.

Our strength:

Used in operation:	
German Police	4/103
Security Police	2/12
Engineers	3/67
Waffen SS	13/547

**Cordoning Forces: Day Night German
Police 1/87 1/36 Waffen SS ----- 1/300**

Trawniki 160 ----- Polish Police 1/160 1/160



Our losses: None.

The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 51,313. Outside the former Ghetto 254 Jews and bandits were shot.

Termination of operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 10 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw,
Warsaw, 10 May, 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 627/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of
Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

**Progress of large-scale action on 10 May
1943 start 1000 hours.**

Today raiding parties again combed out the area of the former Ghetto. As on preceding days we again pulled out of the dug-outs, against all expectations, a considerable number of Jews. The resistance offered by the Jews had not weakened today. In contrast to the previous days, it seems that those members of the main body of the Jewish battle group who are still in existence and have not been destroyed have retired into the ruins still within their reach, with the intention of firing from there against our men and inflicting casualties.

Today we caught a total of 1,183 Jews alive, 187 bandits and Jews were shot. Again a not ascertainable number of Jews and bandits were destroyed in the blown-up dug-outs. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 52,693.

Today at 0900 hours a truck drove up to a certain sewer in the so-called Prosta. Someone in the truck exploded two hand

grenades, which was the signal for the bandits who were standing ready in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews- there are always some Polish bandits among them armed with carbines, small arms, and one machine gun, climbed into the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last man of the gang, who stood sentry in the sewer and had the duty of closing the sewer lid, was captured. **Boy is that ridiculous: He had the duty of closing the sewer lid. Why pile people into a truck in the first place? Because you're escaping from somewhere. And if you're exploding grenades you're calling attention to yourself. So a guy remaining whose job it is to close the sewer lid doesn't make sense.** It is he who gave the above information. He testified that most of the members of the gang, which had been divided into several battle groups, had either been killed in battle or had committed suicide because they had realized the futility

of continuing the fight. The search for the truck, which was ordered at once, had no results. The bandits testified further that the Prosta is now the refuge for the still existing Jews because the Ghetto has become too hot for them. For this reason, I resolved to deal with the Prosta in the same manner as with the Ghetto, and to destroy this miniature Ghetto.

Today, we again captured small arms and some ammunition.

The Security Police yesterday succeeded in capturing a workshop outside the Ghetto which manufactured 10,000 to 11,000 explosive charges and other ammunition.

Not one German has died from an explosive device except Dehmke, whose own grenade blew up in his hand.

Our strength: as on the preceding day. Our losses: 3 SS men wounded.

Owing to the excellent understanding between us and the Wehrmacht, the detachment of Engineers was reinforced. Moreover, a considerable amount of explosives was put at our disposal.

Termination of operation: 2200 hours. Will be continued on 11 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 11 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab-St/Gr-16 07 Journal No. 629/43 secret.

Re: Ghetto large-scale Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 11 May 1943, start 0930 hours.

The scouting parties sent out last night again reported that there must still be some Jews within the dug-outs, since some Jews were seen in the ruined streets. The scouting

parties shot 12 Jews. On the basis of these reports, today I again formed raiding parties who in combing-out operations discovered, captured, and destroyed a total of 47 dug-outs. **With all this combing and searching day after day, in just one section of a city, would it still be characteristic to find 47 dug-outs?** Today again we caught some Jews who had taken refuge in ruins which were still protected by a roof. The Jews and bandits are still seeking this new refuge, because staying in the dug-outs has become unbearable. One dug-out was discovered which contained about 12 rooms equipped with plumbing, running water, and separate bathrooms for men and women. **Yet the photos in the Stroop Report show hovels for 2-3 people.** Considerable amounts of food were captured or secured, in order to make it more and more difficult for them to get necessary food.

A total of 931 Jews and bandits were caught. 53 bandits were shot. More of them perished when dug-outs were blown up and when a small block of buildings was destroyed by fire. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 53,667. We captured several pistols, hand grenades, and ammunition.

We have not been able to smoke out the sewers systematically once more, since we are short of smoke-candles. "OFK" is ready to provide new smoke-candles. **"OFK" An actual piece technical jargon, which is almost never seen in these supposed military reports.**

Our strength:

Used in operation:	
German Police	6/126
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/76

Waffen SS	12/308	
Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-----	1/130
Trawniki	160	-----
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 SS man wounded.

Total of losses up to date: 71 wounded, 12 dead.

Termination of today's operation: 2145 hours, will be continued on 12 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 12 May 1943

Ref. No.: I ab-St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 637/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 12 May 1943, start 0930 hours.

When the raiding parties combed out the area for remaining dug-outs in which Jews were hiding, they succeeded in discovering 30 dug-outs. 663 Jews were pulled out of them and 133 Jews were shot. The sum total of Jews caught has arisen to 54,463.

Furthermore today the units cordoning off the miniature Ghetto were reinforced and destroyed by fire. **Probably this previous sentence is mis-translated or the software that digitized the English translation made an error.** Probably a considerable number of Jews perished in the flames, **the perishing in the flames and being burned is a theme throughout the report. This might have been particular to Jewish culture where cremation is against Jewish**

Law, and thus fear of that is put into the report. no accurate information in this regard could be obtained since the fire was still burning when darkness set in. One concrete building in the Prosta, from which Jews had been removed, was heavily damaged by blowing-up operations in order to make it impossible for the bandits to use it as a base later.

It is noteworthy that the Poles, without having been warned, took appropriate measures for protecting their window-panes, etc., before the blowing-up started. **I think the idea here is that the Poles are protecting their windows without being warned because they're the ones who told the Nazis about the Jews, so they knew the Jews would show up. It's Rachel Auerbach irony. In other words the Poles who lived across from the concrete building in the Prosta "ratted" on the**

Jews, and knew the Nazis would show up and blow it up.

The transports of Jews leaving here will be directed to T.II beginning today.

Our strength:

Used in operation:		
German police	5/126	
Engineering Em. Service	1/6	
Security Police	2/14	
Engineers	4/74	
Waffen SS	12/508	
Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-----	1/300
Trawniki	160	-----
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses:

1 Waffen SS man wounded.

Termination of today's operation: 2160 hours, will be continued on 13 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 13 May, 1943.

Ref. No.: I ate/ St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 641/43 secret. Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 13 May 1943, start 1000 hours. In combing out the Ghetto and the miniature Ghetto (Prosta) today we found 234 Jews. 155 Jews were shot in battle. Today it became clear that the Jews and bandits whom we are catching now belong to the so-called battle groups. All of them are young fellows and females

between 18 and 25 years of age. When we captured one, a real skirmish took place, in which the Jews not only fired from 08 pistols and Polish Vis pistols, but also threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades at the Waffen-SS men. After part of the inmates of the dug-out had been caught and were about to be searched, one of the females as quick as lightning put her hand under her shirt, as many others had done, and fetched from her bloomers a "pineapple" hand grenade, drew the safety-catch, threw the grenade among the men who were searching her, and jumped quickly to cover. It is only thanks to the presence of mind of the men that no casualties ensued. **The author can't mention any clever, brave way the Germans difused the hand grenade, because it's only the Jews who do clever cunning things.**

The few Jews and criminals still staying in the Ghetto have for the last few days been

using the hideouts they can still find among the ruins, retiring at night into the dug-outs whose location is known to them, to eat and get provisions for the next day. Lately we have been unable to extract information on the whereabouts of further dug-outs from the captured Jews. The remainder of the inmates of that dug-out where the skirmish took place were destroyed by using heavier explosive charges. **A real general might mention what specifically the charge was. But for a forger who is a literary person, it's too much work to seek out that detail from experts, to then enter in passing sentence of a paragraph.** From a Wehrmacht concern we evacuated 327 Jews today. The Jews we catch now are sent to T.II.

The total of Jews caught has risen to 55,179.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German police	4/182
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/74
Waffen SS	12/517

Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	2/137	1/87
Waffen SS	-----	1/300
Trawniki₂₇₀	-----	
	>Polish Police_{1/160}	1/160

Our losses:
2 Waffen SS dead
3 Waffen SS wounded
1 Policeman wounded.

The 2 Waffen SS men lost their lives in the air attack against the Ghetto. **Air attack? From a plane? Stroop doesn't have access to planes for it to be "friendly fire." And the ghetto fighters certainly don't have access. The ghetto is in German-controlled air space. My guess is that this sentence is here to be a vague reference to another heroic Jewish effort: Some Jews obtained a plane and did renegade missions. This fits with the mentioning of "parachutists" in the April 25th entry.**

It's odd (and kind of scary) that from a literary standpoint, the right-wing militant "Turner Diaries" written by William Pierce (a piece of literature that I find abhorrent) is stylistically very similar to the Stroop Report, complete with the vague mentionings of heroic acts and clever tactics on the part of the (portrayed as) righteous, outmanned, and persecuted underdogs.

33 dug-outs were discovered and destroyed. Booty: 6 pistols, 2 hand grenades, and some explosive charges.

Termination of today's operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 14 May 1943, 1000 hours.

My intention is to terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 and to turn all further measures over to Police battalion III/23. Unless ordered otherwise, I am going to submit to the conference of SS and Policefuehrers a detailed report of the operation, including an appendix containing photos.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, 14 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/G 16 07 Journal No. 646/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Fast, SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of

Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 14 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The raiding parties formed today went to work within the areas allotted to each of them under orders to force open further dwelling dug-outs and to catch the Jews. In this way a considerable number of bandits and Jews were caught, especially as some traces had been discovered during the night which were now followed up with good results. The night patrols clashed with armed bandits several times. These bandits fired a machine gun and small arms. In this operation we had four casualties- 3 Waffen-SS men and 1 Policeman. Repeatedly, shots were fired from the Aryan part against the external barricade. In the skirmishes about 30 bandits were shot and 9 Jews and bandits, members of an armed gang, were captured. One dug-out was taken during the night, the

Jews captured, and some pistols, among them one of 12-mm caliber, were captured. In one dug-out inhabited by 100 persons, we were able to capture 2 rifles, 16 pistols, some hand grenades and incendiary appliances. Of the bandits who resisted, some again wore German military uniform, German-steel helmets and "knobeloecher." Apart from the carbines, we captured 60 rounds of German rifle ammunition. One raiding party had a skirmish with a gang, 10 to 14 strong, on the roofs of a block of buildings at the border of the Ghetto (Aryan part). The bandits were destroyed; we suffered no losses. **No losses again.**

The captured bandits repeatedly testify that still not all persons in the Ghetto have been caught. They confidently expect that the action will soon be over, and that they will then be able to continue to live in the Ghetto. Several bandits stated that they had long been in a position to kill off the leader

of the action, the "General," as they call him, but that they would not do so, since they had orders to that effect to avoid the risk of a further intensification of the anti-Jewish measures. --**How could they not kill hardly any Germans (while, in contrast, they lose hundreds a day) yet be in a position to kill the general? How can these anti-Jewish measures be intensified any further? After all, the Jews are already being blown up, killed, and supposedly sent to death camps. If the Jewish leaders believed they were being sent to work camps, they would go voluntarily. If the Jewish leaders believed they were being sent to deathcamps, then they would fight with whatever they had. But the implication here is that the Jews could have killed Stroop, but instead preferred to "hold back" militarily and let Stroop take as many Jews as he could get without provoking him or the German military, and then hope that the action**

would end soon and the rest of the thousands of Jews could somehow live in dugouts in the ghetto.

Today again some concrete buildings in which the bandits find refuge time and again were blown up by the engineers.

In order to force the bandits in the sewers to come to the surface, 183 sewer entrances **none booby trapped** were opened at 1500 hours, and smokecandles were lowered into them at an ordered x-time, thereupon the bandits, seeking escape from what they supposed to be poison gas, crowded together in the center of the former Ghetto, and we were able to pull them out of the sewer entrances there.

I shall come to a decision after tomorrow's operations regarding termination of the action.

Today SS-Gruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant General of Waffen-SS von Horff was present during the operations.

Our strength:

Used in operation:	
German Police	4/184
Engineering Em. Serv	1/6
Security Police	2/16
Engineers	4/73
Waffen-SS	12/51

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen SS	-----	1/300
Trawniki₂₇₀	-----	
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses:

5 wounded, 4 Waffen SS, 1 Police

A total of 398 Jews were caught today, furthermore 154 Jews and bandits were shot in battle. The total of the Jews caught has risen to 55,731.

Booty: rifles, pistols, and ammunition. Further, a number of incendiary bottles (Molotov cocktails).

Termination of action; 2155 hours, will be continued on 15 May 1943 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

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

Warsaw, May 15th 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 648/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 15 April 1943. Start 0900 hours.

The 5 scouting parties who patrolled the Ghetto last night reported that they encountered Jews only sporadically. In contrast to the preceding nights, they were able to shoot 6 or 7 Jews. The combing-out actions today also had little result. 29 more dug-outs were discovered, but part of them were no longer inhabited. A total of 87 Jews were caught today and 67 bandits and Jews were shot in battle. In a skirmish which developed around noon, and in which the bandits again resisted by using Molotov cocktails, pistols, and home-made hand grenades, the gang was destroyed; but subsequently a policeman was wounded by a shot through the right thigh. A special unit once more searched the last block of buildings which was still intact in the Ghetto, and subsequently destroyed it. In the evening the chapel, mortuary, and all other buildings on the Jewish cemetery were blown up or destroyed by fire.

The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 55,885.

Our strength:

Used in operation:		
German Police	4/184	
Engineering Em. S	1/6	
Security Police	2/16	
Waffen-SS	12/510	
Cordoning forces:	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen-SS	-----	1/300
Trawniki	270	-----
Polish Police	1/160	1/160
Our losses:		
1 Policeman wounded.		

We captured 4 pistols of larger calibers, 1 infernal machine with fuse, 10 kilograms of explosives, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Termination of operation: 2130 hours. Will be continued on 16 May 1943, 1000 hours.

I will terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 at dusk, by blowing up the Synagogue, which we did not succeed in accomplishing today, and will subsequently charge Police Battalion III/23 with continuing and completing the measures which are still necessary.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, May 16th, 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 652/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 16 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

180 Jews, bandits, and subhumans were destroyed. The former Jewish quarter of Warsaw is no longer in existence. The large-scale action was terminated at 2015 hours by blowing up the Warsaw Synagogue. --**A classic *evil* move. Why has the synagogue never been mentioned till now? Combing out all these buildings looking for Jews. Blowing up and setting fire to buildings so Jews won't go into them, but never looked in the synagogue till now? It's never been mentioned.**

The measures to be taken with regard to the established banned areas were handed over to the commander of police battalion III/23, whom I instructed carefully.

Total number of Jews dealt with 56,065, including both Jews caught and Jews whose extermination can be proved. **The**

extermination was part of Jewish propaganda, and because it's a lie, the forger puts for the unlikely scenario of having a general writing a report boasting that it "can be proved."

No losses today.

I will submit a final report to the Conference of SS Police Fuehrer on 18 May 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 24 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 663/43 secret.

Re: Large-scale Ghetto Operation.

Ref: Your teletype message Nr. 946 or 21 May 1943.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger-or deputy.

Cracow

I beg to reply to the above teletype message:

No. 1:

Of the total of 56,065 caught, about 7,000 were destroyed in the former Ghetto during

large-scale operation. 6,929 Jews were destroyed by transporting them to T.II; the sum total of Jews destroyed is therefore 13,929. Beyond the number of 56,065 an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 Jews were destroyed by being blown up or by perishing in the flames. **In composing this forgery it got muddled whether 56,065 were exterminated, or if only a fraction (14,000) were exterminated and the rest sent to Lublin where the factories were relocated. For instance Section II of the introduction states "Only through the continuous and untiring work of all involved did we succeed in catching a total of 56,065 Jews whose extermination can be proved." Would a general really be that muddled in his thinking? Probably not, but for a forger creating a fake story, this discrepancy is more understandable.**

No. 2:

A total of 631 dug-outs were destroyed.
None booby trapped.

No. 3 (booty):

7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle.

59 pistols of various calibers.

Several 100 hand grenades, including Polish and homemade ones. **No hand grenade thrown by a Jew or bandit ever killed a German.**

A few 100 incendiary bottles.

Home-made explosive charges.

Infernal machines with fuses.

Large amounts of explosives, ammunition for all calibers, including machine-gun ammunition.

With regard to the bag of arms one must take into consideration that in most cases we

were not able to capture the arms themselves, since the Jews and bandits before they were captured threw them away into hideouts and holes which we could not discover or find. The smoke which we had developed in the dug-outs also prevented our men from discovering and capturing the arms. Since we had to blow up the dug-outs at once we were not in a position to search for the arms later on.

The hand grenades, explosive charges, and incendiary bottles captured were used at once against the bandits. **I don't think the Germans would bother to use incendiary bottles against the bandits. In the forger's world, the evil nazis take their meagre weapons to use against them. In reality the Nazis wouldn't bother reusing homemade weapons. "Heere ist a molotov koktail vee kan throw right now at die Jews!" C'mon.**

Furthermore, we captured:

1,240 used uniform tunics (partly equipped with medal ribbons, Iron Cross, and East Medal).

600 pairs of used trousers.

Pieces of equipment, and German steel helmets.

103 horses, 4 of them in the former Ghetto (hearse) **Meaning 4 of them are still in the ghetto being used as a hearse. Spooky irony. As if they'd have ceremonial burial service.**

We counted up to 23 May 1943:

4.4 million Zloty. We captured moreover about 5 to 6 million Zloty, not yet counted, a considerable amount of foreign currency, including-

\$14,300 in paper.

\$ 9,200 in gold.

Large amounts of valuables (rings, chains, watches etc.)

No. 4.

With the exception of 8 buildings (police barracks, hospital and accommodations for working parties) the former Ghetto has been completely destroyed. Where blowing-up was not carried out, only partition walls are still standing. **The idea that you'd have to destroy everything in an urban quarter to get the Jews out, isn't believable. What about cutting water, communication, electricity, food, stores, 24 hour curfew, and searching? That would probably have been enough. Particularly since the problem was described as chiefly underground dug-outs and sewers, not occupied buildings. How would 30,000 people then live underground, undetected in a small urban area? The idea that they'd have to blow up every building to ensure that the Jews don't live there is**

just dumb. It's Darth Vader dumb. But the ruins still contain enormous amounts of bricks and scrap material which could be used. **You know those recycling nuts, the Germans.**

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Pictorial report **It's hard to find all these photos on the web. Websites like the US Holocaust Memorial Museum don't put up all the photos. And I don't think the volume of "Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression" includes them. But here they are in small size, from Richard Raskin's book, A Child At Gunpoint. What these photos fail to show, however, is the handwritten captions in flowery penmanship:**

Copyrighted Material

NB. The 53 images reproduced below were all provided by the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, Office for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records.



1. The building of the former Jewish Council
13 x 18 cm



2. Vacate the plants! 13 x 18 cm



3. Discussing the evacuation of an enterprise
12.5 x 17.5 cm



4. The Jewish department heads of the armament firm Brauer 13 x 18 cm



5. The Brauer firm 13 x 18 cm



6. On the way to the Umschlagplatz:
18.3 x 12.8 cm [This photo is missing from the facsimile editions and from web sites offering scans of the photos.]

Copyrighted Material



7. Pulled from the bunkers by force
17.8 x 12.4 cm



8. To the Umschlagplatz 18 x 13 cm



9. Search and interrogation 18.5 x 13.8 cm



10. Jewish rabbis 17.8 x 12.4 cm



11. Jewish rabbis 17.7 x 12.5 cm



12. Dregs of humanity 12.5 x 17.7 cm

THE ORIGINS OF THE PHOTO: THE STROOP REPORT 41

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



13. An assault detachment 17.5 x 12.5



14. Pulled from the bunkers by force
17.75 x 12.5 cm



15. These bandits offered armed resistance
12.4 x 17.7 cm



16. Just pulled from a bunker 17.7 x 12.4 cm



17. Bandits 18 x 13 cm



18. Bandits destroyed in battle 18.3 x 12.8 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



19. A bunker being opened 18 x 13 cm



20. Jewish traitors 17.5 x 12.5 cm



21. Smoking out the Jews and bandits
18 x 12.3 cm



22. A spot that has been readied for escape and
jumping 18 x 13 cm



23. Destruction of a housing block 18 x 13 cm



24. [No caption] 18 x 13 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



25. [No caption] 18 x 13 cm

26. HeChalutz women captured with weapons
13 x 18 cm27. A housing block being destroyed
13 x 18 cm

28. Transporting Jews onward 18 x 13 cm

29. [No caption or border, white "1" near top]
17 x 12.2 cm30. [No caption or border, white "2" near top]
17.8 x 12.5 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



31. [no border, white "3" near top] Pictures of so-called residential bunkers 17 x 12.5 cm



32. [No caption or border, white "4" near top] 12.4 x 17 cm



33. [No caption or border, white "5" near top] 12.4 x 17 cm



34. Before the search 14 x 9 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



35. Securing a street 9 x 14 cm [on same page as preceding picture]



36. They were also found in underground bunkers 14 x 9 cm



37. In combat against a resistance pocket 12 x 9.1 cm [on same page as preceding picture]



38. In combat against a resistance pocket 12 x 9.1 cm



39. Bandits jump to escape arrest 12 x 9.1 cm [on same page as preceding picture]



40. Bandits who jumped 12 x 9 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



41. Radio car of the command post
18 x 13.1 cm



42. Askaris assigned to the operation
12 x 9 cm



43. The leader of the grand operation 17.7 x
12.5 cm [on same page as preceding picture]



44. Views of the former Jewish quarter after its
destruction 18 x 13 cm



45. [No caption] 17.5 x 12.6 cm



46. [No caption] 18 x 13 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



47. [No caption] 18 x 13 cm



48. [No caption] 18 x 13 cm



49. [No caption] 13.1 x 18 cm



50. [No caption] 18 x 13.1 cm

Copyrighted Material

Copyrighted Material



51. [No caption] 13.2 x 18 cm



52. [No caption] 17.8 x 13.2 cm



53. [No caption] 18 x 13 cm

37 of the 53 photos in the Warsaw document are also in the NARA copy, though not necessarily in the same order nor of the same size.³¹ And in the case of three other photos, the 7th, 15th and 41st in the Warsaw document, there is a NARA variant, taken of the same scene but a moment earlier or later and from another angle. Two of those sets of variants – the ones involving pictures often appearing in collections of Holocaust images – are shown here:

7th photo, Warsaw document

Mit Gewalt aus Bunkern hervorgeholt
Pulled from the bunkers by force

7th photo, NARA document

Nach dem Umschlagplatz
To the transfer station

Copyrighted Material

Now this is back to the document translation:

[Translator's note: captions of photos follow in order]

1. The building of the former Jewish Council.
2. Out of the factories.
3. Discussion of the evacuation of a factory.
4. The Jewish section chiefs of the armament factory Briar.
5. Brauer Company!
6. Column marching to the railway station.
7. On the way to the transshipping place.
8. Search and interrogation.
9. Jewish Rabbis.
10. Jewish Rabbis.
11. A patrol.

12. Dregs of humanity.
13. Forcibly pulled out of dug-outs.
14. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
15. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
16. These bandits resisted by force of arms.
17. Bandits destroyed in battle.
18. A dug-out is opened.
19. Jewish traitors.
20. Bandits!
21. Smoking-out of the Jews and bandits.
22. A place which had been prepared for escape and jumping down.
23. Destruction of a block of buildings [2 photos].
24. Destruction of a block of buildings.
25. [no caption]

26. On the way to the transshipping place.
27. Jews are marched away.
28. On the way to the transshipping place.
29. Photos showing parts of so-called dwelling dug-outs.
34. Measures for covering a street.
35. They were found in underground dug-outs.
36. (1) These bandits are avoiding arrest by jumping down.
(2) Bandits after having jumped down.
37. The radio car of the command post.
38. Ascaris who were used in the operation.
39. The C.O. of the large-scale action.
40. This is how the former Ghetto looks after having been destroyed.
41. 48. [no caption]

Source for below:

http://www.holocaustdenialvideos.com/howitzer_images/stroop_report_comment.html

I

Die Bildung jüdischer Wohnbezirke und die Auferlegung von Aufenthalts- und Wirtschaftsbeschränkungen für die Juden sind in der Geschichte des Ostens nicht neu. Ihre Anfänge gehen weit bis ins Mittelalter zurück und waren auch noch im Verlaufe der letzten Jahrhunderte immer wieder zu beobachten. Diese Beschränkungen erfolgten aus dem Gesichtspunkte, die arische Bevölkerung vor den Juden zu schützen.

Aus den gleichen Erwägungen wurde bereits im Februar 1940 der Gedanke der Bildung eines jüdischen Wohnbezirks in Warschau aufgegriffen. Es war zunächst geplant, den durch die Weichsel östlich abgegrenzten Stadtteil Warschaus zum jüdischen Wohnbezirk zu machen. Bei den besonders gelagerten Verhältnissen der Stadt Warschau mutete dieser Gedanke zunächst als undurchführbar an. Es wurden auch Einwände gegen diesen Plan von verschiedenen Seiten, insbesondere von der Stadtverwaltung, geltend gemacht. Man berief sich insbesondere darauf, daß die Errichtung eines jüdischen Wohnbezirkes erhebliche Störungen in der Industrie und Wirtschaft hervorrufen würde und daß eine Ernährung der in einem geschlossenen Wohnbezirk zusammengefaßten Juden nicht möglich sei.

Auf Grund einer im März 1940 erfolgten Besprechung wurde der Plan einer Ghettobildung mit Rücksicht auf die vorgetragenen Bedenken vorerst zurückgestellt. Zur gleichen Zeit wurde der Gedanke erwogen, den Distrikt Lublin zum Sammelbecken aller Juden des Generalgouvernements, insbesondere der aus dem Reich eintreffenden evakuierten Juden und Judenflüchtlinge, zu erklären. Aber schon im April 1940 wurde vom Höheren 4- und Polizeiführer Ost, Krakau, mitgeteilt, daß eine solche Zusammenfassung der Juden im Distrikt Lublin nicht beabsichtigt sei.

In der Zwischenzeit häuften sich eigenmächtige und unberechtigte Grenzübertritte von Juden. Insbesondere war dies an der Grenze der Kreishauptmannschaften Lowitsch und Skierniewice festzustellen.