



July 19, Kaunas, 7th fort	17 Jews, 2 Jewesses, 4 Lith. Comm., 2 Lith. women Comm., 1 German Comm.	26
July 21, Panevėžys	59 Jews, 11 Jewesses, 1 Lith. woman, 1 Pole, 22 Lith. Comm., 9 Russ. Comm.	103
July 22, Panevėžys	1 Jew	1
July 23, Kėdainiai	83 Jews, 12 Jewesses, 14 Russian Comm., 1 Lith. Comm., 1 Russ. political instructor	125
July 25, Marijampolė	90 Jews, 13 Jewesses	103
July 28, Panevėžys	234 Jews, 15 Jewesses, 19 Russian Comm., 20 Lithuanian Communists	288
July 29, Raseiniai	254 Jews, 3 Lithuanian Communists	257
July 30, Ariogala	27 Jews, 11 Lithuanian Communists	38
July 31, Utena	235 Jews, 16 Jewesses, 4 Lith. Comm., 1 twice murderer robber	256
July 11 to 31, Vandžiogala	13 Jews, 2 murderers	15
<u>In August:</u>		
Aug 1, Ukmergė	254 Jews, 42 Jewesses, 1 Polish Comm., 2 Lith. NKVD agents, 1 mayor of Jonava who ordered Jonava to be burnt down	300
Aug 2, Kaunas, 4th fort	170 Jews, 1 US Jew, 1 US Jewess, 33 Jewesses, 4 Lith. Communists	209
Aug 4, Panevėžys	362 Jews, 41 Jewesses, 5 Russian Comm., 14 Lith. Communists	422
Aug 5, Raseiniai	213 Jews, 66 Jewesses	279

Aug 7, Utena	483 Jews, 87 Jewesses, 1 Lithuanian who plundered the remains of German soldiers	571
Aug 8, Ukmergė	620 Jews, 82 Jewesses	702
Aug. 9, Kaunas 4th fort	484 Jews, 50 Jewesses	534
Aug 11, Panevėžys	450 Jews, 48 Jewesses, 1 Lith. & 1 Russian Comm.	500
Aug 13, Alytus	617 Jews, 100 Jewesses, 1 criminal	719
Aug 14, Jonava	497 Jews, 55 Jewesses	552
Aug 15 to 16, Rokiškis	3,200 Jews, Jewesses & Jewish children, 5 Lith. Comm., 1 Pole, 1 partisan	3,207
Aug 9 to 16, Raseiniai	294 Jewesses, 4 Jewish children	298
June 27 to Aug 14, Rokiškis	493 Jews, 432 Russian, 56 Lithuanians (all active Communists)	981
Aug 18, Kaunas, 4th fort	698 Jews, 402 Jewesses, 1 Polish woman, 711 intellectual Jews from the ghetto as reprimand for an act of sabotage	1,812
Aug 19, Ukmergė	298 Jews, 255 Jewesses, 1 political instructor, 88 Jewish children, 1 Russian Communist	645
Aug 22, Daugavpils	3 Russ. Comm., 5 Letts (incl. 1 murderer), 1 Russ. guardsman, 3 Poles, 3 gypsies, 1 gipsy woman, 1 gipsy child, 1 Jew, 1 Jewess, 1 Armenian, 2 political instructors (prison revision in Daugavpils)	21
Aug 22, Aglona	Lunatics: 269 men 227 women 48 children	544
Aug 23, Panevėžys	1,312 Jews, 4,602 Jewesses, 1,609 Jewish children	7,523

Aug 18 to 22, district of Raseiniai	466 Jews, 440 Jewish women, 1,020 Jewish children	1,926
Aug 25, Obeliai	112 Jews, 627 Jewish women, 421 Jewish children	1,160
Aug 25 & 26, Šeduva	230 Jews, 275 Jewish women, 159 Jewish children	664
Aug 26, Zarasai	767 Jews, 1,113 Jewish women, 1 Lithuanian Communist, 687 Jewish children, 1 Russian woman	2,569
Aug 26, Pasvalys	402 Jews, 738 Jewish women, 209 Jewish children	1,349
Aug 26, Kaišiadorys	all Jews, Jewish women & Jewish children	1,911
Aug 27, Prienai	the same	1,078
Aug 27, Dagda & Kraslava	212 Jews, 4 Russian POWs	216
Aug 27, Joniškis	47 Jews, 165 Jewish women, 143 Jewish children	355
Aug 28, Vilkija	76 Jews, 192 Jewish women, 134 Jewish children	402
Aug 28, Kėdainiai	710 Jews, 767 Jewish women, 599 Jewish children	2,076
Aug 29, Rumšiškis & Ziežmariai	20 Jews, 567 Jewish women, 197 Jewish children	784
Aug 29, Utena & Molėtai	582 Jews, 1,731 Jewish women, 1,469 Jewish children	3,782
Aug 13 to 31, Alytus and vicinities	233 Jews	233

In September:

Sept 1, Marijampolė	1,763 Jews, 1,812 Jewish women, 1,404 Jewish children, 109 lunatics, 1 German woman who was married to a Jew, 1 Russian woman	5,090
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	Jews	Jewesses	Jew. childr.	
Aug 28 to				99
Sept 2, Darsūniškis	10	69	20	247
Garliava	73	113	61	1,556
Jonava	112	1,200	244	125
Petrašiūnai	30	72	23	144
Jieznas	26	72	46	662
Ariogala	207	260	195	282
Josvainiai	86	110	86	83
Babtai	20	41	22	252
Vandžiogala	42	113	97	1,125
Krakės	448	476	201	253
Sept 4, Pravieniškės	247	6	(agitation in labour camp)	146
Sept 4, Čekiškė	22	64	60	193
Seredžius	6	61	126	159
Veliuona	2	71	86	178
Zapiškis	47	118	13	4,709
Sept 5, Ukmergė	1,123	1,849	1,737	
Aug 25 to				
Sept 6, Mopping up in Raseiniai in Vilkaviškis	16	412	415	843
	all	all	all	412
Sept 9, Alytus	287	640	352	1,279
Sept 9, Butrimonys	67	370	303	740
Sept 10, Merkinė	223	355	276	854
Sept 10, Varėna	541	141	149	831
Sept 11, Leipalingis	60	70	25	155
Sept 11, Seirijai	229	384	340	953
Sept 12, Simnas	68	197	149	414
Sept 11 & 12, Užusaliai			Punitive expedition against the population which gave provisions to Russian partisans and some of which possessed weapons	43
Sept 26, Kaunas, 4th fort	412 Jews	615 Jewish women	581 Jewish children (sick and epidemic)	1,608

In October:

Oct 2, Žagarė	633 Jews, 1,107 Jewesses, 496 Jewish children (the Jews rebelled but were crushed at once: 150 Jews were killed on the spot, 7 partisans were wounded)	2,236
Oct 4, Kaunas, 9th fort	315 Jews, 712 Jewesses, 818 Jewish children (punitive action because a German policeman was shot at in the ghetto)	1,845
Oct 29, Kaunas, 9th fort	2,007 Jews, 2,920 Jewesses, 4,273 Jewish children (removal from the ghetto of surplus Jews)	9,200

In November:

	Jews	Jewesses	Jew. childr.	
Nov 3, Lazdijai	485	511	539	1,535
Nov 15, Vilkaviškis	36	48	31	115
Nov 25, Kaunas, 9th fort	1,159	1,600	175	2,934
		(displaced from Berlin, München, and Frankfurt a. M.)		
Nov 29, Kaunas, 9th fort	693	1,115	152	2,000
		(displaced from Vienna & Breslau)		
Nov 29, Kaunas, 9th fort	17 Jews, 1 Jewess who had violated the ghetto regulations, 1 German who had embraced the Judaic religion and had attended a school for rabbins, and 15 terrorists of the Kalinin gang			34

A section of the EK 3 in Daugavpils from July 13 to Aug 21:

9,012 Jews, Jewesses & Jewish children, 573 active Communists

9,585

A section of EK 3 in Vilnius:

Aug 12 to Sept 1, city of Vilnius:	425 Jews, 19 Jewesses, 8 Communists, 9 women Communists	461
Sept 2, city of Vilnius:	864 Jews, 2,019 Jewesses, 817 Jewish children (punitive action because German soldiers had been shot at by Jews)	3,700
	Jews      Jewesses      J. child.	
Sept 12, city of Vilnius:	993      1,670      771	3,334
Sept 17, city of Vilnius:	337      687 and 4 Lithuan. Comm.	1,271
Sept 20, Nemenčinė	128      176      99	403
Sept 22, Naujoji Vilnia	468      495      196	1,159
Sept 24, Riešė	512      744      511	1,767
Sept 25, Jašiūnai	215      229      131	575
Sept 27, Eišiškės	909      1,636      821	3,446
Sept 30, Trakai	366      483      597	1,446
Oct 4, city of Vilnius	432      1,115      436	1,983
Oct 6, Semeliškės	213      359      390	962
Oct 9, Švenčionys	1,169      1,840      717	3,726
Oct 16, city of Vilnius	382      507      257	1,146
Oct 21, " " "	718      1,063      586	2,367
Oct 25, " " "	—      1,766      812	2,578
Oct 27, " " "	946      184      73	1,203
Oct 30, " " "	382      789      362	1,533
Nov 6, " " "	340      749      252	1,341
Nov 19, " " "	76      77      18	171
Nov 19, " " "	6 POWs, 8 Poles	14
Nov 20, " " "	3 POWs	3

Nov 25, city of Vilnius 9 Jews, 46 Jewesses, 8 Jewish children, 1 Pole for possession of arms & other war material 64

A section of EK 3  
in Minsk  
from Sept 28 to Oct 17:

Pleshtshenitsa	
Bicholin*	
Shatsk	
Bober	
Usda	620 Jews, 1,285 Jewesses, 1,126 Jewish children and 10 Communists
	3,050
	133,346**

Prior to the taking over of the security duties by the EK 3 the partisans themselves killed Jews through pogroms and executions

4,000
137,346***

I can state today that the goal of solving the Jewish problem in Lithuania has been reached by EK 3. There are no Jews in Lithuania any more except the work-Jews and their families which total

in Šiauliai	some	4,500
in Kaunas	some	15,000
in Vilnius	some	15,000.

I intended to kill off these work-Jews and their family, too, but met with the strongest protest from the civil administration (Reich Commissar) and the Wehrmacht which culminated in the prohibition: these Jews and their families may not be shot dead!

The goal to clear Lithuania of Jews could be achieved only thanks to the setting up of a flying squad of tried men under SS-Obersturmführer Hamann who adopted my

\* Ought to be Begoml.  
\*\* The correct sum is 133,350.  
\*\*\* The correct sum total is 137,350.

goal without any reservations and managed to secure the co-operation of the Lithuanian partisans and the respective civil offices.

The carrying out of such actions is first of all a problem of adequate organization. The decision to systematically clear each district of Jews required a thorough preparation of each action and an excellent knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the district chosen. The Jews had to be collected at one or at several collecting centres. Their number required to select an adequate place for the trenches which had also to be dug out. The road of approach from the collecting centres to the trenches averaged from 4 to 5 kilometres. The Jews were driven to the place of execution in batches of 500, the distance between the batches being no less than 2 kilometres. The difficulties and the trying work met with during these actions is best illustrated by the following example chosen at random:

In Rokiškis one had to drive 3,208 people 4.5 kilometres before they could be executed. In order to complete the work in 24 hours one had to detach for driving or guarding more than 60 men from the 80 Lithuanian partisans available. The remaining rest which had to be relieved every now and then did the work together with my men. One must bear in mind that lorries are available but seldom. Escapes which happened now and then were foiled exclusively by my men at the peril of their lives. For instance 3 men of the Commando have shot dead all 38 Jews and Communist officials who tried to escape on a woodpath near Marijampolė. The distance we had to cover while approaching the place of execution and then returning from it in the course of each action totalled from 160 to 200 kilometres. Only clever timing helped us to carry out 5 actions a week, and to do at the same time the current job in Kaunas without endangering the routine service.

The actions in Kaunas itself where a sufficient number of trained partisans was available can be described as

parade shooting, especially if compared with actions in the country where the greatest difficulties had to be overcome time and again.

All commanders and men of my commando in Kaunas took part in the large-scale actions in Kaunas most actively. Only one Habitual Criminals' Registry official was set free from taking part in the actions because of ill health.

I consider the Jewish actions to be finished for EK 3 in the main. The work-Jews and -Jewesses left alive for the time being are badly needed, and I presume that when winter is over this Jewish labour force will be still needed badly. I am of the opinion that it is imperative to start at once with the sterilization of the male work-Jews to prevent propagation. If in spite of the measures taken a Jewess happens to become pregnant she is to be liquidated.

Alongside with the Jewish actions one of the chief tasks of the EK 3 was the revision of mostly overcrowded prisons in the various localities and towns. In each district town the number of Lithuanians imprisoned without the slightest legal grounds averaged 600. They had been arrested by partisans only on a simple denunciation or the like which served to square accounts. Nobody had ever taken the trouble to inquire into their case. One ought to have visited the prisons and to have stayed for a moment in the overcrowded cells which beggar any description in sanitary respects. For instance at Jonava — which is typical of many — 16 men were imprisoned for five weeks in a dark cellar 3 metres long, 3 metres wide and 1.65 metres high. And all these 16 men could be set free for one could not impute anything to them. Girls aged 13 to 16 have been imprisoned solely on the grounds that they had joined the YCL to be able to get any work. In this matter one ought to resort to drastic measures to drum a clear-cut position into the appropriate Lithuanian authorities. The prisoners were lined up in the prison yard

and checked according to lists and documents in the case. Those who had been imprisoned for minor offences without sufficient grounds were ordered to line up in a separate group. Those whom we sentenced to 1 to 3 and to 6 months imprisonment were lined up in a still other group. A third group was constituted of prisoners to be liquidated as criminals, Communist officials, political instructors and other rabble. In addition to the adjudged penalty some prisoners, first of all Communist officials, were lashed on the spot from 10 to 40 times according to the gravity of their offence. After the check-up the prisoners were returned to the cells. Those who were liable to be set free marched in procession to the market square where after a short address they were set free in the presence of numerous local people. The address read as follows (it was on the spot translated piece by piece by an interpreter into Lithuanian and Russian):

"Had we been Bolshevists we would have shot you dead but as we are Germans we set you at liberty."

Then followed an admonition to abstain from political activity whatsoever, to report without any delay to German offices the least instance of a resistance movement they happen to get to know, and to take an active part in the rehabilitation of the country especially by working in agriculture. But if anyone of them should commit another offence he would be shot. Then they were set free.

It is well-nigh impossible to imagine the joy, gratitude and enthusiasm which this measure of ours caused each time among the prisoners set free and the population at large. One had to use sharp words more often than not to drive off the grateful women, children and men who with tears of joy in their eyes tried to kiss our hands and feet.

(signed) Jäger  
SS-Standartenführer