

TABLE OF COMPARABLE RANKS

U.S. Army	Wehrmacht	SS
2nd Lieutenant	Leutnant	Untersturmführer
1st Lieutenant	Oberleutnant	Obersturmführer
Captain	Hauptmann	Hauptsturmführer
Major	Major	Sturmbannführer
Lieutenant Colonel	Obersteutnant	Obersturmbannführer
Colonel	Oberst	Standartenführer
		* Oberführer
Brigadier General	Generalmajor	Brigadeführer
Major General	Generalleutnant	Gruppenführer
Lieutenant General	General der Infanterie, der Artillerie, etc.	Obergruppenführer
General	Generaloberst	Oberstgruppenführer
General of the Army	Generalfeldmarschall	Reichsführer

* approximate equivalent to a senior colonel

LAGEZIMMER

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD

Berlin, den 11. Juli 1941.

- IV A 1 - B. Nr. 1 B/41g. B. -

12 Ausfertigungen

19. Ausfertigung

Geheime Reichsache!

Zeitungsmeldung V4332, Nr. 19.

I) Politische Übersicht.

Im Reich und in den besetzten Gebieten.

Es liegen keine besonderen Meldungen vor.

II) Meldungen der Einsatzgruppen und -kommandos.

Aus organisatorischen Gründen ist ab sofort folgende Änderung in der Bezeichnung der Einsatzgruppen eingetreten:

Einsatzgruppe Dr. Stahlecker = Einsatzgruppe A
Einsatzgruppe Hebe = Einsatzgruppe B bisher C
Einsatzgruppe Dr. Dr. Rasch = Einsatzgruppe C bisher E
Einsatzgruppe Ohlendorf = Einsatzgruppe D.

Die Bezeichnungen der Einsatzkommandos bleiben aus technischen Gründen unverändert.

Gemeinsam mit dem SD-Abschnitt Tilsit wurden im litauischen Grenzgebiet seitens der Stapo Tilsit weitere Großaktionen durchgeführt. So wurden am 2. Juli in Tauroggen 133 Personen, am 3. Juli in Georgenburg 322 Personen (darunter 5 Frauen), in Augustowo 316 Personen (darunter 10 Frauen) und in Mariampol 68 Personen erschossen.

Ferner wurden noch folgende Exekutionen durchgeführt:

Reg. Rat Paefgen-oVIA-

The above and following are exact photocopies of several of the original documents from which our selections were made. Each was stamped with "Geheime Reichsache!" — Secret Affair of the Reich. Some were also stamped "Lagezimmer" indicating that they were to be stored in a safe or strongbox, requiring special permission for access.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, July 3, 1941

25 copies
(25th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 11

Einsatzgruppe A.

Location July 2, 1941: Under way from Siauliai to Riga (Communication by radiogram)

Einsatzkommando 1a

Location July 3, 1941: Under way from Mitau to Riga (Communication by radiogram)

Einsatzkommando 1b: Location Kaunas

Einsatzkommando 2: Location July 3, 1941: Siauliai, NKVD Building.

Siauliai: 35,000 inhabitants (12-15,000 Jews). About 2,000 Jews are still left. The others have fled. The prison is empty. In order to keep the war plants and the plants vital for the population operational, the Wehrmacht is, for the time being, not in a position to dispose of the Jewish manpower still available and fit for work.

Einsatzkommando 3

Location July 3: Kaunas (Communication by radiogram)

Einsatzgruppe B

Location July 2, 1941: Lvov (Communication by radiogram)

Einsatzkommando 4a

Location: Lvov

Einsatzkommando 4b:

Location: Lvov

Einsatzkommando 5:

Location: Lvov

According to reliable information, the Russians, before withdrawing, shot 30,000 inhabitants. The corpses piled up and burned at the GPU prisons are dreadfully mutilated. The population is greatly excited: 1,000 Jews have already been forcefully gathered together.

Einsatzkommando 6 reports on July 2, 1941 that 133 Jews were shot.

Einsatzgruppe C:

Location: July 3: Volkovisk.

The group commander reports the result of the conference with Army Group Central Sector about the recognition of the Lithuanian Committee by the field commander. There is unanimity on this. Army Group Central Sector immediately issued a corresponding order.

Einsatzkommando 7a:

Location: Vilnius

Officials of the Komsomol and Jewish officials of the Communist Party were liquidated. The Einsatzkommando is trying to push forward to Minsk as fast as possible.

Einsatzkommando 7b:

Location on July 2, 1941: Under way to Slutsk.

Einsatzkommando 8:

Location July 3, 1941: Volkovisk.

Kommandos in Slonim and Baranovichi.

Einsatzkommando 9:

Location: Vilnius

Vorauskommando under way to Lida.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, July 4, 1941

28 222022
(28th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 12

Encryptogram A

Location: July 4, 1941 Riga (communication by radiogram)
Cooperatives 25 Brig. Stahlacker entered Riga with the fighting
force. Together with EK 14 and parts of EK 2.

Excellent cooperation with 10th Army Headquarters. Smooth in-
tegration in advance groups possible. Security measures, in agree-
ment with the Wehrmacht, have been taken against Communists in hid-
ing and armed Communists.

One member of the EK 14 slightly wounded. Further national level
activity of Riga disrupted or suspended. Pogroms have been started.

Police is being reorganized, led by the former director of the political
police in Riga who was brought from Berlin, and is manned by able
personnel only. It is engaged exclusively in the search for Commu-
nists and members of the Red Army. Since, according to 10th Army
Headquarters in Lihau, civilians were also engaged in the battles ag-
ainst Communists, an EK 2 sub-unit was sent there, in addition to the
unit that had been sent previously, with orders to proceed with in-
tense collaboration.

EK 14

Location: July 4, 1941, Kaunas

Only insignificant destruction in Kaunas. Strong sugar activity
particularly in the area of Intergas.

Steps that are to be carried out 200 shootings.

Lithuanians have been sent to Lithuanian underground forces in
Berlin under heavy escort to Berlin, as already requested; that of
General Rauber. The latter is very popular.

2 groups of 'partisans' in Kaunas

- (a) under leadership of Klematis, 300 men, mostly civilian workers
- (b) under leadership of the physician Dr. Zigmantas, about 200 men.

1. In this case "partisans" means Lithuanian resistance who cooperated with the Ger-
mans.

around. In total, 30,000 steel cylinders with CPU material were in
use.

EA 46

Location: Ternopol

In Ternopol 2,000 Ukrainians were taken away, and 2,000 more
deported (by the Soviets). In retaliation, arrest of Jewish intelligentsia
has begun, since they are responsible for the murders and have also
acted as informers for the NKVD. The number is estimated at 1,000.
On July 3, about 70 Jews were assembled by the Ukrainians and in-
cluded all with concentrated fire (machine gunned). 20 more Jews
died in the streets by Ukrainians and soldiers in retaliation for the
murder of 3 soldiers who were found in prison, tied, their tongues
diced and were gorged out. The German Army demonstrates a pro-
foundly good attitude towards Jews. Zbasov was searched for signs
and activities.

Einsetzunggruppe C

Location: in the vicinity, on the road to Minsk.

Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, July 7, 1941

25 118823
(21st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 17

Einsetzunggruppe C

Location: Minsk

First summary report of the activities of Einsetzunggruppe C in the Pol-
ish and Russian sections of Byelorussia.

1. Organization and March Route

On June 25, Einsetzunggruppe B met in Puzan in order to continue
the march towards Warsaw the following morning. According to the
order of HSHA, contact was reestablished with Army Group Center and
the commander of the Rear Army Group Area III in Warsaw.

As was agreed, Sonderkommando 7a started the march on June 26
attached to 20th Army HQ and Sonderkommando 7b on June 27 to 4th
Army HQ. Sonderkommando 7a marched via East Prussia in order
to enter Vilnius with the troops. After being relieved by the
Einsetzungskommando 3, it proceeded on road 4, and turned south to
reach Minsk by order of Einsetzunggruppe C in order to secure activities
in Minsk, the capital, and arrived on July 4.

Sonderkommando 7b marched via Brest, Kobryn, Pruzhany,
Rudawa, Slonim, Baranovichi, Stalpa, via Route 2 towards Minsk
and arrived there with the Volksgenossen on July 4.

Einsetzungskommando 3

Proceeded towards Vilnius on June 26 according to instructions is-
sued by the commander of the Rear Army Group Area.

Einsetzungskommando 1 proceeded, according to orders of the com-
mander of the Rear Army Group Area, to Babruisk on July 1, and
marched on with the two commands towards Slonim, Navogradok
and Baranovichi. The staff continued towards Babruisk on July 3 with
the advancing units of the Rear Army Group Area.

In conjunction with the commander of the Security Police for the General Gouvernement, six supporting units were set up for Byelorussia, who relieved the Sonderkommandos and Einsatzkommandos on July 3 and advanced from Warsaw to the assigned areas.

Based on these tactics, all towns in the Polish and Russian sections of Byelorussia are occupied as far as the fighting zone. A supporting unit is posted in Brest, one supporting unit in Pinsk and another in Slutsk with the aim of marching into Gomel after occupying the area. One supporting unit is posted in Bialystok with the task of also taking care of Bielsk. One supporting unit is in Vilnius, with the task of also taking care of Grodno and Lida. One supporting unit will be moved forward to Minsk in order to assume the work in Minsk after Einsatzgruppe C will march on to Moscow.

Einsatzkommando 8

is stationed, until further notice, in Bialystok. Einsatzkommando 9 is stationed in Vilnius so that it can be moved via Minsk towards Moscow at a later time. The staff of Einsatzgruppe C¹ has been posted in Minsk since July 6 with its headquarters in the Soviet building of the USSR.²

Because of the encirclement and due to the highway system, a rear and a front line cannot be delineated. Thus the Sonderkommandos 4a and 7b, as well as their staff, are constantly in the fighting zone and have been exposed on the highways to Russian sniping. At this time, Minsk is still in the fighting zone. Army Group B HQ is located 150 km in the rear in Baranovichi. After consultations in Minsk, Sonderkommando 7a was transferred from the 9th Army HQ, which is to march to the north of Moscow, to the newly formed 4th Armored Army HQ. Sonderkommando 7a is joined by a Vorauskommando with translators and persons familiar with Moscow, under the direction of SS-Standartenführer Dr. Six. The former army HQ 4 is now Army HQ 2, and Sonderkommando 7 has been put at its disposal.

In the course of further advances, the towns of Gomel, Mogilev, Vitebsk, Orsha, and Smolensk are to be bypassed.

2. Police Work

According to instructions by RSHA, liquidations of government and party officials, in all named cities of Byelorussia, were carried

1. Also called 3.

2. Obviously, it is meant to be the building of the Council of BSSR.

out. Concerning the Jews, according to orders, the same policy was adopted. The exact number of the liquidated has not as yet been established. On June 22, almost all the officials of the Communist party had fled, probably following higher instructions, and had taken with them all well-prepared documents. It is likely that some of the officials will try to return. Some will be identified with the help of the network of informants. The city of Minsk was an exception, although the officials had fled from there; surprisingly, the documentation remained intact in the sole government building — the house of the BSSR Soviet that had not been destroyed. On the other side, in destroyed Minsk, the NKVD and the internal party materials were destroyed by fire caused by the bombardment. Evaluating reports on Minsk follows.

.....

Special report on the political situation and on activity in the area of Vilnius

Police Matters

The Lithuanian police branches in Vilnius, subordinated to the Einsatzkommando, were given the task of drawing up current lists of names of Jews in Vilnius; first the Intelligentsia, political activists, and wealthy Jews. Subsequently, searches and arrests were made and 54 Jews were liquidated on July 4, and 93 were liquidated on July 5. Sizeable property belonging to Jews were secured. With the help of Lithuanian police officials, a search was started for Communists and NKVD agents, most of whom, however, are said to have fled.

A search was also started for hidden weapons of the Polish secret military organizations, of which the Lithuanian police has as yet not made an accurate estimate. The establishment of a Jewish quarter is being prepared. Upon suggestion of the EK, the Jewish quarter will be declared to be out of bounds to military personnel by order of the Field Command HQ.

Berlin, July 11, 1941

32 copies
(19th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 19

.....
For organizational reasons the designations of the Einsatzgruppen is changed, effective immediately, as follows:

Einsatzgruppe Dr. Stahlecker — Einsatzgruppe A

Einsatzgruppe Nebe — Einsatzgruppe B, up to now C

Einsatzgruppe Dr. Rasch — Einsatzgruppe C, up to now B

Einsatzgruppe Ohlendorf — Einsatzgruppe D.

For technical reasons the designations of the Einsatzkommandos remain unchanged.

In the border region of Lithuania, the Stapo Tilsit carried out further large-scale operations. Thus, on July 2, 133 persons were shot in Taugoggen; on July 3, 322 persons (among them 5 women) in Georgenburg; in Augustowo 316 persons (among them 10 women); and in Mariampol 68 persons.

In addition, the following executions were carried out:

1. GPP. Schirwindt
in *Wladislawo* (Newstadt) and vicinity 192 persons
2. GPP. Laugszargen
in *Taugoggen* and vicinity 122 persons
3. GPK. Memel or GPP. Bajohren
in *Krottingen* and vicinity 63 persons
4. GPP. Schmallingken 1 person

Thus, till now a total of 1743 persons have been shot.

The higher SS and Police Commander, the commander of the Army's Rear Area North, SS-Gruppenführer and Generalleutnant (Lieutenant General) of the Police Preutzmann reports:

The commander of the Army Area North offered to take over security in the area from the border of the Reich to the line Grodna-

Kaunas-Jubarkas-Tauroggen-Rietavas-Darbona-Baltic Sea to the temporary Corps Headquarters 1, together with his forces. The commander of the Army Rear Area has proposed a corresponding motion to the Quartermaster General. The area to be covered has become too large, as a consequence of the fact that the eastern boundary of the Army's Rear Area has been moved forward. Thus, I have ordered the commander of the ORPO in Königsberg/Prussia, in accordance with the authorization given by the Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police and Chief of the ORPO, to take over the area of Lake Wystit-Mariampol-Kaunas-Jurbarkas-Tauroggen-Tietaveas-Darbenai-Baltic Sea with his own forces. An agreement with the commander of the Army Rear Area North and the temporary corps headquarters has been reached. In cooperation with the commander of the Army Rear Area North and the commander of the ORPO Königsberg/Prussia, the forces needed have been determined. The area will probably be taken over on July 12 or 13, 1941.

Otherwise the situation in the area of Kaunas is quiet. Only in isolated cases members of the Red Army who had been separated from their units were lying in ambush and shooting at units. This is the reason why up to now the Wehrmacht and the Police did not carry out more severe measures.

The members of the Red Army who were hidden in the woods and in other hiding places, driven by hunger, surface and surrender, in most cases by showing the white flag. The attitude of the Lithuanian population is friendly towards the Germans so far. They help the German soldiers, the police officials, and the other organizations already functioning in this area as much as possible. Their cooperation consists chiefly in looking for and turning over Lithuanian Communists, dispersed Red Army soldiers, and Jews. After the retreat of the Red Army, the population of Kaunas killed about 2,500 Jews during a spontaneous uprising. In addition, a rather large number of Jews was shot by the Auxiliary Police Service.

Einsatzgruppe A:

Location: Riga

1. In Kaunas, up to now a total of 7,800 Jews have been liquidated, partly through pogroms and partly through shooting by Lithuanian Kommandos. All of the corpses have been removed. Further mass shootings are no longer possible. Therefore, I summoned a Jewish committee and explained that up to now we had no reason to interfere

Berlin, July 13, 1941

32 copies
(21st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 21

Einsatzgruppe B:

Location: Minsk

A civilian prison camp was built in Minsk by the first troops passing through. Almost all the male inhabitants of the town were placed into it. The Einsatzgruppe was asked to screen the camp together with the Secret Field Police. Only persons were set free who were able to clear themselves beyond reproach and who were neither politically nor criminally implicated. The remainder, left behind in the camp, will be subjected to a careful investigation. Each case will be decided upon in accordance with the results of the investigation. 1050 Jews were subsequently liquidated. Others are executed daily. With regard to the non-Jews left in the camp, liquidation of the criminals, the officials, the Asiatics, etc. was started. A Jewish committee was also formed, a ghetto was set up, and the identification of Jews on outer garments started. The Bolsheviks set free the inmates of the Minsk prison except the political ones. These were shot by the Bolsheviks before their retreat. A search has been started for the criminal prisoners who have been set free.

In Vilnius by July 8th the local Einsatzkommando liquidated 321 Jews. The Lithuanian Ordnungsdienst which was placed under the Einsatzkommando after the Lithuanian political police had been dissolved was instructed to take part in the liquidation of the Jews. 150 Lithuanian officials were assigned to this task. They arrested the Jews and put them into concentration camps where they were subjected the same day to Special Treatment. This work has now begun, and thus about 500 Jews, saboteurs amongst them, are liquidated daily. About 460,000 rubles in cash, as well as many valuables belonging

to Jews who were subject to Special Treatment, were confiscated as property belonging to enemies of the Reich. The former Trade Union building in Vilnius was secured for the German Labor Front (DAF) at their request, as well as the money in trade union bank accounts, totaling 1.5 million rubles. The arrest of several repeatedly convicted armed robbers indicated that in the future we shall have to reckon with such bandits. The Einsatzkommando was informed by Lithuanians that the Poles residing in Vilnius at the time of Bolshevik rule had formed armed cadres with a total strength of 12,000 men who had amassed considerable ammunition supplies. A search for these hordes of ammunition has been started.

Einsatzkommando 2 in Vilnius has confiscated vast documentary materials in the local Jewish museum which was a branch of the central Moscow Institute for Jewish Culture.

Apart from 215 Jewish and Bolshevik officials, 15 more NKVD agents were shot in Bialystok. The NKVD office had been completely burnt down. Only in the cellar vaults was it possible to secure various lists. The executions continue all the time at the same rate. The Polish section of the population has shown that it supports the executions by the Security Police by informing on Jewish, Russian, and also Polish Bolsheviks. The security of the city and of the surrounding districts is not, at present, sufficiently assured, owing to a lack of Byelorussian police forces. When the Soviets entered Bialystok in 1939, they sent all police and judicial officials to Siberia, and set up a new administration. This set-up was, however, completely dissolved by the Russians before the Wehrmacht occupation. All official files and documents were destroyed. An auxiliary police force was formed, subordinate to the Einsatz unit in Bialystok, by recruiting the White Russian forces and former Polish criminal-police officials.

Only 96 Jews were executed in Grodno and Lida during the first days. I gave orders to intensify these activities. The headquarters of the Grodno Communist party was seized and the materials found in it were confiscated. A card index with photographs was found in the NKVD building. Other photographs were also found which provided information on the killing activity of the GPU. Notes of a Russian officer were also found, showing individual preparations for war by the Soviets.

The activity of all the Kommandos has progressed satisfactorily. The liquidations, in particular, are in full swing and usually take place

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, July 18, 1941

34 copies
(23rd copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 26

.....
Police unit — Tilsit

reports that so far 3302 persons were liquidated in the course of the cleansing operation on the other side of the former Soviet-Lithuanian border.

Einsatzgruppe A:

Location: Pleskau [Pskov]

EK 1B reports:

As the German troops marched in, most of the Jews fled to Russia and into the surrounding forests. Most of the cases of arson in the town are committed by Jews. As the German troops marched in, they found some 60 totally mutilated Latvians, whereupon 80 Jews were liquidated. Police prefect Matsch has taken the liquidation upon himself. The former Latvian judge, Alexander, was entrusted with the management of the local criminal police. He is under the control of the Security Police. He was instructed to choose capable people among the former active Latvian police officials and to give them criminal-police tasks.

Einsatzgruppe B:

Location: Minsk

Einsatzgruppe C:

Location: Zviahel (Novograd Volynskiy)

Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin July 19, 1941

36 copies
(23rd copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 27

.....
Einsatzgruppe B:

Location: Minsk

A meeting of the commander of the Rear Army Area 102 with the higher SS and Police Leader has resulted in complete agreement concerning our further activities.

The rear security divisions attach great importance to cooperation with the security police.

Liquidation continues daily. If they are not caught red-handed [in some dereliction], persons are liquidated according to lists. It has been repeatedly observed that Jews escape into the forests now and try to hide there. The employed White Russians have shown little activity so far. It has been explained already to Dr. Tschora what is expected from their support, particularly concerning the cooperation in the apprehension of Communists, officials, commissars, intellectuals, Jews, etc.

EK 8:

Location: Baranovichi

With the Vorkommando to Slutsk and Lachoviche. Special action [Sonderaktion] was carried out against 60 Communists.

Einsatzgruppe C:

Location: Zhitomir

Zhitomir had a population of 90,000, of which about 30% were Jews, 15% Poles, the rest Ukrainians, and about 4,000 Volksdeutsche. Now there are approximately 40,000.

Zhitomir is heavily damaged by arson committed by the Russians. The population greets the Germans as they march in.

Einsatzgruppe D:

Location: Piatra-Neamt

Berlin, July 28, 1941

43 copies
(32nd copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 36

Einsatzgruppe B:

Location: Minsk

I. Police Activity:

a. In the course of an extensive search action, 38 more persons were arrested in cooperation with the GFP. A larger number of weapons, radios and files has been secured. Further action led to the liquidation of 193 Jews. Two armed robbers caught red-handed were also liquidated. A Jewish-Polish secret organization was discovered and was infiltrated by secret agents. They will be uncovered only after more details are available. An organization plan of the NKVD and NKGB was set up in Vilnius with the assistance of secret agents. For the time being, one cannot know for certain if this plan is complete in all its details.

b. Until further notice, about 200 persons are being liquidated daily in Minsk. This concerns Bolshevik officials, criminals, Asiatics, etc. They are being sorted out from among civilian-camp prisoners. Among those already liquidated were also the former politically oriented staff commissar, Gregory Bylich, born 1890 in Lesog, and his wife. Both had been very active in the deportation of Byelorussians to Siberia. Actions were further carried out in Rakov, about 40 km from Minsk, and in the forest region north of the Minsk-Borissov-Krupka line. 58 Jews, Communist officials, and agents, prison inmates as well as soldiers in plain clothes suspected of having contact with partisan groups, were liquidated. In addition, 12 Jewesses who were proven to be agents for the KP during the Polish campaign were shot.

c. Concerning their KP memberships: Our experience up to now shows that a majority of members at heart rejected the Bolshevik

Weltanschauung [world outlook]. The Soviet leading class had exerted strong pressure on the population to join the KP. Those who refused were in many cases sent to Siberia, thrown into prison or shot. The percentage of the population that was forced to join the party varied, however, within the diverse groups of peoples. In general, the Jews belong to the party out of inner conviction. The same goes for the Russians who lived in Byelorussian areas. Also the Poles were forced into memberships. However, coercion to join the KP was often the case with the Byelorussians. The Kommandos have been ordered to consider these facts carefully in the course of the liquidations.

II. Civilian Life Activity:

a. The activity of the Roman Catholic Church, which has in the Byelorussian area mainly Polish leadership, is very noticeable and clearly attempts, with the Byelorussian clergy, to do missionary work.

b. Preference of Byelorussian personnel for "leading and organizational" positions in the former Polish areas as well as gradual removal and relief of the Poles partly causes reactions in their mood.

c. Ruthless requisitions have had a negative influence on the general public mood as well as the prevailing conditions in Minsk and its rural environs. A price list has been drawn up, and the question of wages was handled in Minsk. Free trade will be opened up soon. The Reichskreditkasse has granted the city of Minsk a substantial loan for its reconstruction expenses. For the time being financial resources are drawn from forced loans from the Jewish population. The appointed head of the Minsk district has appointed an administrator of the kolkhozes [collective farms]. The following immediate projects have been ordered:

A survey of cattle and cultivated fields has to be drawn up; furthermore, all the distributions in the kolkhoz-factories were cancelled. The immediate publication of a newspaper in the Byelorussian language is planned. The first 5,000 copies are to be printed. The content: general information, German Army reports and news from the front. For the time being, political issues are not to be touched. Radio station Baranovichi lacks material to transmit; there are not enough records either.

d. It is evident that the population rejects the Bolshevik rule in the area around Orscha, Krupka, and Shklov, 200 km east of Minsk; however, this is so mainly for economic and social reasons. The population is still greatly intimidated. Economic life is completely paralyzed, food very scarce. The population rummages in demolished places for

things which they could use. Einsatzkommando 7b has set up appointed town administrations in Krupka, Shklov and other places. Four-fifths of Shklov are destroyed, mainly by arson. Citizens are afraid to assume an office in the town hall for fear that the leaders of the Komsomol might take revenge. We succeeded nevertheless in forming a city council consisting of 8 Russians who carried out the following:

1. Clearing of houses inhabited by Jews and placing the Jews in ghettos (cases of leprosy and scabies were observed among the Jews).
2. Distribution of flour to the population from army reserves.
3. Work in city kolkhoz was begun.

e. The antagonism between Poland and Lithuania continues in the district of Vilnius. Poles feel disadvantaged in the distribution of goods. Lithuanians believe that they have the right to arrest Poles and to confiscate their belongings. There is, however, a general agreement with the measures taken by the Germans, particularly with the proceedings against the Jews. It was established that the above-mentioned Lithuanian organization has dissolved spontaneously with the advance of the German forces. The active forces went over to the activist [collaborating] groups. Activity of Schaulists has increased in the university. Tension between Fascist and Catholic groups can be noticed there. Fascist groups are in the minority.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, July 29, 1941

45 copies
(45th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 37

.....
Einsatzgruppe C:
Location: Zhitomir
Reports:

There were about 30,000 Jews living in Zhitomir, that is somewhat more than 30% of the entire population. The greatest part of them fled before the occupation of the German Army. According to conservative estimates, there are now about 5,000 Jews (9% of the entire population) in Zhitomir. Many Jews, particularly the intelligentsia, were active as informers for the NKVD. They were given preferential treatment by the Soviet authorities. They were mainly employed as administration officials, managers of warehouses, kolkhozes and sovkhoses [state farms]. (80% of the Soviet officials in the area of Zhitomir were Jews.) They had hardly any difficulties from the Soviet authorities in practicing their religion. Unlike the Orthodox churches, the synagogues were at the disposal of the Jews for their religious ritual. The Jews have not given up hope that the Bolsheviki will return in the near future. Because of the Jewish behavior during the time of the Bolshevik government, the population, with only few exceptions, is consciously anti-Semitic.

The Ukrainian population, at least the older generation, is at heart generally religious. Churches which were not used for public purposes were destroyed by the Soviets. There were, however, itinerant priests who went from village to village gathering the believers around them. A tremendous need for religious activity prevails. As could be established so far, [Soviet] anti-religious propaganda has been in general ineffective in the areas that are now occupied by German troops.

The 6th Army HQ presently prepares a special order because of the uncontrolled requisitioning of houses, cattle, and machinery by German troops. There is also a plan to try and release Ukrainian prisoners of war after a short inquiry, so that they can return to their homes, if they are now under German Army occupation. Thus, it is hoped that through these means it will be possible to proceed with the harvest without damage.

Since the Kommandos have marched into the Old-Russian area, it has become evident that work is much more difficult and frequently ineffective. This might be so because the Russians have spared the Western Ukraine. Now the Russians destroy everything systematically, as they retreat.

This assumption is confirmed by the circular letters which were found in Zhitomir. According to these, a summons was issued by the Soviet central organization of trade, economy and handicraft, to destroy the entire property of the state, i.e. buildings and supplies. In addition, they ordered the political commissars, Russians and also Jews, to retreat together with the Russians. This also explains the fact that the search for political commissars, etc., is not too successful at this time.

In Zhitomir itself, Gruppenstab and the advance Kommando of EK 4a have to date shot approximately 400 Jews, Communists, and informants for the NKVD. Thus, Einsatzkommando 4a has carried out 2531 executions.

In Zhitomir, a large prison camp has been set up which also contains civilian prisoners. It is highly probable that there are, particularly among these civilian prisoners, former political commissars who, apparently on instructions, left their units in time to procure civilian clothes for themselves.

Thus, three political commissars in civilian clothes who eventually admitted their identity were apprehended.

In each case attempts to obtain the truth about their assignments and activities failed. It is clear from their manner of infiltration and by their conduct that they were acting according to definite instructions.

As reported already, a Jew aged twelve, who had fired at a vehicle of Einsatzkommando 4a, was arrested. All attempts to seize any adult instigators behind him proved in vain. As retribution another action will be carried out against the Jews.

While almost everywhere the Soviets have destroyed or removed

all the material, Einsatzkommando 5 has succeeded in securing important material, chiefly pertaining to the NKVD, at Kremenets. The material has been passed on.

Einsatzgruppe D:

Location: Piatra

Einsatzkommando 10a:

Location: Iswary

.....
Report from the district Belzy

Belzy is a district town (Kreisstadt) of 55,000 inhabitants of whom approximately 2/3 are Jews. The whole district comprises about 600,000 people. It is subdivided into 14 rayons (counties) with 350 villages.

Police Work

1. The town of Belzy is extensively destroyed. Present population, therefore, not ascertainable.

2. Searches in state and party buildings without result. Communist functionaries of Belzy have fled.

3. Rumanian police operates in political police area under the Kommando's directions.

4. Partisan warfare.

During the night of July 11-12 a German military vehicle was fired at in Belzy. Consequently 10 hostages were executed and a public announcement was made by the Rumanian police. During the evening of July 15 military vehicles were again fired at and 20 more hostages were dealt with by a summary court. During the night of July 15-16 German pioneers were murdered by decapitation. Counter-measures are not fixed at present.

5. Jews

Rumanian police in and around Belzy act harshly against Jews. The precise number of shootings cannot be ascertained. On the evening of July 15, the Kommando appropriately punished the Jewish Council of Elders in Belzy and other Jews totalling 45 for failing to comply with security police directives and as retribution for attacks on German military personnel.

Considering the situation, the relationship of Volksdeutsche [ethnic Germans] towards the Ukrainians was good. There exists, however, a pronounced lack of confidence on the part of the Volksdeutsche towards the Ukrainians. This rests on the fact that they are and will be a minority in the future.

Executions:

Proskurov — 146; Vinnitsa — 146; Berdichev — 148; Shepetovka — 17; Zhitomir — 41; Khorostov — 30.

In this last place, 110 Jews were slain by the population.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, August 3, 1941

44 copies
(34th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 40

.....
Einsatzgruppe A:
Location: Novoselya

.....
B. Concerning the People

It was very easy to convince the Lithuanian circles of the need for self-purging actions to achieve a complete elimination of the Jews from public life. Spontaneous pogroms occurred in all the towns.

National consciousness in Latvia has remained strongly intact and was nourished by the obscure political situation. If no one will interfere organizations like the Perkonkrust¹ with its definitely national political aim will find no obstacle in its way to awaken strong national pride in the Latvian population. Although in Latvia one part of the intelligentsia has completely disappeared, the pronounced Nordic outward appearance of the population in Riga as well as in the small towns is striking. The population of Latgale which differs greatly in its way of life from the population of the rest of the country reveals a very bad racial picture. The high rate of criminality and alcoholism can be due to the admixture of Russian-Polish-Latvian descent.

Self-cleansing operations are very late in starting in Latvia. Although Jews are completely eliminated from public life, they can still be seen in the streets of Latvia's towns. The impertinence of the Jews has contributed towards increased self-cleansing activities. Thus in all Latvian towns pogroms, destruction of synagogues, and liquidations of Jews and Communists occurred. The 1,550 Jews who had still

1. Thunder Cross: A national pro-Nazi party.

of the population is very friendly towards the Germans. This can be explained by the fact that they suffered more than anyone else under the Soviet regime.

A negative turn in the mood of the population of the former Byelorussian Soviet Republic has been noted, caused, first of all, by looting and requisitions by the German troops in city and countryside. Nevertheless, the attitude of the population in general, at least in the areas of Vitebsk, Orsha, Mogilev, can be described as friendly towards the Germans. The Bolshevik rule is rejected everywhere but mainly for economic and social reasons. The population hopes that the German regime will improve their personal living conditions. Right now, the population living to the east of Minsk is still greatly intimidated. The food situation is catastrophic since the Soviets have destroyed all reserves. There is practically no Byelorussian national consciousness left in that area. A pronounced anti-Semitism is also missing, as already observed in Minsk and the former Polish regions.

In general the population harbors a feeling of hatred and rage towards the Jews and approves of the German measures (establishing ghettos, labor units, security police, procedure, etc.) but it is not able by itself to take the initiative in regard to the treatment of the Jews. Altogether it can be said that generally the population lacks political initiative. The reason for this fact is probably, to a certain degree, their treatment by the Soviets. This is disclosed among other things in self-administration.

2. Relations between National Groups

The behavior of the Jewish population is influenced by the development of the security measures that have become more extensive lately. The anti-German mood can not be hidden. Expressions and actions show that the Jew gradually disregards all precautions. The fear of "actions" has caused a constantly increased chase for "certificates." Thus, during an action against 157 Jews in Baranovichi, 140 produced certificates that testified to their indispensability to the German offices. Since these certificates are now without value, the Jews have organized a system of signals. As soon as a SiPo Kommando appears, they escape into the surrounding forests and swamps. There are increasing reports concerning horror and incitement propaganda by Jewish circles among the population. Prostitution is to be regarded as a special Jewish problem. According to a report it is flourishing again in Baranovichi without any supervision.

6. Operational Activity.

On the one hand the operational activity in the Byelorussian area is geared to the principle of hitting the Jewish-Bolshevik upper class as efficiently as possible. On the other, however, it should interfere as little as possible with the Russian economy needed for the German war effort. One has also to be careful not to disturb the process of inner disassociation of the Byelorussian population from the Bolshevik system as a result of executive measures.

As was to be expected, almost the entire higher Bolshevik leadership has escaped, thereby evading arrest by the advancing German Army and our Vorkommando. The same goes for the persons who are listed on the search list issued by the Reich Security Main Office. The same difficulties are encountered with the confiscation of politically important materials. They were either destroyed in great quantities by party officials and agents, often by setting fire to the buildings, or were taken along to the hinterland. The material that was nevertheless seized by the Einsatzkommandos is, at first, collected in Minsk and Vilnius and, as far as it is relevant, handed over to the Reich Security Main Office or to the Army. The Einsatz and Sonderkommandos have also been instructed to call upon the population in public announcements to turn over any political writings and propaganda material.

Under these conditions, in the course of time, it will be possible to seize more prominent Bolshevik officials with the help of a well organized system of informers, as they have found refuge in villages and towns of other regions. The Einsatzkommandos are ordered to report regularly to Einsatzgruppe H. Q. all information concerning escaped officials. Search lists are then drawn up and transmitted to the Einsatzkommandos and supporting troops. Searches and collections frequently suffer, however, because of missing report lists. Another obstacle in searches for people is the prevailing feeling that the areas presently occupied by the Germans may be reconquered by the Soviets. The population is, however, called upon to cooperate in the search for officials, agents, criminals, etc. and by proper instructions their fear concerning return of the Soviets can be laid to rest. The denunciations that have reached us prove already that the Byelorussians are slowly starting to cooperate in the search for functionaries. It was, however, almost impossible to stage pogroms against the Jews

ditions there is a definite danger of clashes breaking out between Ukrainians and Rumanians. In some communities the Ukrainian peasants fled into the forests because of Rumanian pressure; and, at that time, they have attacked the Rumanian gendarms. In other villages, the Ukrainian leaders declare that they can no longer prevent their people from anti-Rumanian reprisals.

Under these circumstances it seems advisable to enable the active Ukrainian nationalists, who wish to participate in the fight against the Bolsheviks, to go to Galicia. In this way the danger of armed clashes will be avoided.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, August 6, 1941

47 copies
(47th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 44

.....
Situation in former Russian Poland

Jews

Despite current liquidations, their behavior is impertinent and insolent. The Jewish population is the source of rumors hostile to Germans. Serious transgressions committed by the Hungarians are reported by the population from the East Galician areas which are occupied by the Hungarians. The population has fled from many places to the German-occupied areas, as they are afraid of the violence of the Hungarian troops. The Jewish population supports the Hungarians extensively. Leading Ukrainians have repeatedly turned for help to the Germans with the request that the Hungarians should be forbidden to act in this manner. The population is greatly worried about the presence of Jews and Poles who fled from Poland to Hungary starting in September 1939. The population is systematically worried by rumors spread by these elements against the Germans. Local Poles are urged to organize themselves in resistance movements.

the Einsatzkommando has been considered rather difficult under a Security Police method. The whole of the present operational area of the group was systematically evacuated by the units and their party followers long before the German forces had arrived. The Kommando are, therefore, for the time being, advancing, as to speak, into empty areas. For instance, in Vinnytsa, it was found that the NKVD had left 11 days before the occupation by the Germans and had systematically either taken with them all essential records or destroyed them. A thorough search of the houses of the Kommando as of the Jews has yielded hardly any material. Under these circumstances the present operations of the Einsatzkommando must necessarily follow a different course. As a primary measure the Kommando are searching the small villages away from the main roads. Thus the population is continuously complaining that it might have to surrender to the troops but and risk them under threat of no return. As far as they can, the Kommando, whose members are limited, nevertheless carry out the systematic clearing of the roads in the vicinity of the villages.

In Vinnytsa a search of the towns for leading Jews was unsuccessful. For this reason, the leader of Einsatzkommando 4b resorted to new methods. He called the town's most prominent rabbis ordering him to gather within 24 hours all of the Jewish intelligentsia. He then told the rabbis that they would be required for work. When the first group was judged insufficient, the assembled intellectuals were sent back with the order to collect the remaining intellectuals and to appear with them on the following day. This method was repeated for a third time. In this manner nearly the entire intelligentsia was trapped and liquidated.

Furthermore, at the present time all civilian persons are systematically searched on the highways. This proved again and again that many former prisoners of war were incorrectly discharged on the basis of their uncorroborated claims that they were Ukrainians. A high percentage of suspected elements among these people have been found. Apart from the language, the best test for the investigation is a painstaking investigation concerning the immediate surroundings of their alleged homes. All houses found on the highways are also to be searched. The news evidently had spread that the Einsatzkommando would immediately following the advance of the German troops systematically search the occupied areas. Therefore, for the time being the Kommando changed their methods, postponing action on a

large scale. They first concentrated their efforts to look for reliable agents coming chiefly from Ukrainians and ethnic Germans. Then, after a lapse of time they carried out systematic actions. It soon became apparent, in the meantime, that some of the inhabitants with bad political records had returned, they could now be apprehended. At times, a search of the prisoner camps was carried out systematically. These searches disclosed that sometimes camp commanders give special preference to ethnic-German prisoners for administrative assignments.

Last but not least, systematic reprisals were carried out against murderers and Jews. Particularly in Jewish houses the searches, time and again, produced stolen goods. In Borsdichev, in 45 Jewish houses, stolen goods were secured which were distributed among the suffering Ukrainian population. Furthermore, in Borsdichev they found spacious underground passages which the Jews used not only for their meetings but also for storing their loot. Under the pretext of trying to locate their husbands in the prisoner camps, hundreds of women of the surrounding villages were frequently seen loitering about the town. They then took advantage of every opportunity to steal everything that was not nailed down from unoccupied houses. When the luggage they carried was searched, stolen goods (especially textiles, leather goods, foodstuff and tobacco) were brought to light.

Carefully planned attempts made at an earlier date to incite pogroms against Jews have unfortunately not shown the results hoped for. They were successful in Taropol and in Chortkov, where 600 and 130 Jews respectively were disposed of. The reason for this failure may be the fact that the Ukrainian population is still too fearful in view of the strong position the Jews held formerly. They are also still afraid of a possible return of the Soviets.

3. Executions

In Dubno about 400 Jews, mostly saboteurs and political functionaries, were liquidated during the last few days. In Tuzjanov, where a unit of engineers stationed there had already shot some Communists, another 25 Jews were liquidated. In Korostyevich 40 Jews were liquidated for sabotage, spying, and looting as it had become known that returning Jews terrorized the population and had kept close contact with the armed guerrillas in the vicinity.

At the same time a raiding party was sent out to look for parachut-

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, August 14, 1941

48 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 52

.....
Situation Report (Galicia District)

Administration:

Total but temporary disorganization because the military administration has been relieved and the civil administration is not yet established. Conflicting and double occupancy of various positions appointed by the military government and the governor of the [G.G.],¹ self-administration very difficult because of the lack of suitable persons. Most of the mayors who were installed by the Ukrainians must be relieved as they are not suitable. In Lvov and in the rural towns it is planned to set up Ukrainian-Polish autonomous bodies according to the pattern of Polish autonomy in the General Gouvernement. The Ukrainian mayor in Lvov will be replaced by a German one. A Ukrainian police force numbering 3,000 men is being assembled. They are selected from a Militia now numbering 31,000 men. Precondition: Previous service in the Polish or Austrian army; leadership: headed by Germans; further leadership: Ukrainians, as officers and non-commissioned officers, former members of the Austrian army and lower ranks who have served in the Polish army.

Einsatzgruppe C

Location: Zhitomir

Report Concerning Ukrainian Development

.....
2. What are the national political aims of the Ukrainians?

The Rumanian army encounters even now many serious difficul-

1. General Gouvernement.

ties with the Ukrainians in the East Ukrainian areas occupied by them. German offices had to intervene. It is certain that the Rumanian administration will turn the area into one of constant unrest. This possible development causes real dismay in military circles and they regard:

1. The area between the Dniester and Dnieper as an essential military goal of German politics.

2. It is feared that the threatening guerrilla war of Bolshevik partisans (many parachutists in civilian clothes have landed lately) will find extraordinarily fertile soil in the Rumanian administered zone.

3. It has been established that the Rumanians in Chernovtzy were forced to work together with the Jews. As the Ukrainians are more intelligent and gifted than the Rumanians, the solution of the Jewish question is definitely in worse hands with the latter. Since the Jewish percentage is very high, it constituted a problem requiring careful examination from the economic point of view as well. In addition, the solution of this problem can be approached only within a German-Ukrainian framework. Until the final solution of the Jewish question for the entire continent is achieved, the superfluous Jewish masses can be excellently employed and used for cultivating the vast Pripet swamps, the northern Dnieper swamps as well as those of the Volga.

looting Rumanian soldiers were intercepted. Plans are being considered for the use of this material by the German troops in Yampol. Rumanian troops in quest of plunder had moved in with Jews in Borovka and looted from there. The Rumanians were apprehended and handed over to Rumanian officers.

Looting Rumanian soldiers were also apprehended near Sokol and Yelenovka and delivered into the hands of Rumanian officers. It was also possible to apprehend a Rumanian band [of soldiers] that had moved into a sugar factory.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

Berlin, August 25, 1941

48 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 63

.....
Einsatzgruppe C

Location: Novo-Ukrainka

On August 16, 1941, Einsatzkommando 6 of Sipo and the SD were located near Novo-Ukrainka. While purging the area, the Einsatzkommando group encountered a suspicious looking civilian who escaped and was pursued. In the course of that pursuit, members of the EK-6-SS Stuf.¹ von Koskull, SS-O-Scharf.² Werner Schulz, SS-Scharführer Schwarz became involved in a shooting incident with nine hidden Soviet officers. SS-O-Scharf. Schulz fell in that fight.

Five of the Soviet officers were shot. Lieutenant-General Sokolov, the commander of the XVI Soviet armored corps, was among the Soviet officers. S. was severely wounded in the course of the exchange of fire and taken prisoner after the other officers had been overpowered.

Einsatzgruppe D

Location: Ananyev

.....
The solution of the *Jewish question*, one of the most important problems, has already been tackled, though only in a hesitant manner. Before the war, there were some 60 to 80,000 Jews in Kishinev. A great many of them left when the Russians withdrew. When the

1. Sturmbanführer.
2. Oberscharführer.

tion, directors and managers of the schools were either Jews or Communist activists.

C. Jewish matters

40% of the 5,000 inhabitants of Kodyma were Jews. In addition to the local Jews, there is a large number of refugees from Bessarabia. Most of the local Jews who were close to Bolshevism, that is members of the Communist party, have fled with the Soviet army.

Immediately after the Soviets arrived in Kodyma, the Jewish organizations were dissolved. Thus, their activities took place within the framework of the Communist party organizations. In 1935, the synagogues in Kodyma were transformed into schools. Prayer houses were not subsidized officially; therefore, the cult was practiced in private homes. These meetings were held secretly as the authorities collected high taxes for this. Also, Jewish Soviet employees and workers would have endangered their position. Therefore they frequented the prayer houses secretly.

The Jews in K. did not lead a traditional Jewish way of life. They were active in all of the decision-making positions and had influence in Communist organizations, clubs, and economy. Of the six Jewish physicians, one dentist, two lawyers, one pharmacist, only one female physician has remained in K. The rest of them have fled.

Jewish intelligentsia in Kodyma took great interest in the activities of the Communist party and held, as already mentioned, leading positions in the CP. The poorer part of the population were tradesmen. All of them were sympathetic to Bolshevism. Only a few Jewish families are members of the collectives.

Situation in the region of Khotin-Mogilev

1. Jewish Question

At present there are about 4,000 Jews in the town of Mogilev who are part of the population. Approximately 7,000 Jews live in the immediate proximity of Mogilev. They were deported from Rumania into this area before its administration was taken over [by the Rumanians]. One transport of Jews, consisting of about 6,000 persons, was escorted to the other side of the Dniester, in spite of considerable protest by the Rumanian officer in command of the bridge. The number of Jews increases daily on account of their return to the town.

It is intended to concentrate the Jewish population into one quarter of the town. The Jews who were deported into this area by the Rumanians are being confined in three camps. Jews fit for work were detailed to clear away rubble in the town as well as to bring in the harvest.

Relations with the Rumanian Army

Though the town was not damaged by the effects of the war, it was plundered almost entirely by the Rumanian troops as they passed through. Shootings and rapes are daily occurrences. All the complaints to the Rumanian commanders have not had any success worth mentioning. Therefore, together with the Ukrainian auxiliary police, a permanent street control has been introduced. In many cases, serious conflicts arose as looted goods were taken away again from the Rumanian troops.

clothes who had disposed of their identification papers. Two platoons of the police were attacked by a Red Army unit the size of a battalion. Because of their great number, the police had to retreat, losing 12 dead and two injured. A retaliatory action by the 262nd Division is in progress.

According to information received in Slutsk, strong Red forces are on their way there. The defense of the town was prepared. The entire German force was alerted as well as the sub-unit of EK 8 which was on the spot. Since the last report this sub-unit has executed 77 men who had been connected with the partisans and had been convicted of acts of sabotage.

Lately, the Vorkommando Moscow received in Smolensk more and more information about partisan activities in the surrounding villages.

.....

Actions against officials, agents, Jews, saboteurs and looters. Seizure of material.

In Smolensk some quarters of the town were systematically searched for officials, agents, criminals, Jewish intelligentsia, etc. During this action 74 persons were arrested and liquidated. Among these were persons who had contact with partisans, as well as a member of the NKGB, who had been involved in continuous shootings in the cellar of the NKVD building and is now a leader of looting bands. The screening of the remaining parts of the town continues. However, it should be taken into consideration that Smolensk still houses only a small fraction of its former population. The building-up of a network of confidential agents was energetically promoted. The fact that only few inhabitants remained and that a series of sabotage acts have occurred lately proves the existence of active Bolsheviks. Thus, great care is necessary in the recruitment of confidential agents. In spite of these difficulties, it was possible to procure a large number of reliable confidential agents. Members of the appointed town administration were also included in the network of confidential agents.

In Mogilev, the raids seeking Communist officials were continued. Apart from the ones already liquidated, 80 more Jews were executed. Among these there was, apart from a number of arsonists, an informer

of the NKGB, who had denounced numerous ethnic Germans to the Russian authorities.

In Orsha, 43 Jews were found, some of whom were actively spreading atrocity stories, while others acted as snipers. Among these were two party officials. One of them was the Communist party propagandist in Orsha. Moreover, a Pole was shot for looting. Eleven Jews were executed in the villages of Shuchari and Yasna. Some of these had been active as snipers, others carried on Communist agitation. Among the ones liquidated was an official of the Communist party who was said to have been a political Commissar. The political Commissar Valerian Sakharinkov was seized in the field, near Mogilev, and liquidated. S. was a member of the party since 1919. He was a fanatic Bolshevik who until the end exercised a strong influence on large parts of the population.

31 Jews who had been in contact with partisans were liquidated in Chashy, 60 km from Mogilev. Since neither a local nor a field command post or a town administration has as yet been formed in Chashy, the detachment operating there appointed a council. Partisans shot at the detachment during its return from Chashy and succeeded in escaping into the woods. An NKGB informer was liquidated among others in Bobruisk. This man, according to the testimony of witnesses, had about 200 persons on his conscience. A number of Jews, who agitated the population by spreading rumors, were also shot.

A secret letter was found in the Communist party building in Velish during the examination of file materials there. It concerned an instruction of the delegate of the People's Commissariat regarding preparations for December 25, 1940, in which complete mobilization by January 10, 1941 is called for. Moreover, files on the Komsomol membership and of the Communist party could be secured in the NKVD building. The formation of a Jewish Council, the marking, and registration of the Jews were also carried out.

Eight Jews who had tried to intimidate the population by spreading false rumors and who were also members of the Komsomol were liquidated in Kolkhoz Voroshilov, 17 km from Velish. Moreover, the former head of the office of forestry development in Velish, a Jewess, was shot for sabotage. In Novo-Svienchiany, 169 and in Vilnius 612 more persons were subjected to special treatment.

In Vitebsk, the actions against the Jewish intelligentsia were continued. A Jewess insidiously asked a German soldier to open a door. As he did so the soldier's lower arm was torn off by an explosive

charge. She was apprehended through investigations by the Einsatzkommando. The Jewess was then publicly hanged. Some other persons who participated in setting Vitebsk afire and who drove cattle out of the villages in compliance with Stalin's proclamation were also liquidated.

In Minsk, 615 more persons were liquidated in the course of an action in the civilian-prisoner camp there. All the executed were of racially inferior stock. Also liquidated were a Russian who shot at German soldiers, and two persons who were caught red-handed while cutting cables of the Luftwaffe. A Byelorussian was apprehended by the local command post in Minsk on suspicion of committing acts of sabotage. He was found guilty of having destroyed cables of the German Army with an axe behind the Rushkin barracks. He was liquidated. A Jew and a Byelorussian woman who, as Bolshevik agitators, carried out the lowest kind of agitation and work sabotage were subjected to the same treatment. Ten more Jews from Minsk, who until the last, had carried on anti-German propaganda among the population, were also shot. A Russian who roamed through the town in the disguise of a beggar and terrorized the population with threats of arson, also had to be executed. Furthermore, a member of the civilian order service was liquidated. He made searches of apartments in Minsk and in the village of Znianka without orders. While doing this, he looted the apartments. The liquidation was necessary, for no other reason than he told the persons concerned that he was acting by order of the German authorities. A number of other persons were shot because of sabotage, looting, and Communist propaganda. Ten Russians, who found a hide-out in the barracks at the border of Minsk, were subjected to the same treatment. According to the investigations, they were former convicts.

.....

Einsatzgruppe D
Location: Ananyev

*Operational Report from the district bordering
the Dniester: From Khotin to Yambol, including
Chernovtshy.*

.....

The territory, with the exception of the Hungarian-occupied area around Svanzia, was cleared of Jews. The Rumanians had driven thousands of selected persons unfit for labor, such as invalids and children, from Bessarabia and Bucovina into the German sphere. In the vicinity of Svanzia-Mogilev-Podolski-Yampol, a total of approximately 27,500 Jews were driven back to Rumanian territory, and 1,265, partly younger ones, were shot. 3,105 more Jews and 34 Communists were liquidated in Chernovtsy in the course of search actions east of the Dniester. No terror and sabotage groups were discovered.

gitives have apparently gone over the Dnieper, while the less important, among them many Jews, are returning by and by. Therefore, next to the search for strangers in prison camps and in as many small localities as possible, particular importance is given to the search of forest areas, roads, and villages at night. For, according to our experience, fugitives and partisans show up there for provisions.

The arrival of the security Kommandos is generally made known very soon and is welcomed by the Army, especially by the local command headquarters as well as by the population. Village mayors, militia commanders, and other civilians arrive from distances as far as 20 km in order to make reports. It is remarkable that up to now the peasant has hardly ever left the borders of his village. Particularly frequent are reports on Russian parachutists that have been seen, as well as bands and hidden Bolsheviks. As all the Einsatz commanders have noticed, the actions that were subsequently taken were only partly successful because the information received from the population is exaggerated or not based on reliable facts. Exaggerated anxiety, the wish to hurt personal enemies, and the wish for weapons of the Ukrainian militia are the main reasons for such useless denunciations. Anyhow, the trust of the Ukrainian population is gratifying, particularly as it was possible to ferret out the places of Bolsheviks, Jews, and asocial elements following the reports.

The above-mentioned exaggerations come at first from an inability that can be called childish on the part of the population to express itself clearly and unambiguously and of a narrow-mindedness, particularly in the southern Ukraine. It frequently happened that persons timidly denied their strongly biased reports or they weakened them when they found out that the life of the accused was in danger.

In general, such informants are sternly cautioned in order to avoid unnecessary troubles. In one case, an especially vicious informant was shot in the hamlet of Rozhyn. He was convicted of former Communist activity and asocial behavior.

One could also observe that the Jews behave in a brazen and impertinent manner in spite of the large-scale actions against them. This is proven by the following example:

In Ushomir where the 1st SS brigade shot all male Jews, bands led by four Jews entered two hours after the brigade left and set fire to 48 houses. In Zhitomir, the unarmed Ukrainian militia was repeatedly molested by Jews and, in one case, even shot at.

The Jews wrote a threatening letter in Kotelnia to the mayor that

ended with the following words, "Long live the party of Lenin and Stalin! Long live the Jewish Communists! Death to the German bandits."

In Cherniakov, a Jewish woman managed to pose as an ethnic German in front of the mayor in the presence of a member of the SD by presenting a forged German document. Referring to this so-called proof she demanded a plot of land from the local commander.

Smuggling flourishes among the Jews in Zhitomir. They hoard the products which the peasants exchange for looted goods.

The Jews use work certificates that were given them by the Army offices for short-term occupations and do not return them. They also occupy themselves with forging documents. Thus, certificates were found like those used by the local Kommandatur in Zhitomir. Although the 6th Army HQ stamps were forged, the forms appeared to be real. They stem probably from an Army printing shop where Jews had been employed as auxiliary workers.

Operations

266 Jews were liquidated as further reprisal measures against the rebellion of the Zhitomir Jews. They even sabotaged the black-out regulations at night and lit up their windows during Russian air raids.

In the vicinity of the town, it was possible to disarm and arrest a parachutist with the aid of the militia after a rifle skirmish. He was equipped with explosives.

160 persons were shot in Korosten; during the course of the actions 68 persons were executed in Byelatserkiev and 109 in Tarashcha, mostly Jews.

Thus the Sonderkommando 4a has exterminated 6,584 Bolsheviks, Jews, and asocial elements. In two cases, ethnic Germans had to be arrested. They were active in the Communist sense, participating actively in the preparations for the deportation of ethnic Germans and Ukrainians. The investigations against these have not yet been concluded.

For the time being, Einsatzkommando 5 has been divided into platoons covering a larger territory, and is systematically combing the villages of this area. Among others, several Bolshevik mayors and kolhoz representatives were taken care of. Besides that, several mentally retarded persons who were ordered to blow up bridges and railroad tracks and to carry out other acts of sabotage, were rendered

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
September 19, 1941

48 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 88

.....
Einsatzgruppe A
Location: Posje

Liquidations

- a) Operations were carried out by the Sonderkommando of the Einsatzkommando 3 in conjunction with the Lithuanian Kommando in the districts of Raseiniai, Rokiskis, Sarasai, Perzai and Prionai. Eleven districts are now free of Jews. These executions bring the number of persons liquidated by Einsatzkommando 3, together with Lithuanian partisans, to 46,692. The total number of executions is approximately 85,000.
- b) After scrutiny of the Daugavpils (Dünaburg) prisons, a total of 279 persons (against whom there was no reason for detention) were discharged. 21 persons were liquidated.
- c) Of the inmates in the lunatic asylum Aglona, a total of 544 insane persons were liquidated on August 22 with the assistance of the Latvian self-defense unit. Ten males who could be regarded as partially cured were discharged by the governor of the institution, Dr. Borg, after steps for their sterilization had been taken. After this action, the asylum no longer exists. The question of the re-employment of the nursing staff (about 150 persons) to care for the troops or in connection with the establishment of a hospital is being discussed with Military Headquarters.

Operations in Riga

In Riga, 223 searches and check-ups were carried through during the period under review. In the prisons, there are at present 3,857 persons among them 3,569 Communists, 172 Jews and 116 persons against whom various charges are pending. The prison is being continually cleared.

Operation in the Town and District of Dorpat

Since the occupation of the town by German troops, approximately 1,200 cases of arrest were dealt with up to the present. Most of these concern people arrested for Communist activities. 504 individuals were set free after the conclusion of the investigation and registration. 150 persons were released as there was obviously no reason for their detention. 291 prisoners were taken to the detention camp set up and supervised by the Dorpat Military Headquarters. The total number of persons executed in Dorpat is 405, among them 50 Jews. There are no more Jews in prison.

Einsatzgruppe C
Location: Novo-Ukrainka

Locations

The Vorkommando 4b, which was previously stationed in Koryukov, has since moved to Kremenchug. Work in Kremenchug, which was heavily damaged by the actions, was begun at once. Headquarters will move into the town on completion of the bridge over the river now under construction.

The Einsatzgruppe, too, will effect a change of location these days, presumably to Poltava.

Measures in the sphere of the Security Police

On September 6, 1941, Kommando 4a carried out an action against the Jews in Radomyshl. There, Jews from all over the district had been assembled. This led to an overcrowding of Jewish homes. On the average, 15 persons lived in one room. Hygienic conditions became intolerable. Every day several Jewish corpses had to be removed from the houses.

It was impossible to supply food to the Jews as well as the children.

In consequence, there was an ever-increasing danger of epidemics. To put an end to these conditions, 1,107 Jewish adults were shot by Kommando 4a, and 561 juveniles by the Ukrainian militia. By September 6, 1941, Sonderkommando 4a has liquidated a total of 11,328 Jews.

Between August 23 and September 5, 1941, Vorkommando 4b carried out a total of 519 executions by shooting, among these 56 officials and agents of the NKVD, 28 saboteurs and looters, and 435 Jews.

Between August 24 and August 30, 1941, Einsatzkommando 5 carried out 157 executions by shooting comprising Jews, officials and saboteurs.

On September 1 and 2, 1941, leaflets and inflammatory pamphlets were distributed by Jews in Berdichev. As the perpetrators could not be found, 1,303 Jews, among them 875 Jewesses over 12 years, were executed by a unit of the Higher SS and Police Leaders.

Owing to the halt of military operations, the Kommandos were restricted to their locations for longer periods than before. The time thus gained could be used for an intensification of work in the area. This partially very successful work was rendered possible by the creation of an excellent network of confidential informers. In the first place ethnic Germans and reliable Ukrainians were selected for these jobs.

It is with a view to the later period that an efficient communications network in the whole country is of particular importance. For this reason, it is intended to set up message centers all over the country which will be in charge of particularly reliable informants. These informants, then, will maintain communication with the others and collect the incoming messages. At longer or shorter intervals, these message centers will be visited by the Kommandos or by command headquarters to pick up the accumulated information. This may afford a possibility to keep check on this vast area, so as to discover early and suppress by surprise potential dangers. Finally, a certain political alignment of the population could be achieved through the message centers. While headquarters have not been stationed yet, these talks will be carried out as far as possible by the group itself.

.....
Einsatzgruppe D
Location: Nikolayev

Russian administration in Bessarabia

.....
General
.....

The Jews are concentrated in camps in the district of Tighina and are used for all kinds of work. Part of them count on being shot. In general, a strong anti-Jewish tendency can be observed among the Rumanian population.

be ignored, which, at least at this moment, cannot be relieved through the obvious singular successes of the German occupation authorities, within the framework of the economic reconstruction, and by certain advances in the revitalization of commerce and trade.

On top of this, the civilian population, for instance of Smolensk, complains constantly to military headquarters about burglaries and rapes committed by members of the German army. They point out that they had been promised in various proclamations good treatment and protection.

.....

Church matters

.....

From this side, one maintains that F. [Finkovski] was not an "honest Byelorussian" but that he harbored Great Russian sympathies. One maintained also that F. had hoped to become bishop of Byelorussia. Finkovski actually displays extraordinary energy and distinguishes himself in his whole personality from other Greek Orthodox priests. He is also the only Greek Orthodox priest here who is active outside his hometown Minsk, also conducting services in neighboring towns. At the same time, he is presently the best propagandist for the German cause. His services are actually thanksgiving services for the "Führer" whose ardent admirer he appears to be [in fact and] not only outwardly. A picture of the "Führer" hangs in his room, and his many visitors seem to cross themselves in front of it. Finkovski has also declared that, according to his conviction and that of his many believers, Byelorussia should never become an independent state but that it should remain forever under German sovereignty. The desire to become bishop might, of course, be a strong motivation. In any case, Finkovski is presently the man who actually influences the population more effectively than German propaganda. We learn about his position among Greek Orthodox Byelorussians through the petition of the Greek Orthodox Church Council of Minsk to the General Commissar of Byelorussia which asks that Finkovski be appointed bishop or archbishop of Byelorussia.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
September 27, 1941

48 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 91

.....

Political survey

.....

The internment of the Jews of Bialystok into a ghetto is in effect. Preparations for internment in other towns can be considered completed. As agreed between the German mayor of Bialystok, the Einsatzkommando of the Security Police, and the Chief of the Police, a plan has been drawn up to deport the Jews of Bialystok to Pruzhana, except for 3,000 that are required as skilled workers. The deportation of 20,000 Jews is to start this month. It is intended to make of Pruzhana a totally Jewish town.

.....

In the period August 25 to September 9, 1941, 595 persons were executed. This number is composed of Jews, Communist officials, members of the JBV, and dangerous mentally ill persons.

ment of the Jews. A change was effected through contacts with the local Army agencies.

In Gomel, it was possible to apprehend another ten Jews who were suspected of having carried out acts of sabotage and of having been active as partisans. A Communist was also apprehended, who, during the evacuation of the town, had driven the occupants out of their houses with a pistol in his hand. He was shot.

In Novozybkov, an elderly Jew and a former NKVD militia man who had maintained constant communications with and had transmitted information to the partisans were treated in accordance with orders.

A secret agent of the NKVD who happened to have returned to the town was taken prisoner by surprise and liquidated.

Not far from Novozybkov, twenty unarmed Red soldiers in uniform and one officer were taken prisoner without resistance. They explained that they were tired of the fighting. They were handed over to the garrison commander.

In Slyka, 27 Jewish terrorists were apprehended and executed. In Klimov, 27 Jewish Bolshevik agents and terrorists and a local leading official were apprehended and subjected to special treatment.

In Minsk, ten persons were shot for trying to intimidate the population by announcing that the Bolsheviks were about to return and by carrying out anti-German propaganda.

Eleven Asiatics and two Jews found by members of the Army at a bridge under suspicious circumstances were executed as highly suspect of having planned acts of sabotage. A further number of Party officials, convinced Communists, former NKVD agents, and Jews were shot by Einsatzkommando 8.

In Lohoyk, nine males were liquidated by the Einsatzkommando, eight of them because they had carried out Communist propaganda among the population until recently.

Moreover, a half-Jewish person, a Party member of many years' standing, was transferred from the prisoner-of-war camp to Minsk. He had been a Politruk and a political unit commander in the Red Army. He was liquidated together with three other Jews who had been active in the NKVD at the time of the Bolshevik regime. He had refused to wear the identification marks prescribed for Jews.

A Jewess was shot in Minsk. She had worked as an interpreter in the German Field Command Headquarters, passing herself off as a Pole in order to get this job. After a thorough interrogation, she stated

that she had repeated sexual intercourse with a non-commissioned officer of the Field Command Headquarters, unknown by name, and a non-commissioned officer of the Luftwaffe. She had also told them that she was Polish.

In the district town Ivinitz, it was necessary to carry out a special action against the Jewish population as only a small number wore the prescribed identification patch. Besides this, they did not surrender looted goods in spite of repeated public proclamations, and support-ed partisan groups in every way. In carrying out this measure, a part of the looted goods were procured. Fifty male Jews were shot for not observing German decrees and for terrorizing the Byelorussian population.

In Bobruisk, a number of Jewish adherents of the Communist Party were apprehended. Among them was a Jewish non-commissioned officer of the medical corps. He, according to his own confession, poisoned two wounded German officers and four wounded German soldiers.

In addition, the head of a collective farm in the vicinity of Bobruisk was arrested because he had intentionally disorganized production by ordering the farmers to cease their work, and by giving instructions to hide the harvested products in the forests.

A total of 600 persons were arrested in Bobruisk and vicinity by a detachment of Einsatzkommando 8. Out of these, 407 persons were liquidated. The executed comprised in addition to the above mentioned, Jews and elements who had shown open resistance against orders issued by German occupation authorities, or had openly incited to acts of sabotage.

In Borisov, 176 more Jews were liquidated because they opposed the establishment of the ghetto.

A large-scale anti-Jewish action was carried out in the village of Lahoysk. In the course of this action, 920 Jews were executed with the support of a unit of the SS Division "Reich." The village may now be described as "free of Jews."

In Mogilev, a Soviet-Russian prisoner-of-war, Nikolai Gusev, was turned in by the Army. This prisoner had been the assistant to the head of the Third Department of the Staff of Division 110 (Riflemen). The interrogation by the 2nd Army HQ revealed his activity and the tasks of the Soviet-Russian troop commissars in general as well as of their organizational duties.

While searching a village for arms, Einsatzkommando 9 arrested

ically, even in the cities. Most of the Jews who had been living there had fled. At present, and since the old Soviet-Russian territories have been occupied, the Wehrmacht itself usually issues orders for the marking of Jews. Thus the Commander-in-Chief of the 18th Army has ordered, for example, that Jews must be distinguished by white armbands with the Star of David to be worn on both arms.

III.

Einsatzgruppe C

Measures taken and observations made by the Security Police

During the preparation period for the military offensive now underway [the attack on Moscow], the operations of the Einsatzkommandos were continued intensively and on a broad basis.

In the southern region of the operational area, because of the sparseness of the Jewish population, the main effort had to be directed toward individual investigations and search actions. However, particularly in the region of Zhitomir and Berdichev, there was an opportunity for actions on a larger scale.

This also explains the difference in the number of executions reported by the individual Kommandos.

Sonderkommando 4a has now surpassed the number of 15,000 executions. Einsatzkommando 5, for the period August 31-September 6, 1941, reports the liquidation of 90 political officials, 72 saboteurs and looters, and 161 Jews. Sonderkommando 4b, in the period September 6-12, 1941, shot 13 political officials and 290 Jews, primarily of the intelligentsia, whereas Einsatzkommando 6, in the period September 1-13, 1941, executed 60 persons. Group Staff was able to liquidate during the last days four political officials and informers of the NKVD, six asocial elements (Gypsies), and 55 Jews. The units of the Higher SS and Police Chiefs, during the month of August, shot a total of 44,125 persons, mostly Jews.

.....

As already mentioned, the procedure against the Jews is necessarily different in the individual sectors, according to the density of their settlement. Especially in the northern sector of Einsatzgruppe C, a

great many Jewish refugees have returned to the villages, and now present a heavy burden with respect to the food situation. The population neither houses nor feeds them. They live partly in caves, partly in overcrowded old huts. The danger of epidemics has thus increased considerably. For that reason alone, a thorough clean-up of the respective places became necessary.

The insolence of the Jews has not diminished. Apart from the fact that on the occasion of raids they like to pass themselves off as Russians, Ukrainians, and even ethnic Germans, they are often in the possession of passports which, though showing their names correctly, give a false nationality. Concealment of their Jewish descent has been made easier for them by the russification of their names which took place to an ever-accelerating pace during the past years.

At Kirovograd, it became known that Jews tried to obtain all of the registry office's identity papers with a false nationality. Several Jews, on the basis of forged papers, even succeeded in obtaining various posts with the administration. They also performed such acts of "re-baptism" through a system of patronage as had been the old custom.¹ The Ukrainian population, for fear of revenge by the Jews, often does not dare to report this situation to the authorities. The most severe measures are taken here in dealing with such cases.

Difficulties have arisen because Jews are often the only skilled workers in certain trades. Thus the only harness-makers and the only good tailors in Novo-Ukrainka are Jews. At other places also, only Jews can be employed for carpentry and locksmith work. The cause of this shortage of skilled workers is to a large extent to be found in the unlimited compulsory evacuation of skilled Ukrainians by the Soviets. In order not to endanger reconstruction as well as repair work for the benefit of passing military units, it has become necessary to exclude, provisionally, from execution, the older Jewish skilled workers especially.

1. i.e., bribing the local priest to declare a Jew a bona fide born Christian.

and 21 Jewish plunderers and terrorists in Chervinsk. In Khatyn, 40 Jewish terrorists and those leading Party officials were likewise liquidated. At another check, these Communist officials, one Polotsk, and 52 Jewish terrorists were dealt with according to orders.

In Chervinsk, 18 Jews who were under suspicion of having either been Communists or of having committed crimes were given special treatment. During the search operations in Baranov, one of Chervinsk, eight Jews who had committed Bolshevik acts, that is to say, had sabotaged the regulations of the German authorities, were arrested and shot. In Gomel, 41 Jews and nine Russians were liquidated; they were equipped with firearms and carried out acts of sabotage and looting. In addition it was ascertained that two women started fires in houses by igniting wood shavings. The women were shot after condemning their deeds. In Brestsk, 228 Jews were liquidated for having committed acts of sabotage and for refusing to work. They had in addition, communicated partisans and provided them with food.

Special stress is given to the fact that, according to information given by NK 75, arrested Jews in the towns where they were located reported that the Jews from Krasnaya informed the remaining Ukrainians that they would plunder their (the Jews') houses, since they would not return.

In Mlogi, 18 persons who had been political functionaries, politicians, and guerrillas were liquidated by Einsatzkommando 4. One of them was found at a Dneprov bridge with four Russian hand grenades in his pocket. The village of Krasnaya, approximately 20 km west of Mlogi, was checked. While carrying out these operations, we were struck by the fact that practically the whole of the male Jewish population was missing. According to reports by the local Russian population, they were supposed to have left with the retreating German forces, that is to say, they are hiding in the surrounding woods. The Jewish women were extremely nervous and not one was wearing the prescribed badge. In the course of the operations, 27 Jewish women and three men were liquidated. In Mlogi as well, as in other instances on the part of the Jews was noticeable, as far as reports concerned, such as the shooting of 30 Jews and Jewsesses, led to be taken. Where were these instances did not reflect and the Jews continued to spread false rumors and sabotage the regulations of the German Occupation authorities. 228 Jews and 250 persons were shot. In Minsk, at the city check points, 140 Jews were arrested and

shot for loitering outside the ghettos without the prescribed identification badges.

According to reports received, large numbers of Jews of the district of Mstislawsk are supposed to have taken refuge in the woods, co-operating with the partisans and plundering in the vicinity of Mstislawsk. In some cases even Byelorussian natives have been shot by these gangs. The mopping-up operations carried out in this area resulted in the arrest of 70 Ukrainians, Kirghizians, Tartars, and Jews. After a short interrogation, the arrested were liquidated. It had been proved that they had participated in the above-mentioned acts of terrorism and violence.

Various acts of sabotage committed by Jews in Baranov were ascertained. At a mopping-up operation there, a total of 321 Jews were liquidated. Near Smolensk, the Jews were under suspicion as well of having several times, together with the partisans and other criminal elements, blown up the Minsk-Smolensk railway line. In conjunction with the Kommando from Minsk, 1,401 Jews were shot during large-scale operations carried out in Smolensk. After these mopping-up operations, there were no more Jews left north, south, and west of Baranov. In Baranov itself, a further 115 Jews were liquidated because of sabotage at work and for having been engaged in plundering. In Bialystok and its vicinity, about 1,300 persons were liquidated during the time of this report, 20 of them while working. The persons executed were mainly Jews, persons engaged in sabotage, and those who until the last minute were engaged in spreading false propaganda against the German Occupation authorities.

5. Measures against criminals and murderers

According to information obtained by NK 75, the Red troops had before leaving Chervinsk, opened the door of the kitchen in the town and had armed part of the inmates. These were marching down the streets surrounding it. 21 of them were caught in the act and liquidated. Others left the town for the surrounding villages, probably in order to live there. The population, however, co-operating with it tried to the capture of these same persons, have upon them and to give a few to the police. Thus, they will be treated according to the

usual procedure. In Minsk, 632 mentally deficient people and, in Mogilev, 836 were accorded special treatment.

8. Liquidation

The liquidations carried out during the time of this report up to and including September 28, 1941, increased the final figures as follows:

a) Staff and VKM	2,029
b) Sk 7a	1,252
c) SK 7b	1,544
d) EK 8	15,000
e) EK 9	10,269
Total	30,094 persons liquidated by the group.

Einsatzgruppe D
Location: Nikolayev

Construction work achieved so far by the Kommandos of Einsatzgruppe D

1) Protection

f) Strengthening of German consciousness in the different villages by bringing back the deported inhabitants [Germans]: removing Ukrainians and replacing them as far as possible with Germans mostly from Ukrainian communities.

2) Economic Safeguarding

... Distribution of Jewish possessions and Jewish property, in the first place to widows and families of deported persons.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
October 12, 1941

50 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 111

Einsatzgruppe A: Sonderkommando 1a
Location: Reval

Reports: Jews in Estonia

At the beginning of 1940, about 4,500 Jews were living in Estonia, of these, 1,900 to 2,000 lived in Reval; larger Jewish communities were in Dorpat, Narva, and Pernau, while only a few Jews lived in the countryside.

The deportations carried out by the Russians, as far as they concerned Jews, quantitatively cannot be established. According to inquiries made so far, the Jews were hardly affected by them.

With the advance of the German troops on Estonian territory, about half of the Jews prepared to flee. As these Jews collaborated with the Soviet authorities, they left the country with them, going east. Only a few of them were seized in Reval because their escape route had been cut off. After the occupation of the country, there were probably still about 2,000 Jews left in the country.

The Estonian self-defense units which were formed when the [German] army marched in, immediately started to arrest Jews. Spontaneous demonstrations against the Jews did not take place because there was no known reason for the population to do so.

The following orders were therefore issued by us:

- 1) The arrest of all male Jews over 16;
- 2) The arrest of all Jewesses fit for work between the ages of 16 and 60, to be utilized to work in the peat bogs;
- 3) Collective billeting of female Jewish residents of Dorpat and vicinity in the synagogue and a tenement house in Dorpat.

.....

3) During the examination of so-called prisoners-of-war, it became clear that the Jews Pinchovsky, Shoichert, and Shoshelevsky had been members of a partisan company numbering 120 men who operated between the Red Army and the German lines near Novy-Bug and had been scattered. The members of the partisan company did not wear uniforms but were equipped with guns and one MG. The three persons named above were equipped with one gun and 45 rounds of ammunition. They had been hiding together, apparently with the intention of establishing contact with other scattered partisans.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
October 17, 1941

50 copies
(36th copy)

.....

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 116

Einsatzgruppe A

Location: Krasnogvardeisk

Security Police Work

The cooperation of security police work in the pacification of the area behind the front and in the Rear Army area continued at the time of this report. As to details, the activities of the Einsatzgruppe can be summarized as follows:

1) Partly in collaboration with the Field and Local Military Commanders the population was recently checked on the basis of security police standards. Unreliable elements blocking efforts to pacify the region were segregated and either transferred to military and civilian prisoner camps or executed by the Kommandos. Between October 2 and 12, 260 persons in all had to be executed.

2) Owing to the change-over to trench warfare and, in compliance with requests from our side, the Army evacuated a strip next to the front line. The respective orders of the various army corps differed in their basic approaches (some ordering complete evacuation, others the evacuation of all men, others again to transfer to definite quarters in towns, etc.). Upon the request by the Army, Security Police investigations were carried out in the transient camps.

3) As partisans were still alive behind the fighting troops, special measures became necessary in this matter as well. In the first place, the intelligence work had to be broadened by dispatching our own spies, by drawing in the village elders, and the population in general. The results of this preparatory intelligence work served as the basis

of various operations actively combatting partisans. For the rest, a partisan report which was intercepted indicates that because of the imminent cold season, the partisans do not expect to be able to hold out beyond the middle of November.

Actions for combatting sabotage followed the same lines as with the cooperation in combatting partisans. For instance, on October 6, ten people had to be shot in Slutsk, the population being informed thereof by the following announcements:

"Notification: On October 6, 1941, ten people were shot in Slutsk because a Wehrmacht telephone line was cut with the intent to commit sabotage. Should further acts of sabotage of the same kind be committed, twenty people will be shot in future. The German Security Police."

4) During the time covered by this report, one of the main tasks of the Einsatzgruppe was setting up the organization to secure information from Petersburg.¹ In general, the information is being collected in the following ways:

a. By Russian deserters (either caught by our own Sonderkommandos or delivered by the fighting troops or local military commanders;

b. By prisoners (methodical searches and clearing of military prisoner-of-war camps; this way proved to be exceptionally successful);

c. By dispatching our own agents (owing to the increasing rigidity of the fronts and the development of stable lines with trenches, entanglements and mine-fields, it is extremely difficult to get an agent through the lines and back. Moreover, every reasonably healthy man is being enlisted at once in the workers defense force in Petersburg. At any rate, only agents with good Bolshevik identification papers can be sent out).

Although our intelligence work originally aimed at the collection of information concerning the general political climate, the questions of general mood, supply conditions, important persons and offices, from the outset information of a purely military character was forwarded in great quantities. Therefore, the military circles were extremely interested in reports on the situation. In some cases, this went so far that the results of our intelligence service regarding military targets were used by the HQ of the 10th Army for giving orders

¹ Leningrad.

to the artillery. According to our investigations, the targets of military and war-economic importance in Petersburg tally with the statements of the Army, as laid down in the military-geographical plan.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service

Berlin,
October 23, 1941

50 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 122

Political Survey
The Reich

.....

Evacuation of the Jews to from Bialystok to Pruzhana continued. Because of transportation difficulties, only 9,000 Jews could be transported [deported] so far. Following a consultation with the Regierungspräsident [government president], an improvement of the means of deportation can be expected in the near future.

During the time of the report, a total of 63 persons have been executed, all of them Communists.

The Chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service

Berlin,
October 24, 1941

50 copies
(36th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 123

.....

Einsatzgruppe B
Location: Smolensk

Police activity General Situation

.....

The flight and the systematic evacuation of the Jews to the east clearly assumes bigger dimensions all the time. Thus, Vorkommando Moskaw, which is on the march to Moscow, reports that the localities which they have reached so far are free of Jews because the Jews were previously evacuated by the Bolsheviks.

.....

Fight against partisans

.....

EK 9 was informed that six partisans are in Lemnitsa, some 15 km west of Surash. A 15-man Kommando was immediately dispatched to Lemnitsa. It was established that on the same day, six men equipped with automatic rifles were seen there. Amongst other things, they had spread the rumor that the war would soon come to an end in favor of Russia. As it had already become dark, that group managed to escape into the vast forests.

In the Ostova district, three Jews who had been informers for the partisans were arrested and liquidated.

German propaganda among the inhabitants of Talka and continuously terrorized them. The action against the Jews in Marina-Gorka carried out immediately afterwards became necessary because the Jews were sabotaging all the instructions issued by the occupying authorities. The work assigned to them was done with great reluctance. 996 Jews and Jewesses were given "special treatment" in order to break this spirit of resistance.

In Borisov, another 83 persons were shot individually during the time of this report. They were seditious Jews, former NKGB agents, and Communist functionaries.

Two large-scale actions were carried out by the platoon in Krupka and Sholopaniche: 912 Jews were liquidated in the former, and 822 in the latter. The Krupka district can now be considered free of Jews. The complete liquidation of all Jews in the two villages was deemed necessary in order to deprive the numerous partisans and parachutists in these parts of any assistance which the Jews in particular had given most persistently.

In Bobruisk, during the time under report, a platoon of Einsatzgruppe 8 executed 418 persons. Among them were rebellious Jews and persons who had shielded former Red Army soldiers or who had acted as spies for the partisans. Some of those executed had committed anti-German agitation, conducting whisper campaigns and distributing leaflets.

Einsatzkommando 9 arrested the elder of the collective farm in the village of Tromkavichi. The interrogation of four witnesses proved that in 17 cases he had reported people to the NKGB in Lepel; besides, 17 persons were deported at his instigation; they have not returned yet. He was shot for that reason.

In Vitebsk, there were four more cases of liquidating Jews for loitering outside the ghetto and earning their living by begging for food; they, too, had removed their badges. One of them had also made insulting remarks about members of the German Army.

On October 8, 1941, began the complete liquidation of the Jews in the Vitebsk ghetto owing to the imminent danger of epidemics. The number of Jews who came under "special treatment" amounted to about 3,000.

During the pacification [action] in Borovyany, a Jewish family of five living in the local kolkhoz was also executed for spreading anti-German rumors.

In connection with another tour of inspection in the vicinity of

Ostrovno, it was discovered that the local Jews had repeatedly betrayed hostile conduct and had not followed the orders of the German authorities. Thus, 163 Jews were shot in Ostrovno.

On October 1, 1941, Einsatzkommando 9 gave "special treatment" to 52 Jews who fled from Gorodok to Vitebsk where they made the population restive by spreading rumors.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
October 26, 1941

50 copies
48th copy
(handwritten)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 125

Einsatzgruppe B
Location: Smolensk

Confiscation of funds and other objects

Sonderkommando 7b secured 46,700 rubles in cash which were in the possession of a number of Jews brought in for liquidation.

During the time reported, Einsatzkommando 8 confiscated another 164,061 rubles. They were formally recorded and transferred to the administration of Einsatzkommando 8. The total sum of rubles so far secured by Einsatzkommando 8, therefore, amounts to 2,019,521 rubles.

During the time reported, Einsatzkommando 9 seized 43,825 rubles for the administration, as well as various valuables in gold and silver.

Organizational Measures

Einsatzkommando 8 completed the establishment of a ghetto in Mogilev. The Jewish Council was ordered to set up in the ghetto a Jewish Order Service [Ghetto Police] of about 15 men to assist it. Moreover, it was directed to separate the ghetto from the rest of the town with a barbed wire fence. The number of Jews remaining in the

ghetto barely amounts to 1,000 persons, including women and children.

Enemy intelligence service

Liquidations

The liquidations which took place during the time under report increased the final figures to the following:

a) Staff and Vorkommando Moskau	2,457
b) Sonderkommando 7a	1,344
c) Sonderkommando 7b	1,822
d) Einsatzkommando 8	20,108
e) Einsatzkommando 9	11,449
Total:	37,180

persons liquidated so far by Einsatzgruppe B.

Einsatzgruppe D

Location: Nikolayev

On October 22, at 18.10 hours, the NKVD building, residence of the commander of the 10th Rumanian division, who is also the town commander of Odessa, was dynamited. The following were killed: the commander and his staff, the German harbor-captain (Captain Reichert), Captain Schmidt, other German officers, and SS-Unterstürmfuehrer Guldner of the VOMI. Obviously the dynamiting was prepared a long time ago. The way in which the NKVD building was installed and maintained appears to indicate a trap. The Commander, who was also the town commander, had been warned on various occasions. If the purpose of such dynamiting was to cause confusion, then it was achieved. On October 24, it was impossible to tell where in Odessa the new town commander or any other Rumanian authority resided. As a counter-measure, the Rumanians seem to be preparing to shoot the Jews in Odessa. To date, about 10,000 have been shot.

fact that the Security Police enjoys great respect, especially with Army staffs.

The Verbindungsfürer [liaison officers] who have been stationed at the headquarters are loyally kept informed about all the military operations, and, in addition, receive extensive support. The commanding officer of AOK 6, Brigadier General von Reichenau, has also repeatedly expressed his appreciation of the work of the Einsatzkommando and has, accordingly, represented the interests of the SD *vis-à-vis* his staff. The complete success of the Kommandos have contributed to this: for instance, the capture of Lieutenant General Sokolov, the report of the imminent blasting of a bridge by parachutists, and the transmission of other militarily important information.

Only in the Jewish question has there not been an absolute understanding with the junior Army officers, until most recently. This revealed itself in particular during the thorough search of prisoner camps. A particularly blatant example is the behavior of the camp commander in Vinnitsa who absolutely refused to deliver 362 Jewish prisoners of war through his representative. He even initiated a court martial against him and two other officers. The Einsatzkommando was exposed too frequently to more or less veiled accusations because of their persistent attitude with respect to the Jewish question. Another aggravating factor was the fact that the SD was completely forbidden by order of Army headquarters to enter the camp. These difficulties are likely to be removed by a new order of the OKH, since this order clearly states that the Army, too, must contribute towards the solution of these problems and, in particular, that the SD should be given maximum authority. During these last days it has been noted, however, that this basic order has not yet reached the lower ranks. Further support and readiness to help on the part of the Army is expected in the future as far as the competence of AOK 8 is concerned. This is due to Brigadier General von Reichenau's order issued on October 10, 1941, stating unambiguously that the Russian soldier is to be regarded as an exponent of Bolshevism and is to be treated accordingly by the Army.

Cooperation with the Secret Field Police did not meet with any difficulties. True, one could note that the Secret Field Police mainly took care of security police matters, obviously because there were no other tasks; however, these irregularities have been stopped each time after they were discussed. Furthermore, the most recent order

of the Chief of the Field Police must have removed any remaining doubts. Exchange of documents between the SD and the Secret Field Police took place without any friction, and the initial fears that the G.P. would sometimes withhold information seem not to have been justified. Besides, pressure was put on the AOKs and their staffs that matters concerning the Security Police would be passed on directly to the Kommandos.

Work has progressed smoothly on the counter-intelligence positions established in the rear area. On the one hand, counter-intelligence officers regularly visit [EG HQ] and its Kommandos in order to report on their work; on the other hand, they come to receive advice.

Since the work of the security police has been carried out without a hitch and has gained unanimous respect, it can be assumed that this useful association [between the EG and the German Army] will continue unchanged in the future.

have indeed been eradicated. But, when after a certain period of time a Kommando returns, the number of Jews still found in the city always surpasses considerably the number of the executed Jews.

Besides, the Kommandos have also carried out military actions in numerous cases. On request of the Army, separate platoons of the Kommandos have repeatedly combed the woods searching for partisans, and have accomplished successful work there.

Besides, prisoners-of-war marching along the highways were systematically overtaken [by the Kommandos of the EG]. All those elements were liquidated who did not possess identification papers and who were suspected, once set free, of [possibly] committing acts of sabotage against the German Army, the German authorities, or the population. In numerous cases, systematic searches for parachutists were carried out, with the result that approximately 20 parachutists were captured, among them a Russian who, at his interrogation, supplied extremely important information to the Army.

Finally, it should be mentioned that prisoners-of-war were taken over from the prisoner assembly points and the prisoner-of-war transit camps, although, at times, considerable disagreements with the camp commander occurred.

Collaboration with the Wehrmacht and the Secret Field Police

This concerns the relation of the Einsatzgruppe and its Kommandos with other offices and authorities. Its relation to the Army is especially noteworthy. From the outset, the Einsatzgruppe succeeded in establishing excellent terms with all Army headquarters. This made it possible for the Einsatzgruppe never to operate in the rear of the military zone. On the contrary, the request was frequently made by the Army to operate as far on the front as possible. In a great number of cases, it happened that the support of the Einsatzkommandos was requested by the fighting troops. Advance detachments of the Einsatzgruppe also participated in every large military action. They entered newly captured localities side by side with the fighting troops. Thus, in all cases, the utmost support was given. For example, in this connection, it is worth mentioning the participation in the capture of Zhitomir, where the first tanks enter-

ing the city were immediately followed by three cars of Einsatzkommando 4a.

As a result of the successful work of the Einsatzgruppe, the Security Police is also held in high regard, in particular by the HQ of the German Army. The liaison officers stationed at Army HQ are loyally briefed of all military operations, and, besides, they receive the utmost cooperation. The Commander of the 6th Army, Generalfeldmarschall von Reichenau, has repeatedly praised the work of the Einsatzkommandos and, accordingly, supported the interests of the SD with his staff. The extraordinary success of the Kommandos was a contributing factor: for example, the capture of Major-General Sokolov, then information concerning a plan by parachutists to blast a bridge, and the transmission of other important military information.

Only with respect to the Jewish problem could a complete understanding with junior Army officers not be reached until quite recently. This was most noticeable during the taking over of prisoner-of-war camps. As a particularly clear example, the conduct of a camp commander in Vinitza is to be mentioned. He strongly objected to the transfer of 362 Jewish prisoners-of-war carried out by his deputy, and even started court martial proceedings against the deputy and two other officers. Unfortunately, it often occurred that the Einsatzkommandos had to suffer more or less hidden reproaches for their persistent stand on the Jewish problem. Another difficulty was added by the order from the Army High Command prohibiting entry by the SD into the POW transit camps.¹ These difficulties have probably been overcome by now due to a new order from the Army High Command. This order clearly states that the Wehrmacht has to cooperate in the solution of this problem, and, in particular, that the necessary authorizations must be granted the SD to the fullest extent. However, it became evident in the past few days that this policy-making order still has not reached lower [military] authorities. In the future, further cooperation and assistance by the Wehrmacht authorities can be expected. As far as the province of the 6th Army HQ is concerned, Generalfeldmarschall von Reichenau issued an order on October 10, 1941, which states clearly that the Russian soldier has to be considered in principle to be a representative of Bolshevism and thus has to be treated accordingly by the Wehrmacht.

1. Durchgangslager.

youth organization]. They intended to get hold of arms in order to organize partisan warfare against the German Army either in case of a possible Russian return or a revolution which they were expecting to take place in Germany. Investigations have not yet been concluded. Some of the perpetrators confessed. When one Libau Jew was arrested, a quantity of strychnine sufficient to poison 1,000 people was found in his apartment. The poison had been for some time in the hands of the Jew in question. His statement concerning its origin cannot be believed. He will be executed.

Two Latvians were arrested in the act of looting Jewish apartments, having identified themselves as German Security Police men. Both were executed. As looting is becoming too common of late, the execution of the two Latvians was publicized in the local newspapers.

At present, investigations are in progress concerning the ambushing of a naval orderly. Suspicion is centering more and more upon certain persons. It is to be expected that the investigations will be successful.

During the period under survey, 30 persons, 18 Jews and 12 Communists, were executed.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
November 12, 1941

55 copies
(51st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 132

.....
Einsatzgruppe C

.....
Dniepropetrovsk

Execution activity

The number of executions carried out by Sonderkommando 4a has meanwhile increased to 55,432.

Among those executed by Sonderkommando 4a in the latter half of October 1941 until the date of this report, in addition to a comparatively small number of political functionaries, active Communists, people guilty of sabotage, etc., the larger part were again Jews. A considerable part of these were Jewish prisoners-of-war handed over by the German Army at Borispol, at the request of the Commander of the Borispol POW camp. On October 14, 1941 a platoon of Sonderkommando 4a shot 752 Jewish prisoners-of-war, among them some commissars and 78 wounded Jews were handed over by the camp physician.

At the same time, the platoon executed 24 partisans and Communists arrested by the local commander at Borispol. It should be noted that due largely to the energetic help of the German Army authorities in Borispol these activities in Borispol were carried out smoothly.

Another platoon of Sonderkommando 4a was active at Lubny.

Without any opposition, it executed 1,363 Jews, Communists, and partisans, among them 53 prisoners-of-war and a few Jewish rifle-women. Before the war, Lubny had 35,000 inhabitants, among them 14,000 Jews. A recent census undertaken by the local municipal administration showed that of 20,000 inhabitants allegedly only 1,500 Jews can be listed.

.....

Sonderkommando 4b is stationed in Poltava, according to a report dated October 16, 1941. Slaviansk is to be its next location. The work of Sonderkommando 4b, influenced partly by weather and road conditions, was mainly limited to the area of Poltava. In the week from October 4, 1941, to October 10, 1941, a total of 186 persons were executed, among them 21 political functionaries, four people guilty of sabotage and looting, and 161 Jews. In addition, the task of the Sonderkommando included searches and pursuits of former leading Communist functionaries and members of the executive committee of the Poltava district.

Everywhere in the area of Sonderkommando 4b, full understanding was shown by the German Army for the activity of the Sonderkommando in connection with the security service of the police.

The number of people executed by Einsatzkommando 5 amounted to 15,110 on October 20, 1941. Of this number, 20 political functionaries, 21 people guilty of sabotage and looting, and 1,847 Jews were shot between October 13, 1941 and October 19, 1941. On October 18, 1941, 300 insane Jews from the Kiev lunatic asylum were liquidated. This represented a particularly heavy psychological burden for the members of Einsatzkommando 5 who were in charge of this operation.

A large part of the work of Einsatzkommando 5 is dealing with denunciations which are reported daily in great numbers by all classes of the population. These necessitate subsequent interrogations and investigations.

Between September 26, 1941 and October 4, 1941, Einsatzkommando 5 executed eight political functionaries and two people guilty of sabotage in Krivoy-Rog. Between September 23, 1941 and October 4, 1941, 85 political functionaries, 14 people guilty of sabotage and looting, and 179 Jews were executed in Dniepropetrovsk. 137 trucks full of clothes made available as a result of the campaign

against the Jews of Zhitomir and Kiev were put at the disposal of the National Socialist People's Welfare Organization¹ for further disposal. The greater part of these articles, after having been disinfected, were distributed among ethnic Germans. From this supply, a field hospital of the Waffen-SS, among others, was also able to meet its requirements of woolen blankets, etc. [for the bitter cold winter months].

1. Nationalsozialistische Wohlfahrtspflege (NSW).

.....
Einsatzgruppe C
Location: Kiev
.....

II. Nationality problems

.....

4.) Jews

It need not be particularly stressed that Communist agitators received very warm support from the Jews. Under the prevailing conditions, it is important to stop the activity of the Jews in Volhynia and to remove thereby the most fertile soil from Bolshevism. The extermination of the Jews, who are, without any doubt, useless as workers and more harmful as the carriers of the bacillae of Communism, was [unavoidably] necessary.

.....

V. Mood of the population

Following a thoroughly hopeful mood within the population at the time of the entry of the German troops, under the impact of the liberation from the Bolshevik blood terror, there can now be felt considerable ill-humor because of the aforementioned conditions. Even though Bolshevik propaganda is ineffective within wider circles, the propaganda activity of the Ukrainian political parties does not contribute towards improving trust in the German troops. This is particularly so with Bandera's propaganda, but also in Melnyk's. It was apparently not yet possible to present the German administration as the [supreme] power above all [Ukrainian] parties, having the best of Ukrainian interests in mind. The ill-humor is also nourished by Jewish activity, whose influence in economic matters cannot at all be regarded as broken. Also the events and measures which have been mentioned above under Section II — Nationality problems, affect the mood. Though the question of the Church has not yet been solved, it seems to be of little importance with respect to influencing the opinion of the Ukrainian people. This problem will probably be tackled only after a decision has been reached here.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
November 19, 1941

60 copies
(60th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 135

.....

Einsatzgruppe A
Location: Krasnogvardeisk

The political basis for Germanization activity

.....

The improved mood of the Estonians towards the Germans is observable and can be described as follows:

- a) active cooperation of the Estonian Self Defense in the fight against partisans and scattered parts of the Red Army in Estonia;
- b) active cooperation of the Estonian Self Defense and the Estonian police authorities in the fight against Bolsheviks and Jews;
- c) appointment of Estonian officials in towns and rural communities by the field and local military commands;
- d) rapid revival of cultural work in the towns, supported in part or, at least, not interfered with by the German authorities;
- e) organization of a central ethnic self-administration, cautious, reserved, but, nevertheless, successful propaganda activity on the part of that self-administration body in favor of a firm anti-Bolshevik stance and for all-out support of the German Army against Bolshevism.

A Teilkommando of SK 4b has started to purge the prison camp in Losovaya.

The total number of persons shot after summary proceedings by Einsatzkommando 5 on November 10, 1941, amounted to 2,514.

Between November 2 and November 18, 1941, EK 5 shot

15 political officials

21 saboteurs and looters

10,650 Jews

and 414 hostages.

The hostages were shot by agreement with the Military Commander of Kiev in retaliation for increased incidents of arson and sabotage. In a proclamation to the population of Kiev, the City Commander publicized the shooting of the hostages. He also stressed that for every new case of arson and sabotage, a large number of people would be shot. Furthermore, he stressed that it was the duty of all the inhabitants to report immediately to the German police any suspicious thing they observe.

Since November 9, 1941, 1,509 people were shot after summary proceedings by the EK 5; this number includes:

57 political officials

30 saboteurs

1,422 Jews.

On November 6 and 7, 1941, an action against Jews that had been prepared for some time was carried out in Rovno, where about 15,000 Jews were shot. According to the orders of Higher SS and Police Chiefs, the organization of this action was in the hands of the German Order Police. Aussenkommando Rovno of Einsatzkommando 5 participated substantially in carrying out this Aktion.

From October 26, 1941 to November 11, 1941, EK 6, after summary proceedings, shot:

26 political officials

10 saboteurs and looters

43 Jews;

in the period November 3 to 9, 1941:

20 political officials

3 saboteurs

113 Jews;

and from November 10 to 16, 1941:

4 political officials

10 saboteurs and looters

and 47 Jews.

The total number of people whom EK 6 executed between November 17 and 23, 1941, amounts to 105, including

24 political officials

20 saboteurs and looters

61 Jews.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
December 19, 1941

65 copies
(51st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 148

Einsatzgruppe B
Location: Smolensk

Measures against criminals and looters

The following were shot after summary proceedings:

One Russian who was proved to have murdered mayor Nikita Kaslov in Pudavaya near Mogilev;

One second lieutenant who had committed embezzlement in several cases;

A Russian who had hung around as a vagrant for several months and who had made his living as a thief;

Two Jews and two Russians who had looted repeatedly;

Four Russians who had made their living by committing punishable offences, mainly robberies;

The Russian Ivan Gorlov in Gzhatsk, a member of the Communist Party since 1924 who was proved to have participated in setting fire to mills, warehouses, and granaries;

Two Russians who, after the arrival of the German troops, carried out looting of food, and illegal slaughtering in Gzhatsk;

Three Russians in Kursk who had looted;

A Russian in Orel who was caught in the act of setting a fire, and 12 other persons, among them several Jews, who were proved to have helped in starting other fires;

Sidarov, a member of the NKVD, who had a leading part in starting fires and in looting in Orel;

The head of the local Order Police in Rudnia Korochenko, who did not carry out any of the instructions of the German occupation authorities. A considerable amount of loot was found in his apartment; Three Russian women in Gomel who were involved in prostitution and had infected several German soldiers.

Special Operations

During the purging of the forced labor camp at the Mogilev base, 150 Jews were apprehended who had been rebellious. They were shot.

During the checks along the roads radiating out of Mogilev carried out with the help of the Order Police, 135 people, mostly Jews, were apprehended. The Jews were not wearing the Jewish badge; others were on a "tour" without the prescribed [identification] papers. 127 people were shot.

In agreement with the commander, the transit camp in Mogilev was searched for Jews and officials. 126 people were found and shot.

As was shown by confidential messages, the Jews in Bobruisk became active again immediately after the Teilkommando was withdrawn. Some of them no longer wore their Jewish badges. Refusals to work increased. Connections with partisans were detected, and, finally, provocative conduct towards members of the German occupying forces [was detected]. The strongest measures had to be taken to stop these activities which greatly endangered public security and order. Therefore, by carrying out a special action, a total of 5,281 Jews of both sexes were shot. The town of Bobruisk and its nearby area is free of Jews.

Since the Jews in Partichi near Bobruisk showed a hostile attitude to the Germans and had close connections with the partisans, a special action was carried out in the course of which 1,013 Jews and Jewesses were shot.

A large-scale action against the Jews was necessary in Rudnya near Smolensk because they lent extensive help to the partisans, spread disruptive propaganda, partly refused to work, and did not wear their Jewish badges. Thus, altogether 835 Jews of both sexes were shot. 52 Jews were caught in Gomel without identification papers, trying to pass themselves off as Russians. Among them were also Communist agitators. They were shot.

Confidential agents reported that the still numerous partisans in

Gomel were aided in every way by the Jews. Consequently, a special action had to be carried out in Gomel, Rogachev, and Kormu. Thus, a total of 2,365 Jews and Jewesses were shot.

Following an action against the partisans which was carried out by the 221st Security Division with the aid of a troop of Einsatzkommando 9 in the area of Klinovichi, a reorganization of the township of Klinovichi and Cherikov became necessary because the Jews of these townships proved hostile to the Germans and sympathized with the partisans. Altogether 786 Jews of both sexes were shot.

For the same reasons an action had to be carried out in the township of Lyubavichi, in the course of which 492 Jews of both sexes were shot.

At the request of the local commander, 146 Jews, who were arrested and imprisoned because of loitering and endangering public security, were shot in Borisov.

For reasons of public security and order, several actions had to be carried out in the vicinity of Krichov. A total of 1,213 Jews of both sexes were shot.

For the same reasons, special actions were carried out in Roslavl and Shumyachi near Roslavl. A total of 510 Jews of both sexes were shot.

Sixteen mentally ill Jewish and Russian children were shot in Shumyachi. They had been placed in a children's home which had been left in a totally neglected condition by the Soviet authorities. In part, the children were lying for weeks in their own excrement. All had severe eczema. The German chief military physician from the hospital in Shumyachi who was called in for consultation declared that the children's home and its inmates were an epidemic center of the first degree, sufficient reason for their shooting.

In Vitebsk, the ghetto was evacuated. During this process a total of 4,090 Jews of both sexes were shot.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
December 22, 1941

65 copies
(51st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 149

.....
Einsatzgruppe B
Location: Smolensk

Special actions

In the course of a thorough examination in the prisoner-of-war camp in Vitebsk, 207 prisoners were apprehended and shot.

More special actions had to be carried out in Sloboda, Polotsk, Bychitsa, and Biskatovo, since the Jews sabotaged the orders of the German occupying authorities. A total of 286 Jews were shot.

The ghetto in Gorodok had to be evacuated as there was a danger of an outbreak of epidemics. 394 Jews were shot.

During an examination of the prisoner-of-war camp in Vyazma, a total of 117 Jews were caught and shot.

.....
Einsatzgruppe D
Location: Simferopol

Jews [in Yerpatoria]

After a Jewish Council was set up, the Jews were registered; 750 persons were counted; they were concentrated [into the ghetto] on November 21, 1941. In connection with the action against the Jews, six localities and several kolkhozes are to be searched in the environs of Yevpatoria where a few Jewish families are still living.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
January 9, 1942

60 copies
(57th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 153

.....
Einsatzgruppe A

Location: Riga and Krasnogvardeisk
.....

Report on Polish resistance movements in Byelorussia

.....
The Catholic priests are the carriers of the Polish resistance movement in western Byelorussia. In several cases one could establish that the leading activists of the Polish resistance movement, among them also Roman Catholic clergymen, have made contact with other enemies. There exists a close relationship between the Communists, former NKVD agents, and the Catholic priests, such as in Tushkiviche in the district of Gorodiche. Even the Jews are not excluded from the fighting community of the Polish resistance movement although, in general, they do not enjoy much sympathy among the Polish population. They are considered as comrades-in-arms on a common defense front and, in particular, as carriers of a propaganda whisper campaign.
.....

Einsatzgruppe D

Location: Simferopol

1) The operational areas of the Teilkommandos, particularly in smaller villages, were made free of Jews. During the period covered

by the report, 3,176 Jews, 85 partisans, 12 looters, and 122 Communist officials were shot. In all: 79,276. In Simferopol, apart from Jews, the Krimchak and Gypsy question was also solved. The population generally welcomed the elimination of these elements.
.....

General mood

The attitude towards German occupation continues to be positive. A large part of the population is afraid of a Russian return. 7,000 prisoners from Feodosia on the march via Simferopol-Dznakoy, partly under guard, [made] no attempt to go over to the Russians.

Food supplies already very difficult. Presently attempting to send parts of town population to the countryside.

Tartars are in general positively inclined towards the German occupying forces. They constantly offer active help against partisans, setting up of independent armed units and actively destroying the partisan [units].

Berlin,
January 11, 1942

65 copies
(51st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 155

.....
Einsatzgruppe A

Location: Krasnogvardeisk
.....

Communists

All the leading Communist officials, except for one, have now been arrested and rendered harmless in Estonia. The total number of Communists who were arrested in Estonia is about 11,500. Of these, about 1,100 were shot and 5,377 were sent to a concentration camp. 3,785 less important sympathizers were set free.

Since the illegal group organized under the leadership of the top Estonian Communist Party officials was broken up, beginning with the arrest of almost all its officials and members, a revival of extensive Communist agitation in Estonia is not expected.

.....
Jews

Efforts are being made to purge the Eastern Territory [German occupied Soviet Union] of Jews as completely as possible. Shootings were carried out in such a way as to attract as little public attention as possible. Up to the present, this method was successful almost everywhere. Even in towns where large-scale shootings have been carried out, the time and place of the killings of the Jews never became

known. In the general population and even among the remaining Jews, the impression prevailed that the Jews had been resettled in other parts of the Eastern Territory. Estonia is already free of Jews. In Latvia, Jews remain only in Riga and Daugavpils. The number of Jews left in Riga, 29,500, was reduced to 2,600 by an action carried out by the Higher SS and Police Leader Ostland. In Daugavpils, there are still 962 Jews left who are urgently needed for the labor pool.

In Lithuania, an effort had to be made thoroughly to purge the rural districts and the small towns of Jews. Apart from basic considerations, this was also an urgent necessity because Communist elements, particularly terror groups and parts of the Polish resistance movement, made contact with the Jews, instigating them to carry on sabotage and to offer resistance. The Jews, in turn, repeatedly attempted to work up anti-German feeling in originally loyal and cooperative Lithuanian circles. Several times guards were fired at from the Kaunas Ghetto.

The Jews were particularly active in Zagare. There, on October 2, 1941, 50 Jews escaped from the ghetto which had already been cordoned off. Most of them were recaptured and shot in the course of a large-scale action which was carried out immediately. In course of subsequent preparations for the wholesale execution of the Zagare Jews, at a prarranged signal, they attacked the guards and the men of the Security Police Einsatzkommando while being transported to the place of execution. Several Jews who had not been searched thoroughly enough by the Lithuanian guards drew knives and pistols and, uttering cries like "Long live Stalin!" and "Down with Hitler!" they rushed the police force, seven of whom were wounded. Resistance was broken at once. After 150 Jews were shot on the spot, the transport of the remaining Jews to the place of execution was carried through without further incident.

In several Lithuanian towns, the Jewish quarters have become sources of epidemics owing to bad living conditions and nutritional problems. The spread of the diseases which broke out in the ghettos was prevented by the complete extermination of the Jews.

In Lithuania, there are at present only 15,000 Jews left in Kaunas (who are urgently needed for the manpower pool), 15,000 in Vilnius, and 4,500 in Schaulai.

In Byelorussia, the purge is in progress. The number of the Jews in the area handed over to the civil administration is at present ap-

ing was arrested 40 km from Modohn. He had been ordered to pick out a suitable landing site for [partisans] parachutists.

Another partisan was arrested by the Auxiliary Security Police in Daugavpils.

Shootings

During the period covered by the report, the following were shot by order of a summary court:

in Libau	20 Communists
.....	1 Jew
in Modohn	28 Communists
in Yakobstadt	1 Communist
totaling	50 persons

The total to date in the area of Einsatzkommando 2 comes to 33,970.

On November 30, 1941, 10,600 Jews were shot in Riga. The action was led by the Higher SS and Police Chief. One officer and 20 men of Einsatzkommando 2 took part.

Libau

In the period November 28 to December 4, 1941, 18 formerly active members of a Communist organization were arrested in the local district. At present, there are 469 political prisoners in the prisons of Libau, of these, 219 in the concentration camp.

Because of political agitation at their place of work, three released Ukrainian prisoners of war were arrested. The Ukrainians work in closed work units. The arrested persons sang Communist songs and gave inciting speeches.

A rumor is being spread among the population that the Americans together with the Swedes are preparing to land troops on the coast of Kurland [Latvia]. This is to occur before Christmas. The rumor obviously stems from Jewish quarters. According to some information, it is assumed that the workers refuse to work for this reason. It is explained that it makes no sense to earn money which will probably be valueless in a short time.

The pamphlet "Latvija" No. 1 has again appeared in the district of Libau. The pamphlet was sent from Riga by mail to the dairy cooperative in Ezere.

Einsatzgruppe C
Location: Kiev

The Jewish question in Kharkov

At the moment discussions are being conducted with a view to the most thorough registration of the Jews. According to experience gained so far, the lines between the saboteurs and the partisans are mainly being kept open by the Jewish segment of the population of Kharkov. The registration of all Jews would seem to indicate a considerable contribution to the solution of the partisan problem in this area. In agreement with the authorized Army HQ¹ and the Field Kommandatur, preliminary steps to a major action against the Jews are to be taken by SK 4a, as soon as arrangements for the accommodation of the Kommando have been made.

Activity of Teilkommando SK 4a in Poltava

On November 17, 1941, Teilkommando Poltava of SK 4a took over the arrangements of the proceedings left behind by SK 4b. Future cooperation with the Security Service, Secret Military Police, Field Gendarmerie, the German police and local Kommando was outlined in a meeting with the militia organized in Poltava. In this context the so-called political department of the Poltavian Ukrainian militia was dissolved. In the period ending November 20, 1941, quite a number of arrested Communists were interrogated and most of them were shot.

A major Jewish action took place on November 23, 1941, after the Jewish population, on the previous day, had been requested by means of posters to assemble. In all, 1,538 Jews were shot. Their clothing was handed over to the mayor of Poltava who gave special priority to ethnic Germans when distributing it.

Activity of Teilkommando SK 4a in Lubny

On November 18, 1941, the Teilkommando of SK 4a at Lubny took over the evaluation of the NKVD files left behind by the Vorkommando as well as the handling of current correspondence.

Together with the Ukrainian militia set up in Lubny, it was possi-

1. The HQ of the Sixth Army.

Berlin,
February 4, 1942

65 copies
(51st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 164

.....
Einsatzgruppe A

Location: Krasnogvardeisk

1) In Vilnius, 14 Poles were arrested because of extensive passport forgeries. They had sold the passports at high prices, particularly to fleeing Jews. In agreement with the General Kommissar and the German Army Commander in Lithuania, a new arrangement for the handling of passports and certificates will be set up in the near future.

.....
Einsatzgruppe C

Location: Kiev

.....
Contrary to expectations, the Christmas days passed quietly everywhere. One could note only increased Communist leaflet propaganda. In the course of the investigations, a raid was carried out in a suburb of Kramatorskaya. With the assistance of 230 German soldiers, a part of the town was closed and 350 people were arrested without any outside help. Of these, 60 people were shot as active members or officials of the Communist Party, partisans, etc. The others were released after a severe warning. This action has deeply impressed the population. A noticeable deterioration of the mood in the population could be felt, not only with respect to the Communists but also in national Ukrainian organizations. The original East Ukrainian population is visibly united against the newly-arrived West Ukrainians

who are seen as the main carriers of the idea of nationalism. Just like the Communists, the members of the national Ukrainian movement use various false documents, cover names, secret codes, etc. Lately Communists hung up posters that falsified the original text in a Communist sense. They also hung next to the German posters so-called translations that had the same number of lines but was nothing but Communist propaganda.

.....
Arrest of the Jews in Kharkov

The extensive preparations that became necessary in the matter of the arrest of the Kharkov Jews were speeded up within the framework of SK 4a responsibilities. First of all, it was necessary to find a suitable area for the evacuation of the Jews. This was accomplished with the closest understanding of the municipality's housing department. An area was chosen where the Jews could be housed in the barracks of a factory district. Then, on December 14, 1941, a summons was issued from the city commander in which they (the Jews) were told to move to the area by December 16, 1941. The evacuation of the Jews went off without a hitch except for some robberies during the march of the Jews in the direction of their new quarters. Almost without exception, only Ukrainians participated in these robberies. So far, no report is available on the number of Jews that were arrested during the evacuation. At the same time, preparation for the shooting of the Jews is underway. 305 Jews who have spread rumors against the German Army were shot immediately.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service

Berlin,
February 6, 1942

65 copies
(57th copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 165

.....
Einsatzgruppe A

Location: Krasnogvardeisk
.....

General

.....
5) A total of 125 people were arrested in Minsk during the period January 20 to 31, 1942; five of these people were arrested for sabotage, 30 for their partisan activities, 17 for being NKVD agents, one parachutist, three for suspicion of being spies, and 35 for their participation in riots. Three Auxiliary Police were arrested because they helped prisoners escape.

6) In order to clean the prison of the typhus epidemic, 311 people were shot in Minsk during the period January 23 to 29, 1942.

7) On February 1, 1942, the last 38 Jews and Gypsies were executed in Loknia.

8) On January 20, 1942, two German railway guards were shot at by partisans on the Minsk-Baranovich railway line. One sentry at the Minsk airport was also shot.

9) On January 26, 1942, Peteris Junge, a teacher at an elementary school, was arrested. He was a member of the Highest Council of the Latvian Soviet Republic. He had formerly been taken prisoner by the Germans as a Russian soldier under the name of "Peter Jugin."

10) In the central prison of Riga, 11 more prisoners fell ill with typhus so that on February 4, 1942, the number of sick persons numbered 87.

Einsatzgruppe D

Location: Simferopol

Executions

During the period covered by this report, thanks to searches for Communists and other untrustworthy elements in the areas of Simferopol, Krausbasar, Alushta, and Yevpatoria, made by a network of special secret agents, it was possible to arrest and shoot in Simferopol alone, besides Jews, more than 100 Communist NKVD agents and saboteurs. Among others, the chief of the militia, Granovski, was found guilty of being a Communist propagandist. In Yevpatoria, members of the Red Army who were separated from their units and had formed partisan groups were found and annihilated. During search operations for NKVD agents, a woman among others was arrested, her task being to spy on German units. She was supplied with arsenic to poison German soldiers. Kommando Feodosia combed the city and, on January 28, was able to kill in combat 36 Communists and partisans in hiding. Sixteen were captured. The Teilkommando in Dshankoy cleaned up urban and rural districts and, during the last two weeks, arrested 141 suspicious people. 76 have already been shot after having been interrogated. Among others, a Russian has been arrested who, as a Party official and a liaison officer with the partisans, destroyed several factories in Kerch. Another arrested person who had been appointed village head by the German Army and who [in fact] served under the Soviets as a "revolutionary and military People's Commissar," had connections with the partisans and laid plans for sabotage. A certain Sara Plett had pretended to be an ethnic German. When she was arrested, papers and drawings stolen from the offices of the railroad were secured.

.....
Six hundred suspect persons were registered on card indexes and some groups have already been removed. Yefilov was arrested as a Communist agitator together with five Communists during a secret meeting. Kantor, a Jewish physician, was arrested as a leader of a group of arsonists and saboteurs.

Berlin,
March 23, 1942

65 copies
(51st copy)

Operational Situation Report USSR No. 184

.....
Einsatzgruppe A
Location: Krasnogvardeisk

Lithuania

- 1) On March 14, 1942, 22 Poles were arrested in Vilnius for having falsified large numbers of food ration cards and for offering faked cards for sale. Armed prisoners of war were arrested recently near Yanova.
- 2) The Security Kommando, deployed for the pacification of that area, arrested armed prisoners of war on the Santakai farm. One Russian prisoner of war and one Jew were killed during a fire fight. The search has not yet been completed.
- 3) On March 13-14, 1942, four more Poles belonging to a large partisan organization were arrested in the area of Pabrado. A teacher, Peter Schmirski from a factory in Drushiany, is among those arrested; he is a leading member of the above-mentioned [partisan] organization.

Byelorussia

- 1) On March 17, in Ilya, east of Vileika, 520 Jews were shot.
- 2) During street checks, 11 people were arrested in Minsk for refusing to work and brought to the SS work camp.
- 3) The General Commissioner has announced a salary raise as of

May 1. This is because of the continuing deteriorating mood within Bylorussian intellectual circles and the present salaries which are below the minimum living wage; a teacher receives a monthly pay of 500 rubles, a physician 300 rubles.

.....
7) On March 18, 1942, 23 people were arrested in Minsk. Among them were five Jews with forged passports, one NKVD agent, one former NKVD official, and one Soviet-Russian first lieutenant who had escaped from a POW camp some time ago.

.....
Einsatzgruppe D
Location: Simferopol

Executions

.....
1) In the area of Dzankoy alone, 241 Jews who had recently come there were arrested. 437 more were shot in other parts of the Crimea. In these activities the system has shown itself very effective. The village elders etc. constantly report to the Kommandos or Teilkommandos about strangers.

.....
III) Because of the special situation, Feodosia was searched three times. A quarter of the town is to be searched within the coming days. The searches, conducted on March 5, 19 and 23, 1942, with the help of 350 soldiers were more successful compared to the [all-encompassing] large-scale actions carried out in the towns.

Arrested were:
66 Jews, 28 members of the NKVD (among them two judges and three political commissars), and 27 partisans (among them a battalion commissar and several officers of the NKVD).

.....
During the time under report, 2,010 people were shot, of them 678

connections with the Jews in Minsk in order to recruit for the partisans and to collect clothing, as well as to see to it that the ranks of the partisans were kept full.

.....

Although the partisans had not carried out any acts of sabotage and terror in Minsk, new partisans were constantly recruited and assigned to the various partisan units in Byelorussia. They were brought in groups of 10-15 men to the partisan units by liaison people. They were brought from one location to the next by guides who were only familiar with the route to the next location and the liaison person there, thus minimizing the danger of betrayal. It was impossible to establish the number of people who had joined the partisans. So far, about 100 Jews were brought to the partisans from the ghetto. It is worth noting that the unit commanders of the partisans and the military council itself reject Jews as partisans because they are too cowardly and cannot be used in action. The main interest of the Jews in the partisan movement is to leave the ghetto; however, they avoid any other activity. Therefore, it was decided by the [partisan military council] to dispatch the Jews with incorrect orders and wrong marching routes so that these groups would wander about aimlessly. Part of them were picked up by the German Army.

.....

Kosinyets transmitted his information to the members of the committee through an agent who has also been arrested. In addition, whenever several news items were collected, they were printed in a secret printing shop and distributed by leaflet. The printing workshop was in an apartment building near the ghetto and was managed by a Jew called Chipchin who lived outside the ghetto. The printing shop was fully equipped to print leaflets as well as brochures. At the time of its discovery, the proof sheets of a brochure were found containing one of the most recent speeches by Stalin. The entire printing material, like matrixes, etc., had been stolen by Ivanov from the printing workshop *Durchbruch* in Minsk. Ivanov had received the types from the ghetto. The printing shop regularly fulfilled printing assignments given by outside partisan units. According to investigations carried out so far, about 3,000 propaganda leaflets were produced by the partisans.

The partisan movement was mainly financed by donations from the

ghetto. Investigations have revealed that practically the entire ghetto is organized and divided into units and sub-units. Investigations in this direction have been limited for the time being since there are plans to dissolve the ghetto.

Ever since the beginning of March 1942, the [partisan] committee or military council maintains communications with Moscow via a group of parachutists.

.....

The partisans were informed by the Jews employed in the office of the General Kommissariat that a map of Minsk had been produced at the cartographic office of the German army. It listed all its units, the offices of the civil administration, the police, including the security police, as well as all factories, indicating at the same time whether they served the civil administration or the army. The head of the [partisan] reconnaissance unit commissioned a Jew who worked in the General Kommissariat to steal the map that was lying open in the office. The Jew, who, by the way, was in possession of a certificate made out by the General Kommissariat to the effect that he was of mixed origin, carried out the mission. He delivered the map to the head of the reconnaissance unit. Later on, the map was given to the group of parachutists who, on their part, evaluated the map and sent it on to Moscow.

The chief of the military council, Rokov, also recruited a man who was employed as a furnace tender at the local office and who had been a former officer. He was soon to blast the building housing the Security Police in Riga. The head of the parachute units was assigned to obtaining from Moscow the explosives needed for this project. Two more Jews employed in the workshops of local [German] offices were arrested as members of the partisan unit. Their task was to investigate matters concerning the activity of the Security Police and the Security Service.

In the course of the investigations conducted so far, a total of 404 people were arrested, including the partisans who had been organized in the ghetto. Of these, 212 had already been shot. A large quantity of weapons and ammunition was seized.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service (SD)
— Headquarters

Berlin,
May 29, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 5

.....
On May 5, 1942, 28 members of the Byelorussian partisan organization were hanged in public in Minsk. 251 people were shot on the same day, most of them partisans and Jews. An action against a railroad saboteur unit has been carried out. 126 people were arrested.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service (SD)
— Headquarters

Berlin,
June 5, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 6

.....
The Jews in Estonia

As Estonia was closed to Jewish immigration during the time of Tsarist rule until about the middle of the last century, Jews remained numerically unimportant, amounting to only 1.38% (4,500).

Their influence, however, in all spheres of life, was much stronger. Through their connection with the NKVD in particular, the Jews managed to carve out a strong position for themselves.

When the German troops marched in, most of the Jews had left Estonia. Only some 2,000 Jews remained, about half of them in Tallinn. The Jews were gradually apprehended by the Security Police in order to avoid unnecessary disruption of Estonia's economic life.

Today, there are no more Jews in Estonia.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service (SD)
— Headquarters

Berlin,
June 19, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 8

.....

The Jews in Lithuania

According to a census taken in 1923, the number of Jews living in Lithuania was 153,743, i.e., 7.58% of the population at that time.

While the influence of the Jews had originally been limited mainly to economic matters, after the Soviet Union's occupation of Lithuania in 1940, they soon gained influence on every aspect of public life. It is characteristic that, above all, the Jews were active in the NKVD.

Because of their influence, 40,000 Lithuanians were deported to Siberia.¹

Although the Lithuanian population expressed its hatred of the Jews in various pogroms, the Jewish problem as such had to be solved by the Security Police and the Security Service.

Those Jews who had not left Lithuania together with the retreating Bolshevik Army were interned in ghettos. As a first stage, prisons were combed in order to ferret out Jews.

At present, ghettos exist only in Kaunas, Vilnius and Siauliai. The distribution of the population in the ghettos is as follows:

Kaunas about 15,000 Jews

Vilnius about 15,000 Jews

Siauliai about 4,000 Jews

At present, these Jews are being used as skilled laborers, mainly for work essential to the army. Some of them work in three shifts.

Apart from these Jews, Lithuania is now free of Jews.

1. This assertion, too, is false. See note for Report No. 7.

The Jews in Latvia

During a raid carried out in Liepaja [Libau] a short time ago, several Jews were arrested while trying to escape to Sweden.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service (SD)
— Headquarters

Berlin,
August 14, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 16
.....

The number of inhabitants who remained in Rostov [on the Don] comes to approximately 200,000-300,000. Most of the Armenians, mainly men aged 17-50, were evacuated by the Soviet Russians. The ethnic Germans in the zone of the present action were also taken to the eastern areas of Soviet Russia.¹ The influence of Soviet propaganda on the rest of the population can still be felt; however, the fear that the Soviets might return is clearly subsiding.

Following the departure [retreat] of the German troops in November 1941, the administration of Rostov was placed in the hands of the NKVD. In order to carry out an extensive political purge, it mobilized the Jews of Rostov, some of whom enrolled in the NKVD. Citizens who had maintained close contact with the Germans were shot. The number of people shot reached about 800.

During the winter and thereafter, almost the entire population was forced to work on the construction of defense works outside and inside the city. An attempted uprising in one of the suburbs was cruelly suppressed. Besides, many persons froze to death, died of exhaustion, and perished as a result of severe punishments.

Until November 1941, the number of Jews in Rostov is said to have amounted to 50,000. All professions were occupied by Jews. A high percentage of them were physicians and pharmacists, and many held various professions connected with the law; more than half the judges in Rostov were Jewish.

On August 1, 1942,² a Jewish Council was installed by order of the Sonderkommando stationed in Rostov; so far, 2,000 Jews have been registered. Further necessary measures [for their extermination] have been started.

1. This is a reference to the Volga Germans whom Stalin had deported en masse for security reasons to the Soviet Republics in Central Asia.

2. Following the return of the German occupation forces.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service
— Headquarters

Berlin,
August 20, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 17
.....

Activity by [partisan] gangs in the eastern territories, particularly northwest of Vyazma, has increased considerably. Especially in the vicinity of Vladimirskoye strong gangs have appeared who hold the road to Kholm and attack nearby villages. A total of 102 attacks occurred in one week.

The majority of the gang-members are recruited from the scattered Red troops who, led by officers and Jews, roam and loot in the neighboring countryside. Some of them stay with the frightened population overnight; others try to make their way to the Russian front.

There are also many prisoners-of-war who wander through the area begging until they are admitted into the gangs.

.....
In Selidovka, in the area of Kommando Kharkov, one Jewess and one Russian were arrested for possession of poison, probably in order to poison wells.¹

1. This is an old anti-Semitic canard dating back to the Middle Ages when Jews were frequently accused of poisoning wells, usually in times when the plague raged through Europe.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service
— Headquarters

Berlin,
December 4, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 32

.....
According to reports, there has been a rapid decrease in black mar-
keteering in the places that are free of Jews.

The Chief of the Security Police
and Security Service
— Headquarters

Berlin,
December 11, 1942

Reports from the Occupied Eastern Territories, No. 33

.....

*Gang [partisan] disturbances
Latvia*

Intensive intelligence work has revealed that Jews intend to escape from Riga together with escaped Russian prisoners-of-war in order to join up with bandits in east Latvia. Through reliable sources it was learned that relevant discussions were held in a private house. At that meeting, all details were confirmed concerning ammunition, route of flight, and linking up with the gangs. At night, nine Jews who had fled the ghetto met in an empty apartment together with a Soviet Russian lieutenant, Pismanov, called "Borka," who had escaped from the POW camp. Pismanov is a Jew and he escaped from the prison camp in Riga on September 5. He was the leader and organizer of the Jews who escaped [from the ghetto] and the [Soviet] prisoners-of-war. Ever since his flight, Pismanov had been staying illegally in Riga and had established contact with the ghetto through Sandel, the Jewish leader of a workers' marching group.¹ A man who maintained contact with the Jews arranged for a van and driver to be supplied to the members of the group. The van was to transport the escaped Jews to Anspils in the area of the gang's activities. Here they were to be met by a liaison officer of the gangs.

The van was stopped by a Kommando of the Security Police on the Riga-Modohn road. Immediately, all the passengers in the van opened fire. In the course of the battle that lasted for about 1½ hours,

1. Jewish slave workers would march out of the ghetto in groups, each one composed of workers assigned to the same work location (Dienststelle).

Index

- Agafanov, Semyon, 258
Agriogola, 91
Akhonin, Tolia, 233
Alexander, Judge, 36
Alexandria, 84
Alexandrovich, Simen, 233
Alter (Jewish couple), 233
Alushta, 267, 283, 286, 291
Amsalovich, Makar, 233
Ananyev, 105, 107, 109, 142, 161, 166
Andrushovka, 129
Antolovka, 148
Audrini, 278
Augrina, 275
Augustin, Metropolitan, 313
Augustowo, 16
Avdeyevka, 322
- Babchinzy, 105
Balta, 72
Bandera, Stefan, 3, 93, 113, 194, 236, 343
Baraniche, Abraham, 233
Baranovichi, 3, 5, 8, 13, 14, 29, 37, 45, 49, 51, 53, 68, 69, 71, 84, 301, 307, 353, 360
Barlada, 19
Barth, SS-Stürmbannführer, 29
Belci, 19
Belov, Georgi, 149
Belyak, 342
Belzy, 34-35, 57
Berdichev, 60, 79, 80, 95, 140, 158, 215, 362, 363
Berdyansk, 322, 329
Berendovsky, Vladimir, 233
Beresander, 161
Beresany, 143, 170
Beresna, 180
Bertyev, Vasily, 233
Bessarabia, 47, 166
Bialystok, 13, 14, 23, 45, 46, 48, 66, 70, 71, 77, 92, 112, 147, 202
Bielsk, 9, 14
Birkman, Fama, 233
Birobidzhan, 344
Biskatovo, 265
Bium-Lambat, 283
Bobrov, 260
- Bobruisk, 48, 117, 151, 181, 206, 234, 263, 320
Boguslav, 199
Boloshchina, 204
Bolshoye-Sabolotye, 260
Borg, Dr., 138
Borispol, 227
Borisov, 42, 43, 51, 70, 71, 121, 122, 151, 181, 206, 264
Borovka, 106
Borovsk, 254
Borovyany, 206
Borsky, Stanislaus, 233
Boskina, 94
Botianu, Sergeant Major, 73
Braciarka, 70
Brasser, 303
Brazianka, 45
Bremer, Lieutenant-General, 89
Brest, 13, 14, 45, 48, 66, 70, 71, 77, 83, 92, 112, 127
Briansk, 230, 232
Brizgys, Bishop, 10, 90
Brock, Priest, 287
Brody, 12
Brusilov, 96
Brusilov-Kornin, 102
Bryansk, 254, 320, 339
Bühndorff, Karl, 224
Burshchina, 179
Butiai, 306
Bychitsa, 265
Byelatserkiev, 135
Bylich, Gregory, 52, 72
- Celms, Director-General, 335-336
Charsevu, Georgi, 233
Chashy, 117
Chautsy, 122
Cherepin, 197
Cherikov, 264
Chernich, Michael, 239
Chernigov, 47, 135, 144, 145, 180, 181, 238-239
Chernovtsy, 19, 25, 77, 87, 118, 119
Chernowitz, 19, 25
Chernyakhov, 80, 96, 97, 103
Cherven, 115, 124, 319

- Chervonne, 95
Chipchin, 340
Chortkov, 79
Chudnov, 18
Chukin, 301
Cracow, 31, 58
Czernovtsy, 63
- Dabrowski, Officer, 26
Darbona, 17
Daugavpils, 27, 28, 138, 277, 280, 287, 313, 336, 348, 349
Delikurdogly, Mustafa, 324, 339
Demidov, 178
Diatschenko, Colonel, 93
Dnepropetrovsk, 131, 187, 227, 228, 241, 242, 300
Dnieproderzhinsk, 241
Doborichi, 360
Doroschivci, 73
Doroshkino, 179
Dorpat, 28, 88, 139, 183
Drobromil, 30, 31
Drohobych, 67
Dshankoy, 291, 293
Dubno, 39
Dubosari, 161
Dünaburg, 28
Dymer, 251
Dzankoy, 308, 317
- East Galicia, 64, 67
Essigmann, 67
Exdorf, 286
Ezere, 280
- Fastov, 129
Fellin, 28
Feodosia, 267, 273, 285, 291, 317, 330-331, 344
Finkovski, F., 146
- Galicia, 74, 83, 86, 92, 112, 214, 215, 343
Garbusov, Anna, 233
Garsden, 10
Georgenburg, 16
Glukhov, 360
Goffman, Samuel, 233
Gomel, 14, 48, 120, 144, 145, 150, 180, 263-264, 310
Gorki, 234
Gorlov, Ivan, 262
Gorlovka, 305, 322
- Gornostaipol, 251
Gorodnia, 180
Gorodok, 265
Granovski, 291
Grishino, 322
Grodno, 3, 9, 14, 23, 47, 48, 70, 71, 83
Gorodok, 207
Greece, 201
Grunau, 247
Grünwald, 80
Güldner, 209
Gusev, Nikolai, 151
Guzili, 306
Gyls, Jonas, 223
Gzhatsk, 230, 232, 262
- Haas, SS-man, 95
Hajna, 72
Hamburg, 269
Harku, 184
Hazanov, 285
Hinov, SS-man, 95
Hitler, A., 95, 210, 261, 277, 344
Holodki, 95
Horokhov, 31
- Ilya, 316
Ingermanland, 246, 323
Irpina, 198
Isbanner, SS-man, 95
Isobishche, 122
Iswary, 57
Ivankov, 198
Ivanovich, Ivanov, 285
Ivinitz, 151
Izchnov, 232
- Janovichi, 152
Janushpol, 95
Jeckelyn, 269
Jekaterinoslav, 47
Jelgava, 62
Jubarkas, 17
Judenrat, 43
Junge, Peteris, 290
Juodka, Wolfas, 274
- Kalinin, 254
Kamenets-Poldolsk, 129
Kaminski, GPU-Chief, 176
Kantor, Dr., 291
Karaites, 250, 345
Karasubasar, 284, 344