

THE JÄGER REPORT

Written by Karl Jäger, commander of *Einsatzkommando 3* (Kaunas/Kovno Lithuania). Note that the total number of victims– 137,346 (final page) – represents the activity of one *Einsatzkommando* in a five-month period in one area.

Geheime Reichssache (first page), means “state secret” or “top secret.”

English translations available at:

- <http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/einsatz/jagerletter.html>
- <http://phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/works/jaeger-report/hm/img001.htm.en.html>



**The Commander of the
Security Police and the SD
Einsatzkommando 3**

Kauen, December 1, 1941¹

State Secret!

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Complete tabulation of executions carried out in the Einsatzkommando 3 zone up to
December 1, 1941

Take-over of the security police tasks in Lithuania by Einsatzkommando 3 on July 2, 1941

(Einsatzkommando 3 took over the Vilnius area on August 9, 1941 and the Schaulen area on October 2, 1941. Up to this time, Einsatzkommando 9 handled Vilnius and Einsatzkommando 2 handled Schaulen.)

(Executions carried out by Lithuanian partisans on my instructions and under my command:

July 4, 41	Kauen - Fort VII	416 Jews, 47 Jewesses ²	463
July 6, 41	Kauen - Fort VII	Jews	2,514
Following deployment of a raiding commando under the leadership of SS First Lieutenant Hamann and 8 to 10 reliable men from Einsatzkommando 3, the following operations were carried out in collaboration with Lithuanian partisans:			
July 7, 41	Mariampole	Jews	32
July 8, 41	“	14 “ and 5 Comm. ³ functionaries	19
July 8, 41	Girkalinei	Comm. functionaries	6
July 9, 41	Wendziogala	32 Jews, 2 Jewesses, 1 fem. Lithuanian ⁵ 2 Lith. Comm., 1 Russ. Communist ³	38
July 9, 41	Kauen - Fort VII	21 Jews, 3 Jewesses	24
July 14, 41	Mariampole	21 “, 1 Russ., 9 Lith. Comm.	31
July 17, 41	Babtei	8 Comm. functionaries (of which 6 Jews)	8
July 18, 41	Mariampole	39 Jews, 14 Jewesses	53
July 19, 41	Kauen - Fort VII	17 “, 2 “, 4 Lith. Comm., 2 fem. Comm. Lithuanian, 1 Germ. Comm.	26
July 21, 41	Panevezys	59 Jews, 11 Jewesses, 1 fem. Lithuanian, 1 Pole, 22 Lith. Comm., 9 Russ. Comm.	103
July 22, 41	“	1 Jew	1
July 23, 41	Kedainiai	83 Jews, 12 Jewesses, 14 Russ. Comm., 15 Lith. Comm., 1 Russ. O-Politruk ³	125
July 25, 41	Mariampole	90 Jews, 13 Jewesses	103
July 28, 41	Panevezys	234 “, 15 “, 19 Russ. Comm., 20 Lith. Comm.	288

Carry-forward

3,834

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	Carry-forward		3,834
July 29, 41	Rasainai	254 Jews, 3 Lith. Communists	257
July 30, 41	Agriogala	27 “ , 11 “	38
July 31, 41	Utena	235 “ , 16 Jewesses, 4 Lith. Comm. 1 repeat robber murderer	256
11/July 31, 41	Wendziogala	13 Jews, 2 murderers	15

Month of August:

August 1, 41	Ukmerge	254 Jews, 42 Jewesses, 1 Pol. Comm. 2 Lith. NKVD agents, 1 mayor from Jonova who gave the order to set fire to the city of Jonova	300
August 2, 41	Kauen - Fort IV	170 Jews, 1 US Jew, 1 US Jewess, 33 Jewesses, 4 Lith. Comm.	209
August 4, 41	Panevezys	362 Jews, 41 Jewesses, 5 Russ. Comm. 14 Lith. Communists	422
August 5, 41	Rasainai	213 Jews, 66 Jewesses	279
August 7, 41	Uteba	483 Jews, 87 Jewesses, 1 Lithuanian, a corpse robber of German soldiers	571
August 8, 41	Ukmerge	620 Jews, 82 Jewesses	702

August 9, 41	Kauen - Fort IV	484 “ , 50 “	534
August 11, 41	Panevezys	450 “ , 48 “ , 1 Lith, 1 Russ. Comm.	500
August 13, 41	Alytus	617 “ , 100 “ , 1 criminal	719 ⁵
August 14, 41	Jonava	497 “ , 55 “	552
August 15 and 16, 41	Rokiskis	3200 Jews, Jewesses and Jewish children 5 Lith. Comm., 1 Pole, 1 partisan	3,207
August 9 to 16, 41	Rasainiai	294 Jewesses, 4 Jewish children	298
June 27 to August 14, 41	Rokiskis	493 Jews, 432 Russians, 56 Lithuanians (all active Communists)	981
August 18, 41	Kauen - Fort IV	689 Jews, 402 Jewesses, 1 fem. Pole, 711 intell. Jews from the ghetto as a reprisal for an act of sabotage	1,812
August 19, 41	Ukmerge	298 Jews, 255 Jewesses, 1 Politr., 88 Jewish children, 1 Russ. Communist	645
August 22, 41	Dünaburg	3 Russ. Comm., 5 Latvians, among them 1 murderer, 1 Russ. Guardsman, 3 Poles 3 Gypsies, 1 fem. Gypsy, 1 Gypsy child, 1 Jew, 1 Jewess, 1 Armenian, 2 Politruks (prison inspection in Dünaburg)	21
	Carry- forward		16,152

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	Carry-forward		16,152
August 22, 41	Aglona	Mentally ill: 269 men, 227 women, 48 children	544
August 23, 41	Panevezys	1312 Jews, 4602 Jewesses 1609 Jewish children	7,523
August 18 to 22, 41	Dist. Rasainiai	466 Jews, 440 Jewesses, 1020 Jewish children	1,926
August 25, 41	Obeliai	112 Jews, 627 Jewesses, 421 Jewish children	1,160
August 25 and 26, 41	Seduva	230 Jews, 275 Jewesses, 159 Jewish children	664
August 26, 41	Zarasai	767 Jews, 1,113 Jewesses, 1 Lith. Comm. 687 Jewish children, 1 fem. Russ. Comm.	2,569
August 26, 41	Pasvalys	402 Jews, 738 Jewesses, 209 Jewish children	1,349
August 26, 41	Kaisiadorys	all Jews, Jewesses, Jewish children	1,911
August 27, 41	Prienai	” “ “ “ “	1,078
August 27, 41	Dagda and Kraslawia	212 Jews, 4 Russ. POWs	216
August 27, 41	Joniskis	47 Jews, 165 Jewesses, 143 Jewish children	355
August 28, 41	Wilkia	76 Jews, 192 Jewesses, 134 Jewish children	402
August 28, 41	Kedainiai	710 Jews, 767 Jewesses, 599 Jewish children	2,076
August 29, 41	Rumsiskis a. Ziezmariai	20 Jews, 567 Jewesses, 197 Jewish children	784
August 29, 41	Utena and Moletai	582 Jews, 1,731 Jewesses, 1,469 Jewish children	3,782
August 13 to 31, 41	Alytus and Environs	233 Jews	233

Month of September:

Sept. 1, 41	Mariampole	1,763 Jews, 1,812 Jewesses 1,404 Jewish children, 109 mentally ill, 1 fem. German national who was married to a Jew, 1 fem. Russian	5,090
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	Carry-forward		47,814
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	Carry-forward		47,184
August 28 to Sept. 2, 41	Darsuniskis	10 Jews, 69 Jewesses, 20 J children	99
	Carliava	73 " 113 " 61 "	247
	Jonava	112 " 1200 " 244 "	1,556
	Petrasiunai	30 " 72 " 23 "	125
	Jesuas	26 " 72 " 46 "	144
	Ariogala	207 " 260 " 195 "	662
	Jasvainai	86 " 110 " 86 "	282
	Babtei	20 " 41 " 22 "	83
	Wenziogala	42 " 113 " 97 "	252
	Krakes	448 " 476 " 201 "	1,125
Sept. 4, 41	Pravenischkis	247 " 6 " Hetz. I.A. -Lg ⁷	253
Sept. 4, 41	Cekiske	22 " 64 "	
		60 J. children	146
	Seredsius	6 " 61 " 126 "	193
	Velinona	2 " 71 " 86 "	159
	Zapiskis	47 " 118 " 13 "	178
Sept. 5, 41	Ukmerge	1123 " 1849 " 1737 "	4,709
Aug 25 to Sept. 6, 41	Mopping up In Rasainiai	16 " 412 " 415 "	843
	In Georgenburg	all " all " all "	412
Sept. 9, 41	Alytus	287 " 640 " 352 "	1,279

Sept. 9, 41	Butrimonys	67 “ 370 “ 303 “	740
Sept. 10, 41	Merkine	223 “ 355 “ 276 “	854
Sept. 10, 41	Varena	541 “ 141 “ 149 “	831
Sept. 11, 41	Leipalingis	60 “ 70 “ 25 “	155
Sept. 11, 41	Seirijai	229 “ 384 “ 340 “	953
Sept. 12, 41	Simnas	68 “ 197 “ 149 “	414
Sept. 11 and 12, 41	Uzusalis	Penal operation against inhabitants who fed Russ. partisans and some of whom were in possession of weapons	43
Sept. 26, 41	Kauen	412 Jews, 615 Jewesses, 581 J children	1,608
	Carry-forward		66,159

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	Carry-forward		66,159
Month of October:			
Oct. 2, 41	Zagare	633 Jews, 1107 Jewesses, 496 J children (as these Jews were led away, a mutiny took place, which nonetheless was immediately put down. 7 partisans were wounded.)	2,236
Oct. 4, 41	Kauen - F. IX	315 Jews, 712 Jewesses, 818 J Children (punishment operation be- (because?) a German policeman was shot at in the ghetto)	1,845
Oct. 29, 41	Kauen - F. IX	2007 Jews, 2920 Jewesses 4273 Jewish children (cleansing of superfluous Jews from the ghetto)	9,200
Month of November:			
Nov. 3, 41	Lazdijai	485 Jews, 511 Jewesses, 539 J children	1,535
Nov. 15, 41	Wilkowski	36 “ 48 “ 31 “	115
Nov. 25, 41	Kauen - F. IX	1159 “ 1600 “ 175 “ (evacuees from Berlin, Munich and Frankfurt am Main)	2,934
Nov. 29, 41	“ “	693 “ 1155 “ 152 (evacuees from Vienna and Breslau)	2,000
Nov. 29, 41	“ “	17 Jews, 1 Jewess who had contravened the ghetto laws, 1 Reich German who had converted to Judaism and had attended a rabinnical school, and then 15 terrorists of the Kalinin Group	

Component of Ein. 3 in Dünaburg in the period from Jul 13-Aug 21, 41		9012 Jews, Jewesses and Jewish children, 573 active Communists	9,585
Component of Ein. 3 in Wilna: Aug 8 to Sep. 1, 41	City of Wilna	425 Jews, 19 Jewesses, 8 Communists 9 fem. Communists	461
Sep. 2, 41	City of Wilna	864 Jews, 2019 Jewesses, 817 Jewish children (Special operation because Jews had shot at German soldiers)	3,704
	Carry-forward		99,804

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		Carry-forward	99,804
Sep. 12, 41	City of Wilna	993 Jews, 1670 Jewesses, 771 J child.	3,334
Sep. 17, 41	“ “	337 „ 687 „ 247 „ And 4 Lith. Communists	1,271
Sep. 20, 41	Nemencing	128 Jews, 176 Jewesses, 99 „	403
Sep. 22, 41	Novo-Wilejka	468 „ 495 „ 196 „	1,159
Sep. 24, 41	Riesa	512 „ 744 „ 511 „	1,767
Sep. 25, 41	Jahiunai	215 „ 229 „ 131 „	575
Sep. 27, 41	Eysisky	989 „ 1636 „ 821 „	3,446
Sep. 30, 41	Trakai	366 „ 483 „ 597 „	1,446
Oct. 4, 41	City of Wilna	432 „ 1115 „ 436 „	1,983
Oct. 6, 41	Semiliski	213 „ 359 „ 390 „	962
Oct. 9, 41	Svenciany	1169 „ 1840 „ 717 „	3,726
Oct. 16, 41	City of Wilna	382 „ 507 „ 257 „	1,146
Oct. 21, 41	„	718 “ 1063 „ 586 „	2,367
Oct. 25, 41	„	- „ 1766 „ 812 „	2,578
Oct. 27, 41	„	946 „ 184 „ 73 „	1,203
Oct. 30, 41	„	382 „ 789 „ 362 „	1,533
Nov. 6, 41	„	340 „ 749 „ 252 „	1,341
Nov. 19, 41	„	76 „ 77 „ 18 „	171
Nov. 19, 41	„	6 prisoners of war, 8 Poles	14
Nov. 20, 41	„	3 „	3
Nov. 25, 41	„	9 Jews, 46 Jewesses, 8 Jewish children, 1 Pole for	

		possession of weapons and possession of other war equipment	64
Component of Ein. 3 In Minsk From Sep 28- Oct. 17, 41:	Pleschnitza, Bicholin, Scak, Bober, Uzda	620 Jews, 1285 Jewesses, 1126 J. children, and 19 Communists	3,050
			<hr/> 133,346
Jews liquidated by pogroms and executions, exclusively by partisans, before the assumption of security police tasks by Einsatzkommando 3			4,000
	Total		137,346

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I can state today that the goal of solving the Jewish problem for Lithuania has been achieved by Einsatzkommando 3. In Lithuania, there are no more Jews, other than the Work Jews, including their families. They are:

In Schaulen	around 4,500
In Kauen	“ 15,000
In Wilna	“ 15,000

I also wanted to kill these Work Jews, including their families, which however brought upon me acrimonious challenges from the civil administration (the Reichskommissar) and the army and caused the prohibition: the Work Jews and their families are not to be shot!

The goal of making Lithuania free of Jews could only be attained through the deployment of a raiding commando with selected men under the leadership of SS First Lieutenant Hamann, who completely and entirely adopted my goals and understood the importance of ensuring the co-operation of the Lithuanian partisans and the competent civilian positions.

The implementation of such activities is primarily a question of organization. The decision to systematically make every district free of Jews necessitated an exhaustive preparation of each individual operation and reconnaissance of the prevailing circumstances in the applicable district. The Jews had to be assembled at one or several locations. Depending on the number, a place for the required pits had to be found and the pits dug. The marching route from the assembly place to the pits amounted on average to 4 to 5 kilometers. The Jews were transported to the place of

execution in detachments of 500, at intervals of at least 2 kilometers. The attendant difficulties and nerve-wracking activity occasioned in doing this are shown in a randomly selected example:

In Rokiskis, 3,208 people had to be transported 4.5 kilometers before they could be liquidated. To accomplish this task in 24 hours, more than 60 of the 80 available Lithuanian partisans had to be allocated for transportation and cordoning off duty.

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The remainder of them, who had to be constantly replaced, carried out the work together with my men. Motor vehicles are only occasionally available. Attempts to escape, which took place every now and then, were prevented exclusively by my men at the risk of their lives. Thus, for example, near Mariampole, three men of the commando shot down 38 escaping Jews and Communist functionaries on a woodland path without anyone escaping. The marching route to and from the individual operations amounted to 160-200 kilometers. Only by clever usage of the time was it possible to carry out up to five operations in a week and at the same time, to manage nonetheless the work in Kauen in such a way that no slow-down in the service work took place. The operations in Kauen itself, where reasonably sufficient trained partisans were available, can be considered as parade shootings compared to the often enormous difficulties that had to be dealt with outside. All the leaders and men of my commando in Kauen have taken part actively in the large-scale operations. Only one official from the police records department was excused from participation due to illness. I consider the Jewish operations for Einsatzkommando 3 as essentially completed. The still available Work Jews and female Work Jews are urgently required and I can foresee that post-Winter, this manpower will still be most urgently required. I am of the view that sterilization of the male Work Jews should begin immediately to prevent reproduction. Should a Jewess nonetheless become pregnant, she is to be liquidated. One of the most important tasks of Einsatzkommando 3, besides the Jewish operations, was the inspection of the mostly overcrowded prisons in the individual locations and cities. On average, in every city in the district, there were 600 people of Lithuanian affiliation in prison, although there was no actual reason for their incarceration. They were taken into custody because of simple denunciations, etc. by partisans. Several personal accounts were settled in this way. Nobody looked after them. One ought to have been in the

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prisons and spent a minute in the overcrowded cells, which, in respect to hygiene, defied description. In Jonava - and this is one example of many - 16 men, all of whom could have been set free since there was nothing to bring against them, sat for 5 weeks in a dreary cellar room 3 meters long, 3 meters wide and 1.65 meters high. Girls aged 13 to 16 were locked up because they, in order to get work, had applied for admission to the Communist youth. Here it was necessary, through drastic measures, to hammer the proper sense of direction into the heads of the responsible Lithuanian circles. The inhabitants of the prison were assembled in the prison courtyard and checked on the basis of lists and documentation. Those who as a result of harmless offences had been locked up for no reason were assembled in a special group. Those whom we sentenced to 1-3 and 6 months because of their offences were also specially set off, as were those who were to be liquidated, such as criminals, Communist functionaries, politruks and other such

riffraff. In addition to the announced punishment, some, according to the offence, especially Communist functionaries, received 10 to 40 lashes with the whip, which were meted out immediately. After completion of the examination, the prisoners were led back to their cells. Those who were to be let free were led in a platoon to the marketplace and there, after a short speech in the presence of many inhabitants, let go. The speech had the following content (it was immediately translated sentence by sentence by an interpreter into Lithuanian and Russian): "If we were Bolshevists, we would have shot you, but because we are Germans, we give you your freedom." Then followed a severe admonition to abstain from all political activity, to report to the German authorities any hostile activities that came to their attention and to intensively and immediately busy themselves in reconstruction, especially in agriculture. Should one of them again be found guilty of an offence, he would be shot. Then they were released. One cannot imagine the joy, gratitude and enthusiasm that our measures triggered in those who were freed and in the population. We often had to deflate the enthusiasm with sharp words, when women, children and men with tear-filled eyes sought to kiss our hands and feet.

Signed
Jäger
SS-Colonel