Lithuanian participation in the Holocaust in Latvia

Research report on Daugavpils and the evidence of murder across borders

Grant Arthur Gochin

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The German records connect the murder apparatus operating from Kaunas to mass killings in Latvia. They explicitly document Lithuanian participation in that apparatus in Lithuania and in wider northern rear-area operations. They also contain Latvian killing entries beneath Jäger's general description of operations conducted with Lithuanian partisans. Those connections require examination. The evidence presently assembled does not securely establish which Latvian operations included a Lithuanian contingent. It does establish German command and substantial Latvian participation, neither of which should disappear from an investigation of the Lithuanian connection.

This report investigates that connection in full on the available source record. It distinguishes an express contemporary attribution from a contextual association, a retrospective recollection, and an unresolved inference. Individual names are not a prerequisite for establishing a formation's participation. The question is whether the evidence identifies Lithuanian participants in the particular operation under discussion. A credible unit attribution, testimony or operational record could establish that without naming every shooter.

The report's principal conclusion is bounded. There is a substantial documentary lead linking Hamann's German-Lithuanian killing apparatus to Latvian operations. There is also contrary and qualifying evidence identifying Latvian auxiliaries and changing German commands. The lead warrants further investigation and public explanation; it cannot yet bear the categorical statement that a specified Lithuanian contingent carried out the entire Daugavpils Jewish killing total. This report publishes the evidence and the questions together.

The question this investigation asks

My earlier article, Jäger Kept the Ledger. Lithuanians Filled It., examined Lithuanian participation in the machinery of persecution and murder. The present investigation asks a narrower geographical question: what evidence connects Lithuanian participants to killings in Latvia? The earlier article provides the context for the investigation, not independent corroboration of its conclusions. Its wording is not treated as verified merely because it has been published.

Cross-border participation would have consequences for explanations of motive. Participation in murdering another country's Jewish civilians could not be adequately explained as an individual settling an account with a particular Lithuanian neighbor. It would demonstrate service in a project of persecution extending beyond such a relationship. Annihilationist antisemitism is a serious explanatory proposition to test against that conduct. Establishing the conduct remains essential, and participation alone would not establish every participant's private motives or enjoyment of suffering.

The distinctions concern responsibility. German planning, orders and command do not absorb the agency of auxiliaries who knowingly assisted murder. Latvian participation would not exclude Lithuanian participation in the same operation. Lithuanian participation elsewhere would not prove it at Daugavpils. The purpose is to identify what each body of evidence establishes, without granting any perpetrator group immunity through another group's involvement.

Scope and source method

The starting corpus consists of 2,181 supplied NARA scan positions: 1,000 in T175-233A, 394 in T175-233B, and 787 in T175-235. These are positions in supplied PDF files, including covers, administrative leaves and damaged material. A first-pass image review of those positions is not a full transcription, independent translation, authentication or complete account of every operation. The Latvia follow-up searched existing review notes and selected transcriptions, then renewed image examination of candidate passages and neighboring leaves. It did not newly transcribe every German line in all 2,181 images. [L01–L17, L26; source audit in Appendix E.]

The cumulative Latvia evidence record contains 36 assessments. All are retained in Appendix A, with selected original text, working translations, precise source locators, source dependencies, qualifications and the conclusions supported. This preserves inconvenient evidence as well as evidence supporting the inquiry. Several records concern the same underlying operation. Their number is not a count of independent witnesses or historical events.

German operational reports are perpetrator records. Their racial classifications, accusations of arson or resistance, labels of criminality and claims of military necessity are attributed to their authors. Their reports of arrests, shootings, confiscation and organization can be probative without accepting their justifications. Where a victim is described as a partisan or communist, that description is not itself proof of lawful combatant status or individual wrongdoing. Counts are reported counts unless separately verified.

The Jäger report used here is the color facsimile dated December 1, 1941, reproduced at PHDN. Its publisher gives RGVA 500-1-25, folios 110–118. That is a publisher-supplied archival locator, not a new physical authentication. The 1959 Jäger statement is available in legacy reproductions of *Archives of the Holocaust*, volume 22; annotations and highlighting on those images are later additions. The report and the interrogation are different records by the same perpetrator, not independent witnesses. [L18–L25, L27, L35.]

The published Dortmund judgment, survivor testimony excerpts, USHMM's Daugavpils encyclopedia entry and Yahad–In Unum's field-research profiles add different kinds of evidence. A court finding, a witness's observation, a witness's hearsay and an online editor's synthesis have different weight. The primary files cited by those publications have not all been obtained. The exact boundaries are stated at the relevant finding and in Appendix D.

Daugavpils and the early German deployment

Daugavpils appears in the German records chiefly as Dünaburg. It is also known as Dvinsk and Dinaburg. Rēzekne appears as Rositten, Liepāja as Libau, and Jelgava as Mitau. These variants matter because a search using only current English place names can miss relevant records. The source uses EK 1 b for the formation commonly called Sonderkommando 1 b in later scholarship. Historical naming is retained when identifying the document. [L01–L05; glossary in Appendix C.]

Operational Report 16, dated July 8, 1941, places Einsatzgruppe A's staff, EK 1 a and EK 2 in Riga, EK 3 in Kaunas, and EK 1 b in Daugavpils. It also places EK 2 detachments in Šiauliai, Liepāja and Jelgava. This is German command geography. Neither a German unit's prior presence in Lithuania nor its movement from Kaunas makes its personnel Lithuanian. [L01; NARA RG 242, T175, roll 233, supplied part A, PDF p. 96, printed p. 2.]

Operational Report 24, dated July 16, records a direction for EK 3 to concentrate dispensable elements from Marijampolė and Kaunas at Daugavpils, leave a small residual detachment and move

its headquarters to Rēzekne. A further advance toward Petersburg was contemplated. This is significant evidence of the German organization's movement through Latvia. The instruction supplies no national auxiliary list, transport roster or exact implementation date. Jäger's later Daugavpils entry supports the presence of EK 3 there, but does not establish that every part of the earlier movement plan occurred as written. [L04; A183, printed p. 5; context A182–184.]

Report 26, dated July 18, describes EK 1 b's advance to Rēzekne on July 9. It identifies that town's auxiliary police as Latvian: 120 men reinforced by 30 from Riga, with other local units in the province. This evidence demonstrates why deployments must be reconstructed by date and locality. A German detachment could move while local auxiliaries remained or were supplemented. A general description of a mobile force cannot automatically be carried unchanged through every town on its route. [L05; A209–210, printed pp. 2–3.]

Arrest and dispossession in Daugavpils

Report 24 expressly identifies the Daugavpils municipal administration and auxiliary police established by Latvians, headed by a former Latvian captain named Petersons. An editorial note in the modern VEJ edition identifies him as Edgars Petersons. The same underlying report is reproduced there as document 27, with the reference BArch R 58/214, folios 180–196. A modern edition provides another access route to the document; it is not independent testimony. [L02; A180–182; VEJ 7, pp. 174–180.]

The report says that by July 7 Latvians had imprisoned 1,125 Jews, alongside other detainees. At the German detachment's instigation, auxiliary police cleared Jews from houses and assigned the dwellings to non-Jews. Jewish families were expelled while men were detained. The report then states that EK 1 b had shot 1,150 Jews in Daugavpils. These are express descriptions of Latvian arrest, expulsion and dispossession under German instigation, alongside a German execution claim. The arrest figure and shooting figure cannot be added as separate groups of murdered people. [L03; A182, printed p. 4.]

These actions placed Jewish civilians under the control of an apparatus that could separate families, remove homes and property, and deliver people to detention and death. The Latvian participation is substantive. Describing the German instigation does not erase the auxiliaries' acts. The record examined here does not identify a Lithuanian force in this early Daugavpils passage.

The report also compares the supposedly active attitude of Lithuanians with what it describes as Latvian hesitation in organizing against Jews. This is a German perpetrator's ethnic generalization. It can be analyzed as evidence of his expectations and assessment of recruitment. It cannot be adopted as a measured fact about two entire populations, or used to place Lithuanians at a Daugavpils operation that the passage does not identify. [L02.]

Riga and the nationality of the auxiliaries

The early Riga reports require similar care. Report 15, dated July 7, contains both a 400-man auxiliary formation and a reported 400 Jewish victims in its account of pogrom activity. Those are different uses of the same number. It also reports a German Security Police and SD detachment shooting 100 Jews on July 4. The report's retaliatory justification is its allegation, not an independently established justification for killing civilians. [L06; A92–93, printed pp. 4–5.]

Report 24 explicitly attributes 2,300 killings in Riga since EK 2's arrival to Latvian auxiliary police and partly German personnel. It separately records 400 pogrom deaths and another 1,600 Jews killed

outside Riga. Reporting periods and possible overlaps remain unresolved. The adjective is *lettische*, Latvian, not *litauische*, Lithuanian. These entries cannot substantiate a Lithuanian 400-man execution force in Riga. [L07; A184, printed p. 6.]

Identifying these Latvian actors is part of the finding. An investigation of a possible Lithuanian connection cannot acquire its answer by changing the nationality stated in the evidence. Equally, a document naming Latvian participants does not necessarily enumerate everyone who served at every subsequent operation.

What Jäger says about Lithuanian cooperation

The strongest contextual connection is in Jäger's own report. On sheet 1, after recording the July 4 and 6 Fort VII killings as executions carried out by Lithuanian partisans on his instructions and orders, he describes the formation of a mobile detachment under Hamann with eight to ten trusted EK 3 men. He introduces the following operations as conducted in cooperation with Lithuanian partisans. This is an affirmative contemporary attribution of Lithuanian participation in the killing apparatus. [L18; sheet 1, handwritten folio 110.]

The ensuing chronological list includes a Daugavpils prison operation on August 22 and the Dagda and Krāslava killings of August 27. The report's introduction is therefore relevant evidence for the Latvian rows that follow it. Dismissing it because the rows lack individual names would impose an unwarranted evidentiary requirement. A formation's participation can be established without identifying each member. [L18, L21–L22.]

The question is how broadly the introduction applies. The list also contains different kinds of operations, localities and victim groups. Later, a separate heading introduces the Daugavpils Teilkommando's aggregate. Other reports expressly identify Latvian auxiliaries at Latvian operations. These features prevent us from treating the general introduction as a complete national staffing return for every row. They do not make the introduction meaningless. It remains documentary support for a connection that must be tested at the level of each operation.

My assessment is that this is a serious lead, not proof that a particular Lithuanian company traveled to every listed Latvian site. The relevant evidence is stronger than mere geographic proximity, because the commander expressly describes Lithuanian cooperation. Its limit is the absence of an express allocation of that cooperation among the particular Latvian operations, together with the contrary or qualifying personnel descriptions preserved elsewhere.

The Daugavpils aggregate and its correct number

On sheet 5, Jäger gives a separately headed entry for the EK 3 Teilkommando in Daugavpils during July 13–August 21, 1941. The facsimile reads 9,012 Jewish men, women and children and 573 active communists, with a total of 9,585. The arithmetic agrees. The frequently repeated 9,102 form does not agree with that total and has no inspected primary support in the present record. Its origin has not been established; a digit transposition is a plausible explanation rather than a demonstrated textual history. [L19–L20; sheet 5, handwritten folio 113 a.]

The count must be attributed to Jäger. A later judgment repeats the figures expressly from his report. That repetition is not an independent recount of the dead. The aggregate also does not identify each underlying action, killing site or victim by name. It identifies a German detachment and reporting interval without naming its auxiliary nationalities or its subcommander in that entry.

Teilkommando and Rollkommando are organizational descriptions whose precise relationship must be reconstructed. Separate headings do not establish completely separate personnel. A later court's use of Rollkommando for Hamann's summer Daugavpils force does not erase the different statistical heading in Jäger's record. Both features belong in the analysis. The available evidence does not justify assigning all 9,012 Jewish victims to Lithuanian shooters, or declaring that no Lithuanians participated.

The prison killings of August 22

Jäger's chronological list separately records a Daugavpils prison review on August 22. The printed total is 21. The victim descriptions include one Jewish man, one Jewish woman, Roma adults and a child, and several other categories. This entry falls outside the July 13–August 21 interval. It is not another account of 21 Jews killed. [L21; sheet 2, handwritten folio 111.]

Its component list also contains an ambiguity. Reading the Russian guardsman as separate from every other category produces 22, against the printed 21. The wording may overlap that description with the Latvian group, but the punctuation does not securely settle the question. This report preserves the printed total and discloses the ambiguity rather than silently correcting the document.

Operational Report 88, dated September 19, reports 279 people released after a Daugavpils prison review and 21 killed. The matching place, procedure and total strongly connect the entries, but they probably derive from related operational reporting rather than independent enumeration. The release figure is retained because it forms part of the event's record; it does not diminish the murder of those killed. [L11; B76, printed p. 2.]

Paragraph boundaries are decisive here. In paragraph (a), Report 88 names a German detachment acting with a Lithuanian commando in listed districts of Lithuania. Paragraph (b) records the Daugavpils prison review in the passive voice. It does not repeat the nationality of the actors. Carrying paragraph (a)'s Lithuanian identification into paragraph (b) as an express statement would strengthen the source beyond its wording. Conversely, the separate paragraph does not establish that the personnel could not overlap.

Aglona and the danger of counting the same massacre twice

Jäger records 544 psychiatric patients killed at Aglona on August 22: 269 men, 227 women and 48 children. Report 88 explicitly states that the killings occurred with support from Latvian self-protection forces. It also describes a projected sterilization and release of ten surviving men under institution head Dr. Berg. The projected treatment of those ten is distinct from the completed killing of 544 and must not be counted as ten additional deaths. [L12, L22; Jäger sheet 3; B77, printed p. 3.]

Aglona is in Latvia. Stahlecker's later report mislabels it as Lithuania. That erroneous country label cannot establish Lithuanian shooters. Jäger's later description of patients as Lithuanian concerns the victims, not the nationality of those who killed them. [L29; L-180, printed p. 37, published IMT XXXVII p. 691.]

The later source trail links the patients to transport from Daugavpils to Aglona. That makes it especially important not to create two massacres from descriptions of the same transferred group. The supplied follow-up cites Björn M. Felder's discussion, p. 179 in the 2019 IHRA volume on the mass murder of people with disabilities, for this counting warning. That passage was available to the prior review through indexed text; the full volume was not obtained. The limitation is retained. [L29.]

Yahad's Aglona profile preserves a different account of date and scale, drawing on a Soviet commission act and later field research. It associates the victims with the Daugavpils institution, gives an approximately 700-person patient and orphanage group, and dates the gymnasium-site killing to August 23 in its narrative. The contemporary German records give August 22 and 544. These are competing descriptions requiring reconciliation, not additional cohorts to be summed. [L30.]

The profile also preserves an escape-and-family-shelter account. That testimony concerns an individual survivor and cannot verify every feature of the compiler's narrative. It is relevant contrary evidence to any implication of universal local participation. The report preserves both local assistance and the documented Latvian auxiliary support for the killings.

Dagda and Krāslava

Jäger's August 27 row records 212 Jews and four Russian prisoners of war killed at Dagda and Krāslava together, total 216. The row appears in the chronological sequence introduced by the general Lithuanian-cooperation statement. It does not give a separate national personnel allocation for either town. [L22; sheet 3, handwritten folio 112.]

Yahad's local profiles provide additional accounts of roundups, escort, roadside killings and executions by local Latvian police or militia with German involvement. Their episodes and estimates cannot securely be matched one for one to Jäger's combined row. A witness who observed an escort and later heard who fired is not a direct witness to the shooting merely because both appear in the same profile. [L34; archival leads GARF 7021-93-94, pp. 133–134, and GARF 7021-93-11, pp. 699–700.]

This leaves a concrete historical question. Did a visiting contingent join local forces for the August 27 operation, and if so which contingent performed which duties? The general report introduction makes Lithuanian participation a question grounded in a document. Local Latvian-actor evidence makes it necessary to reconstruct combined participation rather than assume one nationality displaced another.

What Jäger remembered in 1959

Jäger's interrogation describes a Lithuanian shooting detachment of roughly 50–100 men under a lieutenant Norkus working with Hamann. In another passage he describes Hamann traveling with these men outside Kaunas and shooting many thousands of Jews. These statements provide a general connection between Hamann and a Lithuanian killing squad. [L24, L27; printed pp. 11 and 23.]

When asked to recall places where Hamann conducted shootings, Jäger's list includes Daugavpils and Aglona. An earlier passage uses a qualified formulation suggesting Hamann probably also had been at Daugavpils. Those statements connect Hamann to the locality, but neither expressly identifies the national composition of his force on a specified Daugavpils date. Combining the general squad description with the location list yields an inference. That inference deserves examination and explicit labeling. [L24, L27; printed pp. 14 and 24–25.]

The interrogation also contains denials, claims of limited memory and attempts to distance himself from orders and executions. His contemporary signed report is evidence against accepting those denials at face value. The 1959 statement cannot be mined for its Lithuanian references while its uncertainty is discarded; nor can its uncertainty erase the 1941 acknowledgment of his own organization and command.

Names recalled in the statement's German personnel sections are leads, not a reconstructed Daugavpils contingent. The interrogation's original signatures, attachments and archival identity still require verification. The published images comprise 29 numbered pages plus an unnumbered continuation; image numbers and printed page numbers diverge. Precise citation therefore uses the printed page and states the derivative's provenance. [L27, L35.]

November and an explicit but disputed Lithuanian attribution

One inspected online source does expressly attribute Lithuanian participation to a Daugavpils massacre. Yahad's Daugavpils profile identifies Lithuanian auxiliary police in its historical summary of the November 7–9 killings. This wording must be recorded; omitting it would conceal evidence supporting the inquiry. It is the compiler's summary, not an event-specific identification in the quoted witness statement. [L31.]

The attribution conflicts with the USHMM encyclopedia entry, which identifies Latvian auxiliaries and the Arājs commando. The supplied review also inspected the published Dortmund judgment, which names the Latvian special detachment from Riga and provides details of German direction and military transport. The accounts do not become equally corroborated merely because all are institutional publications. The underlying evidence and source dependence must decide their weight. [L23, L31–L32.]

The judgment's November account describes an order from the German command in Riga, military trucks and drivers, and Latvian participants in the preparations and killings. It gives an approximately 3,000-person estimate for the operation and quotes a letter concerning 1,134 killed on November 9. Those figures describe different temporal scopes and cannot be added. The court's evidence about November does not identify the July–August force. [L32; LG Dortmund, June 19, 1969, case 45 Ks 1/68, JuNSV XXXII, pp. 236–237.]

A textual substitution in the Yahad summary is possible, given its close resemblance to the encyclopedia account, but the editorial history has not been established. The Lithuanian attribution remains disputed. It cannot currently serve as secure proof of a Lithuanian contingent in November; the Latvian identification likewise should not be expanded into proof that every possible participant has been accounted for.

The quoted Abraham Blachmann statement in the same profile concerns an August removal. It distinguishes seeing uniformed Germans take people from the ghetto from subsequently hearing that they were killed. His identification of Tabbert needs separate evaluation: the Dortmund judgment placed that officer's arrival later and rejected August identifications. The USHMM account gives a different branch chronology. This disagreement affects individual identification and command reconstruction; it does not undermine the established occurrence of mass murder. [L33, L36; BArch B 162/4897, deposition October 22, 1965, exact original folio not supplied; judgment pp. 253–256.]

What the broader NARA passages establish

Report 48, dated August 10, 1941, expressly describes Lithuanian and Latvian auxiliary detachments participating in some rear-area operations. Its cumulative figure is 29,000 persons killed in the wider area, not 29,000 Jews killed by Lithuanians in Latvia. The surrounding pages discuss headquarters at Nowosselje, Pskov, Estonia and a broad northern operational area, with offices also in Kaunas and Riga. The sentence does not allocate Lithuanian participation to Daugavpils or to Latvia alone. [L09; A519, printed p. 4, film frame 2721866; cover A516, context A518–522.]

The following page reports Himmler's intention to establish national police formations and deploy them outside their homelands. Its discussion explicitly contemplates service in old Russian territories and requests a policy instruction. Riga is the place where he reportedly mentioned the idea. It is not proof that the proposed Lithuanian formations already were operating in Latvia. The passage establishes an intention and administrative proposal, not an implementation order. [L10; A520, printed p. 5, frame 2721867.]

Report 181, dated March 16, 1942, provides a useful positive comparison. It expressly attributes a February 2 punitive shooting at Tschertosh near Juchowo in the Loknya area to a Lithuanian company. Twenty-three people described as partisans were shot, including five potential intelligence sources. The five are included in 23. A separate sentence about Jews and a Roma victim at Loknya does not identify that company as the killers. The operation is in Russia, with the exact modern village identification unresolved. This is evidence that the corpus can identify a Lithuanian formation and act abroad when the wording supplies the connection. It cannot be moved to Latvia. [L16; R95–96, printed pp. 2–3.]

The combined Baltic self-protection total in Report 40, and a report leaf identifying Latvian scouts recruited from Riga, require the same discipline. The former gives no country allocation; the latter expressly says Latvian and concerns operations farther east. Neither establishes a missing Lithuanian contingent in Latvia. [L08, L26; A403 and A655.]

Later killings and misleading headings

The corpus continues to record murder at Daugavpils in 1942. Report 182 records 21 ill Jews no longer able to work and twelve psychiatric patients executed on February 28. Report 195 records another execution claim concerning seven alleged communists and two ill Jews. Neither passage identifies Lithuanian participants. These events are distinct from the August 22, 1941 prison killings, despite another occurrence of the number 21. [L13, L15; R109 and R405.]

A June 1942 report estimates approximately 950 Jews remaining in the Daugavpils ghetto. That is a population estimate, not another death toll. Its claim that Latvia otherwise had become free of Jews does not account reliably for people in hiding or all deportees. The report's Nazi framing is attributed rather than accepted as a complete survivor census. [L17; Meldungen aus den besetzten Ostgebieten 7, June 12, 1942, R565–567.]

Report 186 offers a warning about geographical headings. Beneath a Latvia heading it describes an air raid on Vilnius, including Lithuanian barracks. That entry cannot place those barracks or their men in Latvia. Its reported component casualties also do not sum to the printed total. The discrepancy is retained in the evidence record. A historian must not repair a source silently and then build a confident attribution on the repair. [L14; R156, printed p. 6.]

Annihilationist purpose and the limits of an inference about motive

The murder of Jewish civilians, including children, belongs to an annihilationist project. Assigning perpetrators their actual roles does not require access to every private thought. A formation that knowingly selected, guarded, transported or shot civilians as part of that project participated in its implementation. German command does not reduce such conduct to morally empty administration.

The question of why particular Lithuanian participants served must nevertheless remain distinct from evidence that they served. Ideology, antisemitism, material gain, career, obedience and other circumstances can interact. The present Latvia record cannot establish a single psychological

explanation for every Lithuanian auxiliary. It provides no basis for asserting that an entire national population shared a desire for Jewish blood, or for ranking a national group as more Nazi than the Nazis.

The proposed local-grievance explanation can be tested more precisely. If Lithuanian personnel knowingly traveled to assist in murdering Latvian Jewish civilians, that conduct would defeat an account confined to personal grievances against particular Lithuanian Jews. It would not prove that each participant had no other motive. The defensible historical conclusion would concern participation in extermination beyond the supposed local grievance. For the Latvian operations examined here, the travel-and-participation premise remains unresolved at the necessary level of attribution.

Even if no further Latvian evidence were found, the express Lithuanian participation in killings in Lithuania and the Russian operation would remain. A failure to establish one geographical extension cannot exonerate crimes established elsewhere. The same principle protects the Latvian findings: a disputed Lithuanian connection cannot erase Latvian arrest, dispossession, escort or killing where the sources identify those acts.

Questions for institutional research and public history

I ask institutions that research these formations to explain the scope of Jäger's Lithuanian-cooperation introduction, identify the evidence for the personnel at the Latvian operations, and reconcile the source conflicts disclosed here. Those are research questions grounded in identified documents. This report does not claim that LGGRTC, a Latvian institution or another body has already received these precise records, refused a response or deliberately concealed the answer.

The first task is to identify whether a Lithuanian contingent participated, not to obtain the name of every member. A duty return, dated travel record, credible witness identification or participant account could answer that. The research should examine both possible traveling contingents and the documented local Latvian auxiliaries, while preserving German command, orders and personnel.

The second task is to distinguish the summer Daugavpils aggregate, the August 22 prison action, Aglona, Dagda and Krāslava, and November. A single general attribution cannot substitute for a reconstruction of changing forces. The third is to explain the published November nationality conflict and preserve any correction history. No correspondence or submission is represented here as having occurred.

My broader criticism of institutional accounts that diminish documented local participation is an assessment that requires specific examples. This investigation does not establish a new finding of intentional falsification by any institution. Appendix C records what is compared, what can coexist, what is disputed and what remains to be examined. An accountable public history should make those distinctions visible.

Findings and the next documentary tests

The record establishes mass murder in Latvia by German commands with documented Latvian participation. It establishes Lithuanian cooperation with Hamann's apparatus and expressly identified Lithuanian action outside Lithuania elsewhere in the northern theater. Jäger's chronological introduction and his later statement create a substantive connection to investigate at Latvian sites. The record currently assembled does not securely allocate a Lithuanian contingent to a particular Daugavpils operation.

That conclusion leaves a defined inquiry rather than an empty question. The first Jäger report of September 10, 1941; the original 1959 interrogation and attachments; the Blachmann deposition; and the Dortmund case exhibits could clarify personnel, movements and reporting arrangements. Local Latvian police, prison and institutional records could establish duties and victim identities. The cited files and their inspection status are listed in Appendix D. No new archival application is included or implied.

I invite substantiated corrections, original records and counterevidence at ggochin@gmail.com. These findings are non-exhaustive. I will consider material that changes an attribution, date, count or interpretation and make dated corrections where justified. The historical obligation is to name the conduct the evidence establishes and preserve the questions it has not yet answered.

Appendix A Complete documentary evidence record

The following 36 records preserve the cumulative substantive evidence from Latvia 1 and Latvia 2. Original-language excerpts are selected passages, not full-document transcriptions. Ellipses mark omissions. English text is a working translation. Assessment terms describe the supplied record and do not claim independent professional certification. References to earlier inspection distinguish that inspection from new checks in this report. Where an inherited field calls a related German report independent, the independence is limited to a separate document, not an independently established operational source.

A means T175-233A.pdf, B means T175-233B.pdf and R means T175-235.pdf. Numbers identify positions in those supplied files, not necessarily printed pages or microfilm frames. The archival series is NARA RG 242, microcopy T175; parts A and B are supplied divisions of roll 233. Roll 235 is supplied as R. External sources are marked as such. Exact visible source spellings and discrepancies are retained.

L01 Early positions German commands, not Lithuanian contingents

Report or record 16

Document date 1941-07-08

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 96; cover 95

Printed page or visible frame 2

Event period By 8 July 1941

Place Riga; Kowno/Kaunas; Dünaburg/Daugavpils; Schaulen; Libau; Mitau

Formation EGA; EK 1a, 1b, 2, 3

Named person None in excerpt

Reported act Recorded command positions

Victims and categories None

Selected original text or quotation status Gruppenstab, EK 1a, EK 2 befinden sich in Riga und EK 3 in Kowno, EK 1b in Dünaburg. Von EK 2 z.Zt. Teilkommandos in Schaulen, Libau und Mitau stationiert.

Working English translation or reading note Group staff, EK 1a and EK 2 are in Riga; EK 3 is in Kaunas; EK 1b is in Daugavpils. EK 2 detachments are currently stationed in Šiauliai, Liepāja and Jelgava.

What the document reports German organizational geography, including a command in Daugavpils.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 24 later supplies more detail, but remains within the same German reporting system.

Inference and gap A German unit based in Lithuania cannot be called a Lithuanian unit on that basis.

Context and qualifications EK 1b is the contemporary report designation; later scholarship commonly calls Ehrlinger's formation SK 1b. No roster appears here.

Conclusion supported by the record On 8 July the German report placed EK 1b in Daugavpils and EK 3 in Kaunas.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L02 Daugavpils attitude comparison and locally recruited police

Report or record 24

Document date 1941-07-16

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 180-182; cover 179

Printed page or visible frame 2-4

Event period Late June to 7 July 1941

Place Dünaburg/Daugavpils

Formation EK 1b; Latvian municipal administration and auxiliary police

Named person Petersons (identified as Edgars Petersons in VEJ 7 editorial note)

Reported act Recruitment/organization; comparative claim

Victims and categories Jews as targets; not a deployment statement

Selected original text or quotation status So kommt es, dass im Gegensatz zur aktiven Einstellung der Litauer die Letten nur zögernd darangehen, sich zu organisieren und Front gegen die Juden nehmen. […] Seit dem 3.7. haben die Letten eine Stadtverwaltung und einen Polizeihilfsdienst aufgestellt. Die Leitung beider Organisationen hat der ehemalige lettische Hauptmann Petersons.

Working English translation or reading note Thus, in contrast to what the author calls the Lithuanians' active attitude, the Latvians were only hesitantly organizing and taking a stand against Jews. […] Since 3 July, Latvians have established a municipal administration and auxiliary police service. Former Latvian captain Petersons heads both.

What the document reports A German claim about contrasting attitudes; a Latvian organization in Daugavpils.

Corroboration and source dependence The published EM 24 in VEJ 7, document 27, identifies the same underlying record (BArch R 58/214, fols. 180-196). This is another edition, not independent testimony.

Inference and gap The comparison does not place Lithuanians in Daugavpils. The author's ethnic generalizations are not population facts.

Context and qualifications A180 reports five Jews shot after an alleged arson incident; the arson accusation is the perpetrator's allegation. A182 gives auxiliary strength as 240.

Conclusion supported by the record The report identifies Daugavpils's auxiliary police as Latvian and names Petersons as its head.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L03 Latvian arrests, expulsion and housing seizure EK 1b shooting total

Report or record 24

Document date 1941-07-16

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 182; context 180-184

Printed page or visible frame 4

Event period By 7 July / by reporting time

Place Dünaburg/Daugavpils

Formation Latvian auxiliary police; German EK 1b

Named person Petersons in preceding passage

Reported act Arrest; expulsion/concentration; housing transfer; completed shootings

Victims and categories 1,125 Jews arrested; other detainees; 1,150 Jews reported shot

Selected original text or quotation status Bis zum 7.7. haben die Letten, den grössten Teil allerdings erst in den letzten Tagen, 1125 Juden, 32 politische Häftlinge, 85 russische Arbeiter und 2 kriminelle Frauen gefangengesetzt. […] Auf Anregung des EK. werden z.Zt. sämtliche noch stehenden Häuser durch den

Hilfspolizeidienst von Juden geräumt und die Wohnungen der nicht-jüdischen Bevölkerung zugewiesen. Die jüdischen Familien werden durch die Letten aus der Stadt vertrieben, während sie die Männer festsetzen. […] Durch das EK.1b wurden bis jetzt 1150 Juden in Dünaburg erschossen.

Working English translation or reading note By 7 July Latvians had imprisoned 1,125 Jews, 32 political prisoners, 85 Russian workers and two women classified as criminals. […] At the EK's instigation, auxiliary police were clearing Jews out of standing houses and assigning the homes to non-Jews. Latvians expelled Jewish families from the city while detaining the men. […] EK 1b had by then shot 1,150 Jews in Daugavpils.

What the document reports Express Latvian arrest/expulsion/property duties under German instigation; a German EK shooting claim.

Corroboration and source dependence Later judicial and witness accounts support mass persecution and killing in this locality, not independent authentication of each early subtotal. VEJ reproduces this report.

Inference and gap Do not turn the passive intervening sentence about shooting detained men into proof of a specifically Lithuanian shooting squad.

Context and qualifications Arrested persons and reported shooting totals may overlap. Do not add 1,125 and 1,150 or infer all 32/85/2 were killed. German racial and criminal labels are attributed.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 24 records Latvian auxiliaries arresting and expelling Jews and redistributing their homes at the German detachment's instigation; it reports 1,150 Jews shot by EK 1b.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L04 Order to concentrate EK 3 elements in Daugavpils

Report or record 24

Document date 1941-07-16

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 183; surrounding 182,184

Printed page or visible frame 5

Event period Order reported 16 July 1941

Place Marijampol/Marijampolė; Kowno; Dünaburg; Rositten/Rēzekne; proposed Petersburg

Formation German EK 3, within EGA

Named person Stahlecker in operational context

Reported act Proposed/ordered redeployment, with residual detachment

Victims and categories None specified in order

Selected original text or quotation status EK 3 zieht die entbehrlichen Teile aus Marijampol und Kowno in Dünaburg zusammen und verlegt unter Zurücklassung eines kleinen Restkommandos seinen Sitz alsbald ohne weiteren besonderen Befehl nach Rositten. […] Je nach der Lage werden EK 2 und EK 3 nach Petersburg vorgezogen.

Working English translation or reading note EK 3 is to concentrate its dispensable elements from Marijampolė and Kaunas in Daugavpils and, leaving a small residual detachment, move its headquarters promptly to Rēzekne without another special order. […] Depending on the situation, EK 2 and EK 3 will be moved forward to Petersburg.

What the document reports An operational direction for German commands to move through or be concentrated in Latvia.

Corroboration and source dependence The Jäger report later records an EK 3 Daugavpils detachment, supporting implementation of an EK 3 presence, not every component of this instruction.

Inference and gap No nationality list, Lithuanian auxiliary attachment, transport roster or implementation date is supplied.

Context and qualifications A184 locates the advance elements of EK 1b at Rosenow and Ostrow, showing changing German deployments. The report date is not necessarily the date every underlying subreport was written.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 24 ordered elements of Germany's EK 3 to concentrate at Daugavpils; it does not say that a Lithuanian auxiliary unit accompanied them.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L05 Rositten Latvian auxiliaries and German forward plans

Report or record 26

Document date 1941-07-18

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 209-210; cover 208

Printed page or visible frame 2-3

Event period 9 July onward; searches from 12 July

Place Rositten/Rēzekne; Riga; proposed Pleskau/Petersburg

Formation EK 1b; Latvian auxiliary police; EK 2/3 forward elements

Named person Police prefect Matsch; Höppner in German coordination context

Reported act Movement; recruitment; search; detention orders

Victims and categories Alleged communists/Red Army personnel; no Jewish killing total in quoted passage

Selected original text or quotation status Das Einsatzkommando 1 b rückte am 9.7. nach Rositten vor. […] Die lettische Hilfspolizei wurde beim Einmarsch der deutschen Truppen gegründet. […] In Rositten besteht die Hilfsdienstpolizei aus 120 Mann, die durch 30 Mann aus Riga verstärkt wurden. In der Provinz sind in den einzelnen Ortschaften Einheiten von 30-80 Mann vorhanden, die zum grössten Teil gut bewaffnet sind.

Working English translation or reading note EK 1b advanced to Rēzekne on 9 July. […] The Latvian auxiliary police was founded when German troops entered. […] Rēzekne's auxiliary police numbered 120, reinforced by 30 men from Riga. Provincial towns had units of 30-80 men, mostly well armed.

What the document reports Actual German movement and Latvian staffing. The first half of A209 plans concentration of surplus EK 2/3 forces at Pskov for Petersburg.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 24 provides related German movement context, not a separate personnel roster.

Inference and gap Neither movement from Kaunas nor the nationality of those being hunted identifies Lithuanian auxiliaries here.

Context and qualifications A210 orders police to deliver leading communists to Rēzekne prison; local old-believer/Russian populations are discussed with hostile stereotypes.

Conclusion supported by the record The Rēzekne auxiliary forces described in EM 26 were Latvian, including reinforcements from Riga.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L06 Riga distinguish two different occurrences of 400

Report or record 15

Document date 1941-07-07

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 92-93; cover 89

Printed page or visible frame 4-5

Event period Early July; 4 July 1941

Place Riga

Formation Auxiliary police; two pogrom groups; German Sipo/SD commando

Named person Stahlecker; Weiß in context

Reported act Formation; pogrom organization; shootings

Victims and categories 400 reported killed; separate 100 killed on 4 July; auxiliary strength also 400

Selected original text or quotation status Ausser dieser Hilfspolizeitruppe 2 weitere selbständige Gruppen zur Durchführung von Pogromen aufgestellt. Sämtliche Synagogen zerstört; bisher 400 Juden liquidiert. […] Daher wurden am 4.7.1941 an der gleichen Stelle durch ein Kommando der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD 100 Juden erschossen.

Working English translation or reading note Besides this auxiliary police force, two further independent groups were formed to carry out pogroms. All synagogues destroyed; 400 Jews killed so far. […] Thus, on 4 July 1941, a Security Police and SD commando shot 100 Jews at the same place.

What the document reports A 400-man auxiliary formation in preceding lines, a separate reported victim count of 400, and a 100-person German shooting claim.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 24 supplies explicit Latvian/German language for later Riga totals (L07); it is a related report, not independent enumeration.

Inference and gap This passage does not name Lithuanian auxiliaries. Do not confuse strength with deaths or add possibly overlapping totals.

Context and qualifications A93 justifies the 100 killings with an alleged murdered German. That pretext is a report allegation.

Conclusion supported by the record The early Riga report describes pogrom groups and a German police/SD shooting; it does not identify a Lithuanian formation.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L07 Riga explicit Latvian, not Lithuanian, auxiliary attribution

Report or record 24

Document date 1941-07-16

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 184

Printed page or visible frame 6

Event period By 16 July 1941

Place Riga; other Latvian locations

Formation EK 2; Latvian auxiliary police; German personnel

Named person Barth in subreport heading

Reported act Reported completed killings

Victims and categories 400 Jews in pogroms; 2,300 since EK 2 arrival; 1,600 elsewhere

Selected original text or quotation status Umgekommen sind in Riga durch Pogrome 400 Juden und seit dem Einrücken von EK 2 durch lettische Hilfspolizei, teilweise durch eigene Kräfte, 2300. […] Von EK 2 sind in Lettland ausserhalb Riga weitere 1600 Juden erledigt worden.

Working English translation or reading note In Riga, 400 Jews died in pogroms; since EK 2 entered, 2,300 were killed by Latvian auxiliary police and partly by its own forces. […] EK 2 killed another 1,600 Jews in Latvia outside Riga.

What the document reports The nationality adjective is lettische (Latvian). “Own forces” belongs to the German command’s account.

Corroboration and source dependence Related early Riga report L06; no independent death-count verification completed here.

Inference and gap No evidence here for a Lithuanian 400-man shooting force in Riga. “Another” does not resolve every earlier reporting overlap.

Context and qualifications Keep the different date windows, perpetrators and places separate. These figures are not a component to append to Daugavpils’s 9,012.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 24 expressly names Latvian auxiliary police and German personnel in the Riga killings.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L08 A combined Baltic total does not prove cross-border participation

Report or record 40

Document date 1941-08-01

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 403; context 402,404; cover 388

Printed page or visible frame 16

Event period Cumulative to report date

Place Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia combined

Formation Self-protection organizations; projected local auxiliary Order Police

Named person None

Reported act Reported killings; dissolution/reorganization

Victims and categories Well over 20,000 communists and Jews combined

Selected original text or quotation status Bei der Selbstreinigung in den Gebieten Litauens, Lettlands und Estlands wurden bis heute von Selbstschutzorganisationen insgesamt weit über 20.000 Kommunisten und Juden liquidiert. Der Selbstschutz befindet sich zur Zeit in Auflösung bezw. Umorganisation in den Gebieten, in denen die öffentliche Ordnung und Sicherheit gewährleistet ist. Die brauchbaren Kräfte werden in beschränkter Anzahl in eine Hilfsordnungspolizei örtlichen Charakters übernommen.

Working English translation or reading note In the so-called self-cleansing in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, self-protection organizations had by then killed a combined total of well over 20,000 communists and Jews. These organizations were being dissolved or reorganized where public order was secured. A limited number of personnel judged suitable were being transferred into locally based auxiliary Order Police.

What the document reports A perpetrator claim covering three countries and mixed victim categories.

Corroboration and source dependence Other reports establish mass killing and local auxiliaries, but do not independently verify this combined number.

Inference and gap No country allocation, cross-border Lithuanian deployment or specific formation follows from the aggregate.

Context and qualifications A402 discusses Latvia and local auxiliary sweeps; A404 moves into EGC/Ukraine. Neither supplies a missing Lithuanian-Latvia roster.

Conclusion supported by the record A German report claimed over 20,000 Jews and communists killed by self-protection organizations across the three Baltic countries; it did not allocate those killings by nationality.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L09 EV-000040 Lithuanian auxiliaries in a wider rear-area operation

Report or record 48

Document date 1941-08-10

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 519; context 516-522

Printed page or visible frame 4; frame 2721866

Event period Ongoing to 10 August 1941

Place EGA/Army Group North rear area; no country allocation in sentence

Formation Lithuanian and Latvian auxiliary detachments; German EGA/army

Named person No individual Lithuanian named

Reported act Reported ongoing clearance; cumulative killing claim

Victims and categories 29,000 persons, not identified exclusively as Jews

Selected original text or quotation status Die Säuberung des rückwärtigen Heeresgebietes, teilweise unter Zuziehung litauischer und lettischer Hilfskommandos, wird planmässig fortgesetzt. Insgesamt wurden in diesen Gebieten 29 000 Personen liquidiert.

Working English translation or reading note The clearing of the rear army area, partly with the involvement of Lithuanian and Latvian auxiliary detachments, is continuing systematically. In total, 29,000 persons were killed in these areas.

What the document reports Actual participation by unnamed Lithuanian auxiliaries in some of the wider rear-area operations, alongside Latvian auxiliaries.

Corroboration and source dependence L16 shows a later expressly Lithuanian company operating in Russia. It does not identify this 1941 detachment or prove continuity.

Inference and gap Does not state Daugavpils, Latvia alone, particular killings, the nationality of each shooting party, or 29,000 victims killed by Lithuanians.

Context and qualifications A518 heads EGA at Nowosselje, discusses Pskov, Estonia, Lake Peipus and a Pernau-Sebesch front. The police network also includes Kaunas and Riga. Wider context makes Russia relevant but does not justify relocating every A519 killing to Russia alone. A521 is distribution; A522 is a postwar identification slip.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 48 reports Lithuanian and Latvian auxiliary participation in rear-area operations of Einsatzgruppe A, but does not locate that Lithuanian participation specifically at Daugavpils or allocate the reported 29,000 deaths to it.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L10 EV-000041 foreign deployment proposed, not demonstrated

Report or record 48

Document date 1941-08-10

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 520; context 518-521

Printed page or visible frame 5; frame 2721867

Event period Intention reported by 10 August 1941

Place Riga as meeting location; proposed old Russian territories

Formation Proposed Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian police formations

Named person Reichsführer-SS/Himmler; EGA requests instructions

Reported act Reported intention; feasibility assessment; request for policy instruction

Victims and categories No victim category/count in proposal

Selected original text or quotation status RF-SS hat bei seiner Anwesenheit in Riga erwähnt, er beabsichtige Polizeiformationen von Litauern, Letten, Esten, Ukrainern usw. aufzustellen und diese jeweils

ausserhalb des eigenen Heimatgebietes einzusetzen. […] Die Aufstellung solcher Formationen ist sofort möglich, wenn sie hier in den altrussischen Gebieten eingesetzt und nach Erledigung dieser Aufgabe ebenfalls ausserhalb des eigentlichen Heimatgebietes als Polizeiformation verwendet werden. […] bittet die Einsatzgruppe baldmöglichst um grundsätzliche Weisung über die Behandlung dieser Frage.

Working English translation or reading note During his presence in Riga the Reichsführer-SS mentioned his intention to form police formations of Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Ukrainians and others, and deploy each outside its own homeland. […] Such formations could be established immediately if employed here in the old Russian territories and, after this task, likewise used as police formations outside their actual homeland. […] The Einsatzgruppe requests a fundamental policy instruction as soon as possible.

What the document reports A policy intention and request, with explicit proposed Russian deployment geography.

Corroboration and source dependence Later Russian and Belarusian Lithuanian deployments are documented elsewhere in the corpus, but no unit/order chain ties one directly to this proposal.

Inference and gap Himmler's presence in Riga does not place the proposed Lithuanian formations in Latvia. No implementation order, transport record or personnel match has been found in this review.

Context and qualifications SS rune expanded as RF-SS; line wraps normalized. German motorized police companies and requests for Latvian/Estonian volunteers are separate surrounding subjects on A519.

Conclusion supported by the record Himmler's intention to deploy national police formations outside their homelands was reported in EM 48; the passage itself is a proposal, referring next to old Russian territories.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L11 EM 88 keep Lithuania paragraph (a) separate from Daugavpils paragraph (b)

Report or record 88

Document date 1941-09-19

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part B)

Supplied source T175-233B.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 76; cover 75; following 77

Printed page or visible frame 2

Event period Operations before reporting date; Daugavpils date supplied separately by Jäger

Place Lithuanian districts in (a); Daugavpils prison in (b)

Formation German EK 3 detachment plus Lithuanian commando in (a); actor unstated in (b)

Named person None

Reported act Completed executions; prison review; release

Victims and categories 46,692 cumulative in (a); about 85,000 broader; (b) 279 released, 21 killed

Selected original text or quotation status a) Durch das Sonderkommando des Einsatzkommandos 3 wurden zusammen mit litauischem Kommando Aktionen in den Kreisen Raseiniai, Rokiskis, Sarasai, Perzai, Prienai durchgeführt. […] b) Nach Überprüfung des Gefängnisses in Dünaburg wurden insgesamt 279 Personen, für die kein Haftgrund vorlag, in Freiheit gesetzt, 21 Personen wurden liquidiert.

Working English translation or reading note (a) A special detachment of EK 3, together with a Lithuanian commando, carried out operations in the districts of Raseiniai, Rokiškis, Sarasai, Perzai and Prienai. […] (b) Following a review of Daugavpils prison, 279 persons for whom no grounds of detention existed were released; 21 were killed.

What the document reports Explicit Lithuanian participation in the listed Lithuanian districts, followed by a separately lettered Daugavpils prison item.

Corroboration and source dependence Jäger's 1 December report gives a 22 August Daugavpils prison-review row of 21 (L21). Likely common operational reporting; not an independent victim count.

Inference and gap Paragraph (a)'s Lithuanian actor cannot silently be carried into (b). Conversely, paragraph separation does not prove no personnel overlapped.

Context and qualifications The 46,692 and about 85,000 figures in (a) are cumulative, overlapping figures, not Daugavpils totals. Preserve source spellings Sarasai/Perzai rather than silently harmonizing every district.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 88 records 21 killed after a Daugavpils prison review. Its preceding reference to Lithuanian commandos concerns separately listed districts in Lithuania.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L12 Aglona Latvian support and psychiatric victims

Report or record 88

Document date 1941-09-19

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part B)

Supplied source T175-233B.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 77

Printed page or visible frame 3

Event period 22 August 1941

Place Aglona, Latvia; institution identity/modern site to verify

Formation Latvian Selbstschutz; German command reporting context

Named person Dr. Berg, institution head

Reported act Completed killing; planned sterilization/release of survivors

Victims and categories 544 psychiatric patients killed; ten men to be sterilized/released

Selected original text or quotation status Am 22.8. wurden von den Insassen des Irrenhauses Aglona insgesamt 544 Geisteskranke mit Unterstützung des lettischen Selbstschutzes liquidiert. 10 Männer, die als geheilt mit Defekt anzusehen sind, werden nach der durchzuführenden Sterilisation von dem Anstaltsleiter Dr. Berg entlassen.

Working English translation or reading note On 22 August, 544 psychiatric patients of the Aglona institution were killed with support from the Latvian self-protection force. Ten men described as recovered with impairment were to be released by institution head Dr. Berg after sterilization.

What the document reports Express Latvian support; completed murder of patients; a separate projected fate for ten survivors.

Corroboration and source dependence Jäger sheet 3 records the same 544; his 1959 recollection discusses Aglona with discrepant numbers. These are related sources, not three independent counts.

Inference and gap No Lithuanian auxiliary is expressly named in this EM entry. Do not classify the 544 as Jews or add the planned ten to deaths.

Context and qualifications Jäger's later description of patients as Lithuanians concerns the victims' nationality; it is not a Lithuanian-perpetrator identification. Date coincides with the Daugavpils 21 but location and cohort differ.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 88 reports 544 psychiatric patients murdered at Aglona with Latvian self-defence assistance on 22 August 1941.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L13 Daugavpils killings in February 1942 actor unspecified

Report or record 182

Document date 1942-03-18

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 235

Supplied source T175-235.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 109; context 108,110; cover 101

Printed page or visible frame 9

Event period 28 February 1942

Place Dünaburg/Daugavpils

Formation No formation specified in sentence

Named person None

Reported act Completed executions in passive voice

Victims and categories 21 ill Jews unable to work; 12 psychiatric patients

Selected original text or quotation status In Dünaburg wurden am 28.2. 21 kranke, nicht mehr arbeitsfähige Juden und 12 unheilbare Geisteskranke exekutiert.

Working English translation or reading note In Daugavpils on 28 February, 21 ill Jews no longer able to work and twelve psychiatric patients described as incurable were executed.

What the document reports A Daugavpils execution claim with distinct victim categories.

Corroboration and source dependence No independently checked roster or victim list for this operation.

Inference and gap No Lithuanian actor is named. This 21 is not the 21 of 22 August 1941.

Context and qualifications The preceding Lithuania heading ends before the explicit Lettland heading. Sergius's temporary stay in Riga is a church reference, not a Lithuanian auxiliary deployment. Following page moves to Belarus.

Conclusion supported by the record A March 1942 German report records 21 ill Jews and twelve psychiatric patients executed at Daugavpils on 28 February, without identifying Lithuanian participants.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L14 A misleading Latvia heading over a Vilnius event

Report or record 186

Document date 1942-03-27

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 235

Supplied source T175-235.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 156; context 155,157; cover 151

Printed page or visible frame 6

Event period 23 March 1942, 21:00-23:00

Place Wilna/Vilnius; Pabradė and Varėna also named

Formation Lithuanian Selbstschutz/Schutzmannschaft barracks; German soldiers

Named person None

Reported act Air raid and casualties, not perpetrator deployment

Victims and categories Report: 24 dead; components 2 German soldiers + 7 Lithuanian policemen + 19 civilians

Selected original text or quotation status Lettland: Am 23. März 1942 in der Zeit von 21. bis 23 Uhr erfolgte auf Wilna ein feindlicher Flugzeugangriff, in dessen Verlauf die Bahnanlagen des Güterbahnhofes, die Kaserne des litauischen Selbstschutzes sowie verschiedene Privathäuser von Bomben betroffen wurden. […] 24 Tote, darunter 2 deutsche Soldaten, 7 lit. Schutzmänner und 19 Zivilisten.

Working English translation or reading note Latvia: On 23 March 1942 between 21:00 and 23:00 an enemy air raid on Vilnius hit the freight station railway facilities, the Lithuanian self-protection barracks and several private houses. […] Twenty-four dead, including two German soldiers, seven Lithuanian policemen and nineteen civilians.

What the document reports Lithuanian personnel at Vilnius under a geographically inconsistent heading.

Corroboration and source dependence Modern identity of Wilna/Vilnius is unambiguous; no independent check of casualties performed.

Inference and gap The heading alone cannot place these barracks in Latvia. No atrocity role is attributed to these casualties.

Context and qualifications 2+7+19=28, not 24; retain both source statements without repair. Preceding page is deployment-list material; following page continues Belarus.

Conclusion supported by the record The entry concerns Lithuanian barracks in Vilnius despite appearing under a Latvia heading; it is not evidence of Lithuanian deployment in Latvia.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L15 Later Daugavpils killings no Lithuanian actor supplied

Report or record 195

Document date 1942-04-24

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 235

Supplied source T175-235.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 405; preceding 404; cover 391

Printed page or visible frame 15

Event period Date unstated in paragraph; before 24 April 1942

Place Dünaburg/Daugavpils

Formation Unspecified

Named person None

Reported act Completed executions in passive voice

Victims and categories Seven alleged communists; two ill Jews unable to work

Selected original text or quotation status In Dünaburg wurden 7 Kommunisten, die sich im Sommer 1941 an der Erschießung notgelandeter deutscher Flieger beteiligt hatten und 2 kranke, nicht mehr arbeitsfähige Juden exekutiert.

Working English translation or reading note In Daugavpils seven communists alleged to have participated in shooting German airmen forced down in summer 1941, and two ill Jews no longer able to work, were executed.

What the document reports Nine reported deaths in two categories; the accusation against the seven is a German allegation.

Corroboration and source dependence No independent matching victim or personnel record inspected.

Inference and gap No Lithuanian actor, battalion number or exact execution date follows.

Context and qualifications March arrests of Latvian parachutists in Puce and killings near Riga appear afterward and are distinct incidents. Do not merge those people or dates with the nine.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 195 reports further executions at Daugavpils but does not identify Lithuanian personnel.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L16 Positive foreign deployment control Lithuanian company in Russia

Report or record 181

Document date 1942-03-16

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 235

Supplied source T175-235.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 95-96; cover 94

Printed page or visible frame 2-3

Event period 2 February 1942

Place Loknja-Troiza Chlawizy; Tschertosh, 10 km southeast of Juchowo, Russia

Formation Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian companies deployed by 39th Army Corps; one Lithuanian company

Named person No company commander named

Reported act Punitive expedition; completed shooting

Victims and categories 23 people labelled partisans, including five potential informants; separate 38 Jews and one Roma victim at Loknja

Selected original text or quotation status Die im Raume längs der Rollbahn Loknja - Troiza Chlawizy vom 39. AK. angesetzten litauischen, lettischen und estnischen Hundertschaften arbeiten zufriedenstellend, doch musste festgestellt werden, dass bei ihren Aktionen auch mehrfach Personen erschossen wurden, die wertvolle Aussagen hätten machen können. So wurden bei einer Strafexpedition einer litauischen Hundertschaft am 2.2. gegen das Dorf Tschertosh 10 km südöstlich von Juchowo unter 23 Partisanen auch 5 Mann erschossen, die Angaben über eine Spionagezentrale im Raume um Loknja machen wollten.

Working English translation or reading note The Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian companies deployed by the 39th Army Corps along the Loknya-Troiza Chlawizy road were, in the author's assessment, working satisfactorily, but repeatedly shot people who could have supplied valuable information. During a Lithuanian company's punitive expedition on 2 February against Tschertosh, 10 km southeast of Juchowo, the 23 people described as partisans who were shot included five willing to supply information about an espionage centre near Loknya.

What the document reports Explicit Lithuanian formation and killing action outside Lithuania, in Russia.

Corroboration and source dependence No independent event-specific witness or roster checked.

Inference and gap No proof that this was a Daugavpils formation or the implementation of EM 48's specific proposal. The separate passive-voice Loknya sentence about 38 Jews and one Roma does not identify these Lithuanians as shooters.

Context and qualifications The five are included in 23, not additional. Victim combatant status is not proved by the report's label. Exact modern Tschertosh village identification remains open.

Conclusion supported by the record EM 181 expressly attributes a February 1942 punitive shooting in Russia to a Lithuanian company; it does not establish that company's service in Latvia.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L17 Remaining ghetto inhabitants are not another death count

Report or record Meldungen aus den besetzten Ostgebieten 7

Document date 1942-06-12

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 235

Supplied source T175-235.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 565-567; cover 558

Printed page or visible frame 4-6

Event period Situation reported June 1942

Place Riga; Dünaburg; Libau

Formation German reporting authority; perpetrators unspecified in quoted passage

Named person None

Reported act Population estimate after persecution

Victims and categories About 2,500 Riga; 950 Daugavpils; 300 Liepāja ghetto inhabitants

Selected original text or quotation status Gegenwärtig befinden sich in den Ghettos nur noch wenige Juden, die als Facharbeiter beschäftigt werden. Es handelt sich dabei um folgende Zahlen: in Riga rd. 2 500, Dünaburg rd. 950, Libau rd. 300. Abgesehen von diesen Juden ist Lettland inzwischen judenfrei geworden.

Working English translation or reading note At present only a few Jews remain in the ghettos, employed as skilled workers: approximately 2,500 in Riga, 950 in Daugavpils and 300 in Liepāja. Apart from these Jews, the report claims Latvia had become “free of Jews.”

What the document reports Approximate remaining populations and a Nazi claim about the country.

Corroboration and source dependence The 1969 judgment also describes about 950 remaining after November 1941, but scope/date differences preclude treating both as independent censuses.

Inference and gap Do not count these numbers as deaths or assume the Nazi assertion exhausts survivors in hiding or deportees. No Lithuanian actor is supplied.

Context and qualifications A565 and A566-equivalent roll-235 pages surround this with antisemitic arson/deportation accusations; R567 moves into Ukraine. These accusations are not adopted as fact.

Conclusion supported by the record A June 1942 report estimated about 950 Jews remained in the Daugavpils ghetto, a population figure rather than a death toll.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L18 External primary German mobile command and Lithuanian cooperation

Report or record Jäger final report

Document date 1941-12-01

Archival or published reference Jäger report, 1 December 1941; RGVA 500-1-25, fols. 110-118 (facsimile publisher locator)

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator Not in supplied corpus; facsimile sheet 1

Printed page or visible frame Sheet 1; handwritten folio 110

Event period Operations from July 1941

Place Introduction concerns EK 3 operations; principally Lithuania

Formation Rollkommando; 8-10 EK 3 men; Lithuanian partisans

Named person Karl Jäger; SS-Ostuf. Hamann

Reported act Retrospective report of organization and completed joint actions

Victims and categories Victim categories vary by following rows

Selected original text or quotation status Nach Aufstellung eines Rollkommandos unter Führung von SS-Ostuf. Hamann und 8-10 bewährten Männern des EK.3 wurden nachfolgende Aktionen in Zusammenarbeit mit den lit. Partisanen durchgeführt:

Working English translation or reading note After a mobile detachment was formed under SS-Obersturmführer Hamann with eight to ten trusted EK 3 men, the following operations were carried out in cooperation with Lithuanian partisans:

What the document reports An explicit general introduction linking Hamann’s German core to Lithuanian collaborators.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 88 independently names German/Lithuanian cooperation in Lithuanian districts but belongs to related operational reporting. The 1959 interrogation recalls a Lithuanian squad under Norkus.

Inference and gap This introduction is contextual evidence for subsequent rows, including Latvian locations; it is not an event-specific roster or proof of identical personnel everywhere.

Context and qualifications The Daugavpils 13 July-21 August aggregate is separately headed on sheet 5, whereas the 22 August prison row is in the preceding chronological sequence. Preserve both features.

Conclusion supported by the record Jäger described Hamann’s mobile detachment as working with Lithuanian partisans. His report alone does not identify which Lithuanian personnel, if any, served at each Latvian operation.

Assessment ATTRIBUTED CONTEXT; EVENT-SPECIFIC ROSTER OPEN

L19 External primary the separate Daugavpils Teilkommando aggregate

Report or record Jäger final report

Document date 1941-12-01

Archival or published reference Jäger report, 1 December 1941; RGVA 500-1-25, fols. 110-118 (facsimile publisher locator)

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator Not in supplied corpus; facsimile sheet 5

Printed page or visible frame Sheet 5; handwritten folio 113a

Event period 13 July-21 August 1941

Place Dünaburg/Daugavpils detachment area; precise territorial scope not given

Formation Teilkommando des EK 3 in Dünaburg

Named person Jäger as signatory; no subcommander named in entry

Reported act Retrospective cumulative execution report

Victims and categories 9,012 Jewish men, women and children; 573 active communists; total 9,585

Selected original text or quotation status Teilkommando des EK.3 in Dünaburg in der Zeit vom 13.7.-21.8.41: 9012 Juden, Jüdinnen und Judenkinder, 573 aktive Kommunisten. [Total column: 9 585]

Working English translation or reading note EK 3 detachment in Daugavpils, 13 July-21 August 1941: 9,012 Jewish men, women and children; 573 active communists. [Total: 9,585.]

What the document reports The source reads 9012, not 9102, and its total agrees: 9,012+573=9,585.

Corroboration and source dependence The 1969 judgment repeats the same numbers expressly from Jäger; that is source dependence, not an independent recount. Other accounts support mass killing, but do not authenticate this exact total independently.

Inference and gap The entry does not identify auxiliaries' nationality, name Hamann/Norkus, list personnel or allocate victims to individual operations or sites.

Context and qualifications The generic Rollkommando introduction is relevant background, but this is a distinct organizational/statistical heading. Distinct headings do not prove wholly disjoint personnel.

Conclusion supported by the record Jäger reported that EK 3's Daugavpils detachment killed 9,012 Jews and 573 people classified as active communists between 13 July and 21 August 1941.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L20 Count reconciliation 9,012 is the source reading

Report or record Jäger final report / later reproductions

Document date 1941-12-01

Archival or published reference Jäger report, 1 December 1941; RGVA 500-1-25, fols. 110-118 (facsimile publisher locator)

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator External facsimile sheet 5

Printed page or visible frame 5

Event period 13 July-21 August 1941

Place Daugavpils command area

Formation EK 3 Teilkommando

Named person Jäger

Reported act Count audit

Victims and categories Jewish component 9,012; combined 9,585

Selected original text or quotation status 9012 Juden, Jüdinnen und Judenkinder, 573 aktive Kommunisten [9 585].

Working English translation or reading note 9,012 Jewish men, women and children; 573 active communists [9,585].

What the document reports A legible original reading corroborated internally by arithmetic.

Corroboration and source dependence The judgment reproduces 9,012; no independently inspected primary page reading 9,102 was found in this targeted review.

Inference and gap 9,102 appears to be a digit transposition in secondary repetition; its precise first occurrence has not been established. With 573 it would give 9,675, not the printed 9,585.

Context and qualifications Do not total L19 and L20: they are the same source/count. Do not add the 9,585 to the Jäger report's grand total, which includes the entry.

Conclusion supported by the record Use 9,012, attributed to Jäger's report; do not print 9,102 as an alternative supported by the inspected original.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L21 External primary 22 August Daugavpils prison review, 21 victims

Report or record Jäger final report

Document date 1941-12-01

Archival or published reference Jäger report, 1 December 1941; RGVA 500-1-25, fols. 110-118 (facsimile publisher locator)

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator Not in supplied corpus; facsimile sheet 2

Printed page or visible frame Sheet 2; handwritten folio 111

Event period 22 August 1941

Place Dünaburg prison

Formation EK 3 report; row in main chronological sequence

Named person No action-specific individual named

Reported act Prison review; completed execution report

Victims and categories Two Jews; five Roma; five Latvians; three Poles; three Russian communists; one Russian guardsman; one Armenian; two politruks; categories as written

Selected original text or quotation status 22.8.41 Dünaburg: 3 russ.Komm., 5 Letten, dabei war 1 Mörder, 1 russ.Gardist, 3 Polen, 3 Zigeuner, 1 Zigeunerin, 1 Zigeunerkind, 1 Jude, 1 Jüdin, 1 Armenier, 2 Politruks (Gefängnis-Überprüfung in Dünaburg). [Total: 21]

Working English translation or reading note 22 August 1941, Daugavpils: three Russian communists, five Latvians (including one labelled a murderer), one Russian guardsman, three Poles, three Roma men, one Roma woman, one Roma child, one Jewish man, one Jewish woman, one Armenian and two political commissars (Daugavpils prison review). [Total: 21.]

What the document reports A discrete mixed-category prison execution entry; only two are expressly classified as Jewish.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 88 paragraph (b) matches place, prison review and 21 killed, but lacks date/categories. This strongly matches the reported event; likely shared reporting, not independent enumeration.

Inference and gap The generic Lithuanian cooperation introduction supplies contextual association, not a Lithuanian participant's name or event-specific duty. No conclusion that Hamann's whole Lithuanian squad attended is warranted.

Context and qualifications The printed total is 21. If the Russian guardsman is separate from the five Latvians, the enumerated categories sum to 22. The phrase about the murderer/guardsman may overlap the Latvian group; the punctuation does not securely resolve this. Do not silently repair the source. This date falls

after L19's interval. Nevertheless, use separate reporting entries rather than creating a new combined Daugavpils total without checking reporting boundaries and category overlap.

Conclusion supported by the record Jäger's report separately lists 21 people killed following a Daugavpils prison review on 22 August, including one Jewish man and one Jewish woman.

Assessment EVENT SUPPORTED; LITHUANIAN PARTICIPATION PROVISIONAL

L22 External primary Aglona and Dagda/Krāslava require separate treatment

Report or record Jäger final report

Document date 1941-12-01

Archival or published reference Jäger report, 1 December 1941; RGVA 500-1-25, fols. 110-118 (facsimile publisher locator)

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator Not in supplied corpus; facsimile sheet 3

Printed page or visible frame Sheet 3; handwritten folio 112

Event period 22 and 27 August 1941

Place Aglona; Dagda and Kraslawa/Krāslava, Latvia

Formation EK 3 main chronological list; mobile/territorial allocation unresolved

Named person No individual in these rows

Reported act Completed execution report

Victims and categories Aglona 544 psychiatric patients; Dagda/Krāslava 212 Jews and four Russian POWs

Selected original text or quotation status 22.8.41 Aglona: Geisteskranke: 269 Männer, 227 Frauen, 48 Kinder [544]. […] 27.8.41 Dagda und Kraslawa: 212 Juden, 4 russ.Kr.-Gefangene [216].

Working English translation or reading note 22 August, Aglona: psychiatric patients, 269 men, 227 women and 48 children [544]. […] 27 August, Dagda and Krāslava: 212 Jews and four Russian prisoners of war [216].

What the document reports Two Latvian operations, with dates and different victim categories.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 88 expressly adds Latvian support at Aglona; Jäger's 1959 account connects Hamann with Aglona. No event-specific independent roster checked for Dagda/Krāslava.

Inference and gap The main-list introduction associates actions generally with Lithuanian cooperation, but does not identify a Lithuanian company in either row. Do not reassign the rows automatically to the Daugavpils Teilkommando solely because they occurred in Latvia.

Context and qualifications Aglona's psychiatric victims must not be recategorized as Jewish. Neither row belongs inside the 13 July-21 August interval. Dates alone do not justify a new aggregate to append to existing cumulative totals.

Conclusion supported by the record Jäger also recorded killings at Aglona and at Dagda/Krāslava; the report does not give a separate national personnel roster for those operations.

Assessment EVENTS REPORTED; PERSONNEL ALLOCATION OPEN

L23 External judicial record Hamann with Latvian helpers

Report or record LG Dortmund, JuNSV proceeding 708

Document date 1969-06-19

Archival or published reference Published German judgment; JuNSV vol. XXXII, pp. 227ff., especially p. 235

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator External; website query volume parameter 47 is not the printed volume number

Printed page or visible frame Printed 235

Event period Late July-August 1941; 13 July-21 August aggregate

Place Daugavpils ghetto; Pogulanka killing site/former military training ground

Formation Rollkommando Hamann; Latvian auxiliaries; later units distinguished

Named person Hamann; November command discussed elsewhere

Reported act Retrospective judicial findings: selection, deceptive transfer, transport and shooting

Victims and categories Jews incl. elderly and children; exact 9,012/573 repeats Jäger

Selected original text or quotation status durch das von Hamann geführte „Rollkommando“ in Zusammenarbeit mit lettischen Hilfskräften

Working English translation or reading note by the mobile detachment led by Hamann, in cooperation with Latvian auxiliaries

What the document reports A court’s description identifies Latvian helpers, transport to Pogulanka, and selections. It distinguishes later November perpetrators.

Corroboration and source dependence Judgment text inspected in published searchable reproduction. Its numerical paragraph expressly depends on Jäger; underlying evidence and witness depositions have not been inspected.

Inference and gap The judgment does not say “only Latvian.” It supports Latvian participation, not proof that no Lithuanians served. It also cannot substitute for separate TK/Rollkommando rosters.

Context and qualifications Correct locator: proceeding 708, LG Dortmund, 19 June 1969, printed volume XXXII, p. 235. The web URL’s volume=47 must not be cited as JuNSV XLVII.

Conclusion supported by the record A 1969 Dortmund judgment described Hamann’s Daugavpils killing detachment as working with Latvian auxiliaries.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L24 External interrogation Hamann’s locations and Norkus’s general squad

Report or record Karl Jäger interrogation

Document date 1959-06-15 to 1959-06-19

Archival or published reference LKA Baden-Württemberg; cover SK ZSt. I/3-2/59; published facsimile in Archives of the Holocaust vol. 22; archive crosswalk remains to verify

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator External images Interrogation01,11,12,24,25,26; images 24-26 show printed pp. 23-25

Printed page or visible frame Printed 11-12 and 23-25; handwritten pp. 1905,1907,1929,1931,1933 visible

Event period Recollection of 1941, recorded June 1959

Place Lithuania generally; Daugavpils and Aglona among remembered locations

Formation Hamann’s detachment; 50-100 Lithuanians under lieutenant Norkus in general account

Named person Jäger; Hamann; Norkus; Aglona Dr. Berg in EM 88, not named in excerpt

Reported act Retrospective suspect statement; denial/minimization; location recollection

Victims and categories Jews generally; Aglona psychiatric patients described separately

Selected original text or quotation status Raseiniai; Olita; Aglona; Schaulen; Mariampol; Ukmerge; Dünaburg; Wilna. [Place list, printed p. 24; see facsimile for the question and full statement.]

Working English translation or reading note Raseiniai; Alytus; Aglona; Šiauliai; Marijampolė; Ukmergė; Daugavpils; Vilnius. [Places Jäger recalled in response to a question about Hamann’s shootings.]

What the document reports P11 recalls a Lithuanian shooting squad under Norkus working with Hamann. P23 again links them generally. P24 includes Daugavpils in Hamann’s locations. P25 discusses Aglona while disclaiming knowledge of shooters and portraying himself as saving patients.

Corroboration and source dependence 1959 facsimile pages inspected; 1941 Jäger report independently establishes his contemporary written acknowledgment of organization/cooperation and contradicts his broad denial of responsibility. The 1959 statement is not independent of the perpetrator himself.

Inference and gap Combining the general Norkus passage and the location list is an inference, not an express statement that Norkus or his men shot at Daugavpils on either date. No battalion/company number or Daugavpils roll is supplied.

Context and qualifications The image filenames differ from printed pagination: image25 = printed24; image26 = printed25. Aglona patients' alleged Lithuanian nationality concerns victims. His reduced patient count/claimed rescue conflicts with the contemporary 544 and EM 88's ten survivors.

Conclusion supported by the record In 1959 Jäger recalled Daugavpils among Hamann's shooting locations and separately described a Lithuanian squad under Norkus. Those statements do not identify the Lithuanian personnel present at the Daugavpils operations.

Assessment ATTRIBUTED RECOLLECTION; LOCATION-SPECIFIC LINK INFERENTIAL

L25 Lithuanian transport duties established in Lithuania, not transferred to Latvia

Report or record Jäger final report

Document date 1941-12-01

Archival or published reference Jäger report, 1 December 1941; RGVA 500-1-25, fols. 110-118 (facsimile publisher locator)

Supplied source External record; not a supplied corpus PDF

PDF or derivative locator Not in supplied corpus; facsimile sheets 7-8

Printed page or visible frame Sheet 7; continuation sheet 8

Event period August 1941 example, reported December

Place Rokiškis, Lithuania

Formation Lithuanian partisans; Hamann mobile detachment

Named person Jäger; Hamann

Reported act Organization; concentration; escort/transport to shooting sites

Victims and categories Rokiškis: source says 3,208 to move; not an additional death count

Selected original text or quotation status In Rokiskis waren 3208 Menschen 4 1/2 km zu transportieren, bevor sie liquidiert werden konnten. Um diese Arbeit in 24 Stunden bewältigen zu können, mussten von 80 zur Verfügung stehenden litauischen Partisanen über 60 zum Transport, bezw. [continues on sheet 8]

Working English translation or reading note At Rokiškis, 3,208 people had to be moved four and a half kilometres before they could be killed. To accomplish this in 24 hours, more than sixty of the eighty available Lithuanian partisans had to be used for transport or [continues on sheet 8].

What the document reports Express Lithuanian logistical participation at a named Lithuanian killing location.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 88 names the Rokiškis district among German/Lithuanian operations. These are related perpetrator records.

Inference and gap Do not export these personnel, transport arrangements, perimeter duties or headcounts to Daugavpils. The 3,208 differs from another Jäger row's 3,207; this review does not silently reconcile it.

Context and qualifications Use the sheet-8 continuation if quoting the whole explanation. Here the excerpt deliberately stops where the page stops. Command organization is general, the example is local.

Conclusion supported by the record Jäger described Lithuanian partisans transporting victims to their deaths in Lithuania; his Rokiškis example does not establish their presence at Daugavpils.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED REPORT

L26 Latvian scouts from Riga serving farther east

Report or record Unlinked EGA report leaf; header linkage unresolved

Document date August 1941; exact report date unresolved

Archival or published reference NARA RG 242, microcopy T175, roll 233 (supplied part A)

Supplied source T175-233A.pdf

PDF or derivative locator 655

Printed page or visible frame 10; frame board retained in supplied image

Event period Before report; surrounding account mentions 16-17 August

Place Riga origin; Nowosselja/Novosel′e operations, Russia

Formation Latvian interpreters from Riga auxiliary police; EGA

Named person None

Reported act Intelligence reconnaissance; disguise; encirclement searches

Victims and categories Alleged partisans; no Jewish victim category in excerpt

Selected original text or quotation status Es wurden daher dem Einsatzkommando lettische Dolmetscher zugeteilt, die aus der Hilfspolizei Riga herausgezogen wurden und als Zivilerkunder eingesetzt. Sie wurden als Bauern verkleidet, in die Dörfer vorgeschickt und zogen Erkundigungen ein.

Working English translation or reading note Latvian interpreters drawn from Riga's auxiliary police were therefore assigned to the detachment and used as civilian scouts. Disguised as peasants, they were sent ahead into villages to gather intelligence.

What the document reports Express Latvian nationality and Riga recruitment/origin, followed by service farther east.

Corroboration and source dependence No independently checked personnel roll.

Inference and gap Neither Riga origin nor Baltic auxiliaries as a group establishes Lithuanian nationality. Do not give a guessed EM number: nearby PDF pages are not a simple printed sequence.

Context and qualifications The same leaf later names Nowosselja; preceding/following page-level notes concern reprisals and attacks there. Header/date linkage remains a specific archival gap, not repaired by arithmetic from PDF pagination.

Conclusion supported by the record Internal control only until the header is linked: a report leaf expressly identifies Latvian scouts drawn from Riga police, not Lithuanian personnel.

Assessment PASSAGE VERIFIED; REPORT HEADER LINK OPEN

L27 Complete published interrogation recollection versus supposition

Report or record Jäger interrogation; LKA Baden-Württemberg SK ZSt. I/3-2/59

Document date 1959-06-15/16/18/19

Archival or published reference Jäger interrogation; LKA Baden-Württemberg SK ZSt. I/3-2/59

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator 30 image files; printed pp. 1-29; image 21 is an unnumbered continuation

Printed page or visible frame 30 image files; printed pp. 1-29; image 21 is an unnumbered continuation

Event period Recollections of 1941-1943

Place Kaunas generally; Daugavpils in pp. 14 and 24

Formation Hamann's command; Norkus's general Lithuanian detachment

Named person Jäger, Hamann, Norkus; German names recalled on pp. 6-9

Reported act Retrospective suspect statement; general unit descriptions

Victims and categories Jews; Aglona patients separately

Selected original text or quotation status dürfte auch in Dünaburg gewesen sein

Working English translation or reading note probably also was in Daugavpils

What the document reports P14 uses this qualified formulation. P24 includes Daugavpils in the requested list of Hamann's shooting locations. P22 disclaims recollection of the German/Lithuanian administrative relationship.

Corroboration and source dependence Read with pp. 11, 23-25 already inspected in Latvia1; these are parts of one statement, not independent witnesses.

Inference and gap Neither passage names a Lithuanian participant in either requested Daugavpils operation.

Context and qualifications The names recalled on pp. 6-9 concern German personnel generally, with uneven recollection of roles. They are not a Daugavpils roster. Thirty downloaded images comprise 29 numbered pages plus a continuation. OCR is navigation only.

Conclusion supported by the record Jäger's 1959 statement links Hamann to Daugavpils, but gives no event-specific Lithuanian personnel identification.

Assessment ATTRIBUTED; NO NEW EVENT-SPECIFIC ROSTER

Online source Open source 1

L28 Stahlecker's national allocation of execution auxiliaries

Report or record Einsatzgruppe A, Gesamtbericht bis zum 15. Oktober 1941; document L-180

Document date 1941-10-15 reporting cutoff

Archival or published reference Einsatzgruppe A, Gesamtbericht bis zum 15. Oktober 1941; document L-180

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Printed p. 30; online German transcription

Printed page or visible frame Printed p. 30; online German transcription

Event period Summer-autumn 1941

Place Lithuania and Latvia distinguished

Formation German Sonderkommandos; Lithuanian partisan squads; Latvian auxiliary police

Named person Stahlecker as reporting commander

Reported act Selection/attachment of auxiliaries; mass executions

Victims and categories Jews

Selected original text or quotation status in Litauen Partisanentrupps, in Lettland Trupps der lettischen Hilfspolizei

Working English translation or reading note in Lithuania, partisan squads; in Latvia, squads of Latvian auxiliary police

What the document reports The report distinguishes the local auxiliary forces attached to German execution detachments by country.

Corroboration and source dependence Consistent with EM 24 and EM 88's explicit Latvian actor identifications. It is a later German synthesis, possibly repeating underlying returns.

Inference and gap A general country description cannot exclude every cross-border participant or establish a particular operation's roster.

Context and qualifications Inspected transcription, not newly authenticated facsimile. Its neighboring allegations against Jews remain perpetrator allegations.

Conclusion supported by the record Stahlecker's October report described German execution detachments using Lithuanian partisan squads in Lithuania and Latvian auxiliary police in Latvia.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS ATTRIBUTED GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Online source Open source 1

L29 Aglona mislocated in Lithuania a source error, not personnel proof

Report or record Stahlecker L-180; Björn M. Felder, IHRA volume (2019), chapter pp. 175ff.

Document date 1941 / 2019

Archival or published reference Stahlecker L-180; Björn M. Felder, IHRA volume (2019), chapter pp. 175ff.

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator L-180 printed p. 37; published IMT XXXVII p. 691; Felder p. 179, notes 17-19

Printed page or visible frame L-180 printed p. 37; published IMT XXXVII p. 691; Felder p. 179, notes 17-19

Event period 22 August 1941 according to EM 88/Jäger

Place Aglona, Latvia; Stahlecker labels it Lithuania

Formation EK 3 reporting; Latvian support in EM 88

Named person Jäger; Stahlecker

Reported act Killing of institutionalized patients; later historical count audit

Victims and categories Reported 544, including children

Selected original text or quotation status in Aglona (Litauen) 544 Geisteskranke

Working English translation or reading note in Aglona (Lithuania), 544 psychiatric patients

What the document reports The country label conflicts with Aglona's Latvian location. Felder explicitly warns that Daugavpils and Aglona patient killings have sometimes been counted twice.

Corroboration and source dependence EM 88 and Jäger report 544; the independent-source trail points to transfers from Daugavpils to Aglona.

Inference and gap Neither this mistaken country label nor Jäger's description of patients as Lithuanians proves Lithuanian shooters.

Context and qualifications Stahlecker transcription inspected. Felder p179 and notes retrieved through indexed text; full IHRA PDF retrieval was blocked. Follow-up: Rudīte Vīksne, Garīgi slimo iznīcināšana Latvijā vācu okupācijas laikā, commission vol. 8, especially pp. 327-330; original study not obtained.

Conclusion supported by the record The Aglona patient massacre must not be counted again as a separate Daugavpils patient massacre or assigned to Lithuania from a mistaken German country label.

Assessment GEOGRAPHY RESOLVED; EXACT VICTIM/TRANSPORT RECORDS OPEN

Online source Open source 1 | Open source 2

L30 Aglona independent testimony and an exact Soviet file lead

Report or record Yahad-In Unum Aglona field-research profile

Document date Interview 2019-05-06; Soviet act 1945-03-28

Archival or published reference Yahad-In Unum Aglona field-research profile

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Interview YIU30LV; GARF 7021-93-94, p. 11, quoted translation

Printed page or visible frame Interview YIU30LV; GARF 7021-93-94, p. 11, quoted translation

Event period August 1941; profile gives 23 August, German reports 22 August

Place Aglona gymnasium grounds; Daugavpils origin

Formation Local police under German supervision in profile

Named person Nikolajs M., born 1928

Reported act Transport/confinement; shooting; escape and family shelter

Victims and categories Psychiatric patients and orphanage children; profile gives approximate 700, German returns 544

Selected original text or quotation status Not applicable: English research profile; original Russian act and full interview not inspected.

Working English translation or reading note Working summaries below distinguish the quoted witness from the compiler's narrative.

What the document reports A quoted witness recalls one patient escaping and being sheltered by family. The profile links the patient group to Daugavpils and identifies the gymnasium site.

Corroboration and source dependence The site and transport origin support treating the Daugavpils/Aglona references as one patient-murder episode.

Inference and gap The witness excerpt does not identify Lithuanian shooters or verify the precise German count. Date and total differ between sources.

Context and qualifications The profile's chronology is not the quoted witness's complete testimony. The Soviet act's estimate and the contemporary German count are competing accounts, not additional cohorts.

Conclusion supported by the record Independent field research locates the patient killings at Aglona and preserves an escape-and-shelter account; the sources disagree on exact date and count.

Assessment ATTRIBUTED INDEPENDENT ACCOUNT; COUNT/DATE CONFLICT RETAINED

Online source Open source 1

L31 November Lithuanian attribution preserve it, but it is contested

Report or record Yahad Daugavpils profile versus USHMM Encyclopedia II, Katrin Reichelt

Document date Profile accessed 2026-10-29; encyclopedia 2012

Archival or published reference Yahad Daugavpils profile versus USHMM Encyclopedia II, Katrin Reichelt

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Yahad historical summary; Encyclopedia printed p. 1002, supplied mirror PDF p. 36

Printed page or visible frame Yahad historical summary; Encyclopedia printed p. 1002, supplied mirror PDF p. 36

Event period 7-9 November 1941

Place Daugavpils; Pogulianka

Formation Yahad: Lithuanian auxiliary police; USHMM: Latvian auxiliaries/Arājs Kommando

Named person German Security Police; Arājs in USHMM

Reported act Reported mass shooting

Victims and categories Both narratives give 3,000-6,000 Jewish victims

Selected original text or quotation status Not applicable: both publications are English; no German quotation establishes the disputed nationality.

Working English translation or reading note Yahad says "Lithuanian auxiliary police"; the USHMM entry instead identifies Latvian auxiliaries.

What the document reports This is a genuine explicit Lithuanian attribution in an institutional summary, not a quoted participant identification.

Corroboration and source dependence The encyclopedia names Latvian reinforcements from Riga. The two narratives closely parallel one another while differing on nationality; the court adds direct contrary detail (L32).

Inference and gap A textual substitution is plausible, but its editorial origin is unproved. Do not silently correct Yahad or use it as independent proof.

Context and qualifications November is a separate episode; neither nationality assertion establishes who participated in July-August.

Conclusion supported by the record An institutional online summary attributes Lithuanian participation in November, but that attribution conflicts with the USHMM account and the published judgment and remains unresolved.

Assessment DISPUTED ATTRIBUTION; NOT ARTICLE PROOF OF LITHUANIAN PARTICIPATION

Online source Open source 1

L32 November command, logistics and shooters in the judgment

Report or record LG Dortmund, 19 June 1969; JuNSV XXXII, proceeding 708; case 45 Ks 1/68

Document date 1969-06-19

Archival or published reference LG Dortmund, 19 June 1969; JuNSV XXXII, proceeding 708; case 45 Ks 1/68

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Printed pp. 236-237

Printed page or visible frame Printed pp. 236-237

Event period 7-9 November 1941; letter dated 11 November

Place Daugavpils ghetto; Pogulanka/Mesziems

Formation German KdS branch; Latvian Arājs unit; military transport

Named person Lange; Tabbert; deputy abbreviated Be.

Reported act Order, selection, graves, transport and shooting

Victims and categories Court: about 3,000; quoted letter: 1,134 on 9 November

Selected original text or quotation status lettischen Spezialkommandos, des sogenannten „Jagdkommando Arajs“

Working English translation or reading note Latvian special detachment, the so-called Arājs hunting commando

What the document reports The judgment identifies Riga’s German order, army trucks/drivers, Latvian grave-diggers, selectors/guards and shooters.

Corroboration and source dependence Agrees with USHMM’s nationality identification; contrary to Yahad’s Lithuanian wording.

Inference and gap Does not exclude every unidentified participant. Do not add the letter’s daily figure to the three-day estimate.

Context and qualifications The court did not establish Tabbert’s participation in November and accepted hospitalization on 2-12 November; deputy Be. handled the branch’s work.

Conclusion supported by the record The Dortmund judgment identifies Latvian auxiliaries in the November operation, with German direction and military transport.

Assessment SUPPORTED AS JUDICIAL FINDING; INDIVIDUAL QUALIFICATIONS PRESERVED

Online source Open source 1 | Open source 2

L33 A witness file can test summer personnel identification

Report or record Abraham Blachmann deposition, Dortmund; BArch B 162/4897, as cited by Yahad

Document date 1965-10-22

Archival or published reference Abraham Blachmann deposition, Dortmund; BArch B 162/4897, as cited by Yahad

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator 22 October 1965; original folio not given in profile

Printed page or visible frame 22 October 1965; original folio not given in profile

Event period Mid-August 1941, recalled as around 18 August

Place Daugavpils ghetto; Pogulianka

Formation Uniformed Germans in witness account; no Lithuanian unit identified

Named person Blachmann; person retrospectively identified as Tabbert

Reported act Observed selection/deceptive removal; heard reports of murder

Victims and categories Witness estimated about 2,000 removed

Selected original text or quotation status Not reproduced: German deposition original not obtained.

Working English translation or reading note Only the profile's translated excerpt has been inspected.

What the document reports Blachmann distinguishes seeing the removal from later learning of the killing. He retrospectively names Tabbert among uniformed Germans.

Corroboration and source dependence The judgment disputes Tabbert's presence in August (L36). Mass murder is a separate proposition from that identification.

Inference and gap Original statement and identification procedure remain to inspect; the estimate is not an additional death count.

Context and qualifications Precise lead: BArch B 162/4897, deposition dated 22 October 1965. No original-language wording or folio is claimed.

Conclusion supported by the record Blachmann's testimony offers a specific summer-event lead; the identification of Tabbert requires checking against contrary evidence.

Assessment PRIMARY TESTIMONY EXCERPT VIA TRANSLATION; ORIGINAL OPEN

Online source Open source 1

L34 Nearby killings local Latvian actors in field-research accounts

Report or record Yahad Dagda and Krāslava field-research profiles

Document date Soviet acts 1945-03-30 / October 1944; interviews May 2019

Archival or published reference Yahad Dagda and Krāslava field-research profiles

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Dagda: GARF 7021-93-94, pp. 133-134; Krāslava: GARF 7021-93-11, pp. 699-700

Printed page or visible frame Dagda: GARF 7021-93-94, pp. 133-134; Krāslava: GARF 7021-93-11, pp. 699-700

Event period July-August 1941; Krāslava summary specifies 27 August

Place Dagda cemetery; route to Daugavpils; Augustovka forest near Krāslava

Formation Local Latvian militia/police; German officers

Named person Tekla B., witness 22LV; Janina L., witness 16; Oleg Ye., witness 14

Reported act Roundup; escort; roadside killing; shooting; grave guarding

Victims and categories Jewish deportees and local Jews; several differing estimates

Selected original text or quotation status Not applicable: English profile extracts; Russian originals not obtained.

Working English translation or reading note Do not treat the compiler's narrative as a transcript of each witness.

What the document reports Dagda's quoted Soviet act attributes escort killings and local executions to Latvian/local police. Krāslava's narrative attributes a shooting witnessed by Oleg Ye. to Latvian police with two Germans present.

Corroboration and source dependence Consistent with local Latvian participation; not a complete accounting of every August action.

Inference and gap Neither profile securely reconciles its episodes with Jäger's 27 August combined 212 Jews/four POWs row.

Context and qualifications Janina did not see the shooting herself; her shooter identification is hearsay. Keep her escort observations separate. No automatic transfer of Jäger's date/count to the separate Dagda cemetery episode.

Conclusion supported by the record Field research supplies additional Latvian-actor evidence near Daugavpils, but does not identify the complete personnel behind Jäger's combined Dagda/Krāslava entry.

Assessment ATTRIBUTED TESTIMONY; EVENT MATCH OPEN

Online source Open source 1 | Open source 2

L35 A needed distinction remembered German names are not a roster

Report or record Jäger interrogation, same statement as L27

Document date 1959-06-15 to 1959-06-19

Archival or published reference Jäger interrogation, same statement as L27

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Printed pp. 6-9

Printed page or visible frame Printed pp. 6-9

Event period Recollection of occupation service

Place Kaunas; Vilnius; no operation-specific Daugavpils assignment

Formation EK 3 / KdS personnel mentioned with differing certainty

Named person Hamann, Wolf, Porst, Rauca, Planert, Kriebel, Stütz, Mack, Grauer, Kortkampf, Eisenbarth

Reported act Personnel recollection and recognition; not a deployment order

Victims and categories Not specified in this list

Selected original text or quotation status No additional quotation; names and distinctions paraphrased from inspected images.

Working English translation or reading note The statement's personnel sections vary between remembered role, name recognition, and inability to supply details.

What the document reports Names are recalled in a general German personnel discussion. Some roles are remembered, others unknown.

Corroboration and source dependence This extends the selected-page review; it is not another source.

Inference and gap Do not attach every name to Hamann's mobile unit, resolve disputed first names from forums, or place these men at Daugavpils by association.

Context and qualifications Original archival roster, assignment dates and duty sheets remain necessary.

Conclusion supported by the record The deposition mentions further German personnel but does not reconstruct the Daugavpils detachment.

Assessment NAVIGATION LEADS; NO EVENT-SPECIFIC DUTY ASSIGNMENT

Online source Open source 1

L36 Command chronology the court rejects an August Tabbert identification

Report or record LG Dortmund, 19 June 1969, same judgment as L32

Document date 1969-06-19

Archival or published reference LG Dortmund, 19 June 1969, same judgment as L32

Supplied source External record; outside the supplied 2,181-page corpus

PDF or derivative locator Printed pp. 253-256

Printed page or visible frame Printed pp. 253-256

Event period Autumn 1941; August identifications disputed

Place Riga; Daugavpils; Šiauliai

Formation EK 2/3 jurisdictions; later KdS Daugavpils branch

Named person Tabbert; witnesses abbreviated in judgment

Reported act Retrospective judicial evaluation of arrival and identification

Victims and categories Not a new victim count

Selected original text or quotation status No additional quotation; see the judgment pages for exact German.

Working English translation or reading note The court treated the arrival chronology as contrary evidence to witness identifications.

What the document reports It placed Tabbert's Daugavpils arrival in October and rejected August identifications; it also discussed shifting EK 2/3 jurisdictions.

Corroboration and source dependence USHMM p1001 gives an earlier branch chronology. That disagreement needs reconciliation.

Inference and gap Neither account is an event-specific Lithuanian roster.

Context and qualifications Preserve the court's evaluation without treating every witness detail as disproved.

Conclusion supported by the record Summer and autumn German command identifications require separate verification.

Assessment CONTRARY CHRONOLOGY; ORIGINAL CASE MATERIAL OPEN

Online source Open source 1

Appendix B Chronology and count controls

This ledger keeps reporting intervals and victim categories separate. It is not a new total for Latvia. Entries may overlap other reports or the Jäger grand total. Source estimates are not averaged and competing descriptions are not added.

Date or interval	Place	Source number	Counting rule	Locator
By July 7 1941	Daugavpils	1125 Jews detained	Arrest count; may overlap the 1150 shooting claim	L03 A182
By July 16 report	Daugavpils	1150 Jews shot	EK 1b source claim; not additive to arrest figure	L03 A182
Early July	Riga	400 pogrom deaths; 100 German shooting victims	400 auxiliary personnel is a different quantity; overlap open	L06 A92–93
July 16 report	Riga and Latvia	2300 Riga; 1600 outside Riga; 400 pogrom deaths	Different scope and possible overlap; no new summed figure	L07 A184
July 13 to August 21	Daugavpils detachment	9012 Jews plus 573 active communists equals 9585	Perpetrator categories and aggregate; not 9102	L19–20 Jäger sheet 5
August 22	Daugavpils prison	21 printed total including two Jews; 279 released	Component list may overlap; separate from summer aggregate	L11 L21 B76 and sheet 2
August 22 or 23	Aglona	544 German report; about 700 in later account	Competing date and scope; patient transfer not two massacres	L12 L22 L29–30
August 27	Dagda and Krāslava	212 Jews plus four POWs equals 216	Combined row; not divided between towns without evidence	L22 Jäger sheet 3
By August 10 report	Wider northern rear area	29000 persons	Not all Jews; not all Lithuanian acts; no Latvia allocation	L09 A519
By August 1 report	Three Baltic countries	Well over 20000 Jews and communists	Combined countries and categories; no cross border allocation	L08 A403
November 7 to 9	Daugavpils	About 3000 court; 3000 to 6000 summaries	Competing estimates; daily 1134 is not additional	L31–32 judgment 236–237
February 2 1942	Tschertosh in Russia	23 described as partisans including five sources	Five included; separate Loknya Jewish deaths unassigned	L16 R95–96
February 28 1942	Daugavpils	21 ill Jews and twelve psychiatric patients	33 reported victims; not August 1941 prison entry	L13 R109
Before April 24 1942	Daugavpils	Seven alleged communists and two ill Jews	Exact execution date and formation not supplied	L15 R405
June 1942 report	Daugavpils	About 950 ghetto inhabitants	Population estimate, not deaths or complete survivor count	L17 R565–567
March 23 1942	Vilnius under Latvia heading	24 printed total; components sum to 28	Air raid casualties; not Latvia deployment or murder evidence	L14 R156

Date or interval	Place	Source number	Counting rule	Locator
Lithuanian logistics example	Rokiškis	3208 to transport; another row totals 3207	Narrative/row difference; not an extra victim group	L25 Jäger sheets 7–8

Appendix C Terminology and institutional comparison

Source term	Identification or caution
Dünaburg Dinaburg Dvinsk	Daugavpils in Latvia; spelling variants are search terms
Rositten	Rēzekne in Latvia
Libau Mitau	Liepāja and Jelgava in Latvia
Kowno Kaunas	Same city in Lithuania; a German unit based there remains German
Wilna	Vilnius; a mistaken Latvia heading does not relocate it
Pogulanka Pogulianka Mežciems	Killing-site designations in Daugavpils literature; exact event/site mapping must be checked
Teilkommando	Detachment or subdetachment; no fixed national composition follows from the word
Rollkommando	Mobile detachment; relationship to a separately headed Teilkommando is unresolved
litauisch lettisch	Lithuanian and Latvian respectively; not interchangeable
Selbstschutz Hilfspolizei Schutzmannschaft	Historical auxiliary labels; date, organization and nationality require separate identification
Partisan	German reports use the label for different groups; it does not itself prove combatant status or a single organizational identity
liquidiert erledigt Sonderbehandlung	Perpetrator euphemisms; retain wording in original passages and explain lethal meaning in context

Specific comparisons and source status

Yahad Daugavpils historical summary

Representation The online summary explicitly says Lithuanian auxiliary police in the November account. Checked October 29 2026.

Locator and inspection L31; online profile linked in narrative and Appendix A.

Comparison USHMM p1002 and the published Dortmund judgment pp236–237 identify Latvian auxiliaries.

Assessment and notice A real attribution conflict is present. Additional unidentified participation could coexist, but no inspected event-specific evidence establishes the Lithuanian wording. Editorial substitution is possible, not proven. No correction request or prior notice established.

USHMM Daugavpils entry and Dortmund judgment

Representation The summary and judgment identify Latvian auxiliaries; the judgment names the Arājs formation.

Locator and inspection L23 L31 L32; JuNSV XXXII p235–237.

Comparison Yahad contains different nationality wording.

Assessment and notice The sources agree on Latvian participation; neither is read as an exhaustive roster. Numerical repetition from Jäger is dependent. No intent allegation follows.

German country heading in EM186

Representation A Latvia heading precedes an account expressly naming Vilnius.

Locator and inspection L14; R156 printed6.

Comparison The body identifies Vilnius and Lithuanian barracks.

Assessment and notice Geographical inconsistency; body location governs this event. Not evidence of Lithuanian deployment in Latvia. No institutional deception finding.

Stahlecker Aglona country label

Representation The transcription labels Aglona as Lithuania.

Locator and inspection L29; L-180 printed37, IMT XXXVII 691.

Comparison Aglona is in Latvia; EM88 expressly identifies Latvian support.

Assessment and notice Source geography error; cannot infer Lithuanian perpetrator nationality. Transcription was used, original facsimile not freshly authenticated.

Summer Tabbert identification

Representation A translated Blachmann excerpt retrospectively identifies Tabbert in August.

Locator and inspection L33; BArch B162/4897 lead, original folio open.

Comparison The Dortmund judgment places arrival in October and rejects August identifications; USHMM gives another branch chronology.

Assessment and notice The dispute concerns individual identification and command timing; mass murder is not thereby disproved. Original deposition and arrival/hospital exhibits uninspected.

LGGRTC and other prospective research recipients

Representation No specific current publication about these Latvian operations has been fully captured for a contradiction claim in this report.

Locator and inspection Current evidence file and L01–L36.

Comparison A general institutional criticism is not a claim-specific historical comparison.

Assessment and notice SEARCH NOT PERFORMED for a comprehensive current institutional sample. No precise notice, refusal, persistence, intentional suppression or statutory violation is established. Questions for future research are proposed, not sent.

Appendix D Source register and remaining research

Access dates refer to the supplied October 29 2026 research unless a new check is expressly stated. A precise lead is not a statement that the underlying original has been inspected. An archival identifier taken from a publisher remains a reported identifier until independently crosschecked. No new records request is authorized by this list.

NARA operational reports

Reference RG242 T175 roll233 supplied parts A and B, and roll235. Reports and exact positions appear in each Appendix A record.

Inspection The prior corpus has first-pass coverage of 2181 positions. Selected facsimiles and neighboring leaves were examined. Full original PDFs are not embedded in this Word document.

Remaining question The entire corpus has not been newly transcribed, translated or authenticated. Source PDF positions and visible film frames are different locators.

December Jäger report

Reference December1 1941; RGVA500-1-25 fols110–118 according to facsimile publisher. Yad Vashem O.53 file3 pp87–95 is a copy lead.

Inspection Selected color facsimiles inspected; earlier dossier records inspection of the full nine sheets. Key sheets reproduced in Appendix G.

Remaining question Physical authentication and archive copy comparison remain open. Do not count derivative editions as independent corroboration.

September Jäger report

Reference September10 1941; Yad Vashem O.53 file3 pp82–85 reported copy lead.

Inspection NOT INSPECTED in the available review.

Remaining question Compare geographical headings, August22 and staffing references; a title and shelfmark do not establish the contents.

Jäger interrogation

Reference LKA Baden-Württemberg SK ZSt. I/3-2/59; recorded June15–19 1959; Archives of the Holocaust22 derivative images.

Inspection Thirty published images represent 29 numbered pages plus continuation. Relevant passages inspected; OCR is navigation only.

Remaining question Original signatures, attachments and archive crosswalk unverified. Wiesbaden Abt461.32438 vol5 fols1919ff and BArch B162/2503 fols192–220 are reported crosswalk leads, not certified identities.

Dortmund judgment

Reference LG Dortmund June19 1969 case45Ks1/68; proceeding708; JuNSVXXXII pp227–292, relevant pp235–237 and253–256.

Inspection Prior continuation retrieved65 of66 published pages; p270 unavailable. Key passages read, not every line transcribed.

Remaining question Appeal/finality and full original case record NOT VERIFIED here. Website volume parameter47 is not printed volumeXLVII. Underlying witness and hospital exhibits remain uninspected.

Abraham Blachmann

Reference Deposition October22 1965, BArch B162/4897; original folio not supplied.

Inspection Translated extract in Yahad profile inspected; original German NOT INSPECTED.

Remaining question Check what he saw versus heard, recognition procedure, and disputed Tabbert identification. Names are not required if a credible contingent identification can be established.

USHMM encyclopedia

Reference Katrin Reichelt, Daugavpils entry, Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos1933–1945 volumeII, printed1001–1003; mirror PDF35–37.

Inspection Selected entry was read in Latvia2; no full-book reading claimed.

Remaining question Check branch chronology against judgment and its original evidence. Read a museum synthesis as scholarship, not as a participant deposition.

Latvian police and ghetto records

Reference LVVA P1398-1-23 pp5–6; P6962-21-26 pp1–18 as cited by USHMM. Baseline also records LVVA1026/1/3 fols262–264 and6962/15/1.

Inspection Exact published leads retained; underlying originals NOT INSPECTED.

Remaining question Police staffing, dates, duty returns, transport and victim identification may resolve the gap. Different notation variants require catalog checking.

Yahad Soviet source trail

Reference Daugavpils GARF7021-93-23 pp51–52 datedDecember3 1944; Aglona7021-93-94 p11 datedMarch28 1945; Dagda same file133–134 datedMarch30 1945; Krāslava7021-93-11 pp699–700 October1944.

Inspection Translated excerpts and research profiles inspected; original Russian acts NOT INSPECTED.

Remaining question Soviet commission findings, quoted witness statements and modern narrative must be evaluated separately. Reported local estimates are not additional to overlapping German totals.

Independent field testimony

Reference Yahad YIU30LV May6 2019; Dagda witness22LV; Krāslava witnesses16 and14; Benjamin witness31 May7 2019.

Inspection Profile excerpts read; complete interviews NOT INSPECTED.

Remaining question Preserve rescue, escape, direct observation, hearsay and compiler assertions separately. No excerpt supplies secure Lithuanian participation in the requested events.

Aglona study

Reference Rudīte Vīksne, Garīgi slimo iznīcināšana Latvijā vācu okupācijas laikā, commission volume8 especially327–330. Felder chapter in IHRA2019 volume p179 notes17–19.

Inspection Vīksne study NOT INSPECTED; Felder indexed excerpt only in prior continuation, full volume inaccessible there.

Remaining question Resolve institution identity, transfers, August22/23 and544/about700; do not double count Daugavpils origin and Aglona site.

Additional baseline scholarship

Reference Matthew Kott commission23 p144 and notes29/47/50 pp157–158; Josifs Ročko pp223–224 and236–237. Geoffrey Swain2004 pp52–54; Wolfgang Curilla2006 pp269–270.

Inspection Kott and Ročko selected passages were inspected in Latvia1. Swain and Curilla pages NOT INSPECTED.

Remaining question Investigate changing German formations and local participation; no missing Lithuanian contingent can be supplied from an uninspected citation.

Witness and museum leads

Reference Museum Jews in Latvia MELIII-2253 p2 Sakarnis; MELIII-2196 ghetto list. AYIH301/81 and1408; Ela Wowsi testimony; Sidney Iwens How Dark the Heavens pp46–50.

Inspection Published leads; originals and cited book pages NOT INSPECTED here.

Remaining question Potential chronology and personnel evidence; no contents beyond the supplied source description are asserted.

Lithuanian formation organization

Reference Hans Kraus interrogation October21 1959 ZStLII204AR-Z21/58 vol8 p219; EK3 preliminary report February1942 BArch R90/146; Reivytis correspondence LCVA R683 ap2 b2.

Inspection Organization leads cited by Dieckmann and Sužiedėlis; underlying originals NOT INSPECTED here.

Remaining question Organization in Lithuania does not automatically prove travel to Latvia. Use existing lawful access; this report drafts no new LCVA or LYA request.

Unlinked northern report leaf

Reference A655 printed10, Latvian interpreters from Riga, later Nowosselja context.

Inspection Selected passage inspected in baseline.

Remaining question Exact report number/date NOT VERIFIED. Nearby PDF positions are not enough to reconstruct an out-of-sequence header.

252nd Battalion and inherited article claims

Reference Outstanding work in Evidence1 and V67.

Inspection Exact contested study passage/operation date unresolved; other inherited claims require individual checks.

Remaining question No Latvia proposition is supplied by this unresolved material. Ledger6 is not a substitute for a source-level audit.

Priority tests

Determine whether the Latvian rows under Jäger's general Lithuanian-cooperation introduction have an action report, credible testimony or contingent-level attribution establishing who accompanied the German core. Individual names for all members are unnecessary.

Identify the summer Daugavpils detachment's staffing and changes in attachment, and distinguish those from the August 22 prison action and November forces.

Inspect the original September report and 1959 interrogation attachments. Compare the original Blachmann deposition and judgment exhibits rather than treating modern summaries as mutually independent evidence.

Resolve the November nationality conflict without presuming editorial error or institutional intent. Establish a dated source trail before making any correction or persistence claim.

Conduct further German image/OCR review if needed. Failure of selected notes to establish an attribution is not a corpus-wide finding that no such text exists.

Appendix E Examination and completeness statement

This is a complete integrated account of the substantive Latvia 1 and Latvia 2 evidence record available for this edition, not a claim to an exhaustive history of Lithuanian activity throughout Latvia. Its historical focus is 1941–1942, with later witness, judicial and commemorative research used as evidence. It is a thematic research report rather than a town study of every year 1915–1945. An unexamined period has not been filled with generic history.

The source-to-publication reconciliation includes all 36 cumulative claim records and every populated field in the supplied cumulative CSV. Appendix A retains original excerpts, translations, dates, counts, contrary evidence, individual qualifications and source dependencies. Appendix B isolates numbers and overlaps. Appendix C retains institutional conflicts and compatible alternatives. Appendix D preserves substantive research leads from both dossiers. Appendix G reproduces selected decisive facsimiles; the documentary readings needed to understand the other claims are printed in Appendix A.

The supplied packages include a database, historical processing logs, navigation notes, source-image derivatives and build scripts. Those administrative files are preserved unchanged as source material; their raw contents are not represented as additional historical findings. Personal correspondence is not reproduced. This report does not claim verification of institutional receipt of all examined records.

The earlier review searched 11 strict processing-note hits together with 179 broader Latvia candidate rows and 121 personnel candidate rows. These sets overlap and are not event counts. Historical processing events number 2245, which is not the number of unique NARA pages; valid positions total 2181. Candidate searches included place-name variants, national terms, unit terms, individuals and both 9012/9102. Selected image review does not certify that every line of every image was searched anew.

German and Lithuanian professional human language review was NOT PERFORMED. Licensed legal-counsel review was NOT PERFORMED. Working translations and the short Lithuanian summary received AI-assisted consistency checks. They are not certified translations. The report makes historical assessments and research requests in prose; it makes no finding of statutory liability or professional legal opinion.

A separate AI-assisted review pass checked source-to-manuscript completeness, adverse evidence, geographical attribution, counts, chronology and sentence strength. It is a second pass in this workflow, not a separate human review or external certification. No publication, institutional submission, signature or contact has occurred. A live Substack comparison cannot be performed before the author publishes an approved text.

Appendix F Santrauka lietuvių kalba

Šioje teminėje tyrimo ataskaitoje nagrinėjami duomenys apie galimą Lietuvos lietuvių dalyvavimą žydų persekiojime ir žudynėse Latvijoje, daugiausia Daugpilyje 1941 m. Tai nėra visos Latvijos Holokausto istorija arba visų 1915–1945 m. įvykių viename mieste apžvalga. Ataskaitos pagrindas yra turimos NARA dokumentų kopijos, Karlo Jägerio 1941 m. gruodžio 1 d. ataskaitos faksimilė, jo 1959 m. apklausos publikacija ir nurodyti vėlesni šaltiniai.

Jägeris aiškiai rašė, kad Hamanno vadovaujamo mobiliojo būrio operacijos buvo vykdomos bendradarbiaujant su lietuvių partizanais. Toliau esančiame chronologiniame sąraše yra ir Latvijos vietovių. Ši aplinkybė yra reikšmingas dokumentinis pagrindas tirti lietuvių dalyvavimą. Tačiau bendras įvadas neatskleidžia, kokios sudėties būrys dalyvavo kiekvienoje konkrečioje Latvijos operacijoje. Visų dalyvių pavardžių nereikia: patikimas konkretaus lietuvių būrio dalyvavimo nustatymas taip pat galėtų pagrįsti išvadą.

Atskirame Daugpilio EK3 dalinio įraše už 1941 m. liepos 13–rugpjūčio 21 d. nurodyta 9012 žydų vyrų, moterų ir vaikų bei 573 asmenys, dokumente pavadinti aktyviais komunistais. Bendra suma 9585 atitinka šiuos skaičius. Skaičius 9102 neturi patikrinto pagrindo nagrinėtoje faksimilėje. Tai žudikų ataskaitos duomenys, o ne nepriklausomai patvirtintas vardinis aukų sąrašas. Įraše nenurodyta pagalbinių pajėgų tautybė.

Rugpjūčio 22 d. Daugpilio kalėjimo patikrinimo įrašas yra atskiras. Išspausdinta 21 nužudyto asmens suma; tarp kategorijų nurodyti du žydai. Išvardytų kategorijų persidengimas arba aritmetinis neatitikimas lieka neišspręstas. EM88 taip pat nurodo 21 nužudytą ir 279 paleistus asmenis. Jo ankstesnė pastraipa apie lietuvių būrį susijusi su atskirai išvardytais Lietuvos apskričių veiksmais ir savaime neįvardija Daugpilio operacijos vykdytojų.

Vokiečių dokumentai aiškiai įvardija latvių pagalbinę policiją Daugpilio areštuose, išvaryme iš namų ir turto perdavime. Agluonoje EM88 nurodo latvių savisaugos pagalbą žudant 544 psichiatrijos pacientus. Vėlesni šaltiniai pateikia kitokią datą ir apytikslį skaičių. Iš Daugpilio atvežtų ir Agluonoje nužudytų pacientų negalima skaičiuoti kaip dviejų atskirų žudynių vien dėl skirtingų vietovardžių.

Yahad internetinėje Daugpilio apžvalgoje lapkričio 7–9 d. žudynėms priskiriamas lietuvių pagalbinės policijos dalyvavimas. Šis teiginys išsaugotas kaip ginčijamas. USHMM enciklopedija ir publikuotas 1969 m. Dortmundo teismo sprendimas nurodo latvių pagalbininkus ir Arājaus būrį. Pirminis redakcinio skirtumo pagrindas nenustatytas. Šio prieštaravimo negalima nuslėpti arba pasirinkti tik norimą versiją.

Dalyvavimas žudant kitos šalies žydų civilius, jeigu jis nustatomas konkrečiam lietuvių daliniui, paneigtų aiškinimą vien asmeninėmis nuoskaudomis konkretiems Lietuvos žydams. Tačiau vien dalyvavimo įrodymas neatskleidžia kiekvieno vykdytojo visų asmeninių motyvų ir nepagrindžia kaltinimo visai tautai. Vokiečių vadovavimas, latvių dalyvavimas ir galimas lietuvių dalyvavimas turi būti vertinami atskirai pagal šaltinius.

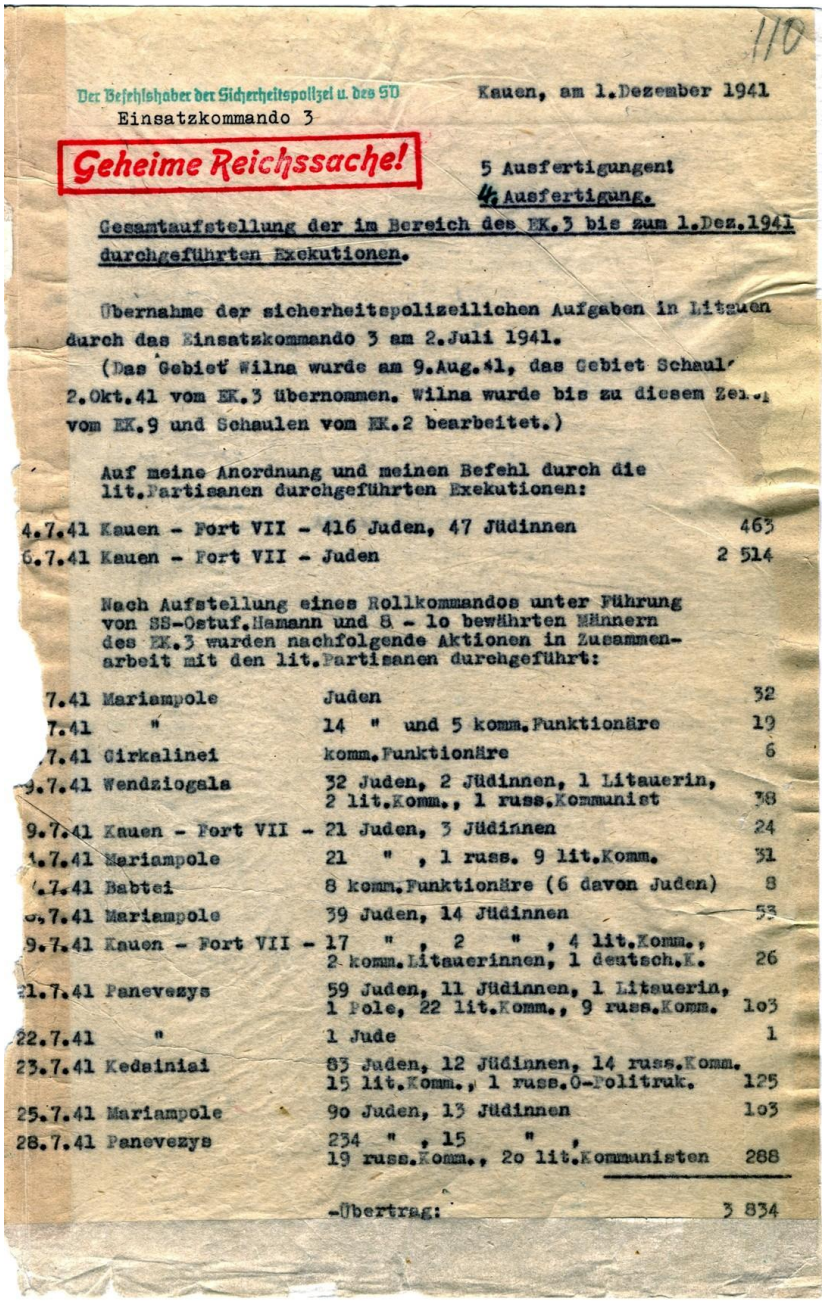
Ataskaitoje išsaugoti visi 36 įrodymų vertinimai, citatos, darbiniai vertimai, tikslios nuorodos ir išlygos. Pirminių bylų dalis dar nepatikrinta; vardinis ar dalinio lygmens ryšys su konkrečiomis Daugpilio operacijomis lieka tyrimo klausimu. Ši santrauka nėra žmogaus vertėjo patvirtintas vertimas; esant neaiškumui, vertinama pagrindinė anglų kalbos ataskaita ir originalūs dokumentai. Pagrįstus patikslinimus ir priešingus įrodymus prašoma teikti adresu ggochin@gmail.com.

Appendix G Selected documentary facsimiles

These preserved derivatives show the decisive wording and document structure. They are not newly authenticated archival originals. Later highlighting and website furniture on the interrogation copies are reproduced as found and are not part of the 1959 record. Selected readings and English translations appear in Appendix A. Images do not replace the printed claim-level citations.

G1 Jäger report sheet1 handwritten folio110

General German command and Lithuanian cooperation introduction. L18. Publisher locator RGVA500-1-25 fols 110–118.



110

Der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei u. des SD
Einsatzkommando 3

Kauen, am 1.Dezember 1941

Geheime Reichssache!

5 Ausfertigungen!
4. Ausfertigung.

Gesamtaufstellung der im Bereich des EK.3 bis zum 1.Dez.1941 durchgeführten Exekutionen.

Übernahme der sicherheitspolizeilichen Aufgaben in Litauen durch das Einsatzkommando 3 am 2.Juli 1941.
(Das Gebiet Wilna wurde am 9.Aug.41, das Gebiet Schaul' 2.Okt.41 vom EK.3 übernommen. Wilna wurde bis zu diesem Zei.. vom EK.9 und Schaulen vom EK.2 bearbeitet.)

Auf meine Anordnung und meinen Befehl durch die lit.Partisanen durchgeführten Exekutionen:

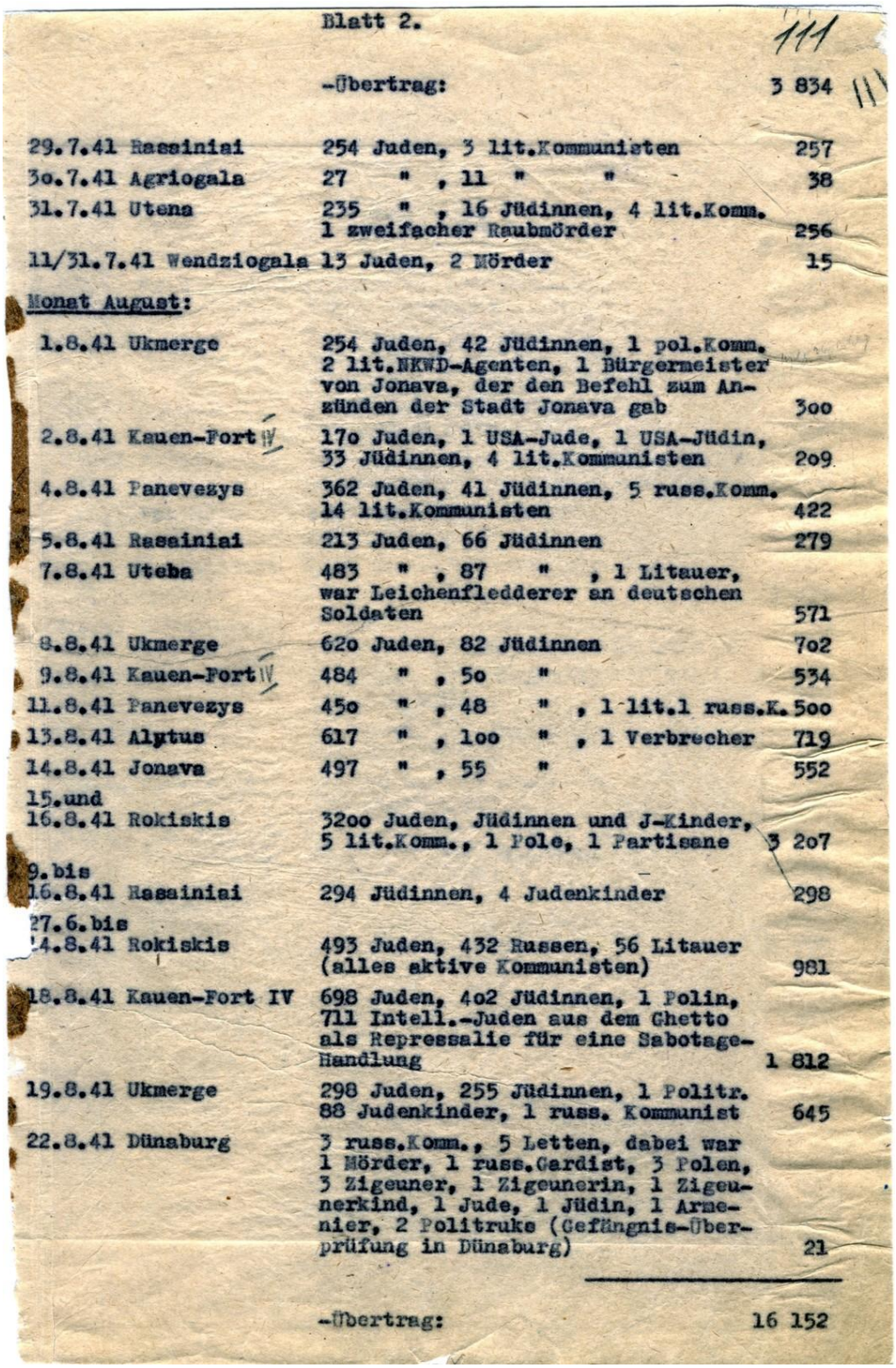
4.7.41	Kauen - Fort VII - 416 Juden, 47 Jüdinnen	463
6.7.41	Kauen - Fort VII - Juden	2 514

Nach Aufstellung eines Rollkommandos unter Führung von SS-Ostuf.Hamann und 8 - 1o bewährten Männern des EK.3 wurden nachfolgende Aktionen in Zusammenarbeit mit den lit.Partisanen durchgeführt:

7.41	Mariampole	Juden	32
7.41	"	14 " und 5 komm.Funktionäre	19
.7.41	Cirkalinei	komm.Funktionäre	6
9.7.41	Wendziogala	32 Juden, 2 Jüdinnen, 1 Litauerin, 2 lit.Komm., 1 russ.Kommunist	38
9.7.41	Kauen - Fort VII -	21 Juden, 3 Jüdinnen	24
1.7.41	Mariampole	21 " , 1 russ. 9 lit.Komm.	31
.7.41	Babtei	8 komm.Funktionäre (6 davon Juden)	8
.7.41	Mariampole	39 Juden, 14 Jüdinnen	53
9.7.41	Kauen - Fort VII -	17 " , 2 " , 4 lit.Komm., 2 komm.Litauerinnen, 1 deutsch.K.	26
21.7.41	Panevezys	59 Juden, 11 Jüdinnen, 1 Litauerin, 1 Pole, 22 lit.Komm., 9 russ.Komm.	1o3
22.7.41	"	1 Jude	1
23.7.41	Kedainiai	83 Juden, 12 Jüdinnen, 14 russ.Komm. 15 lit.Komm., 1 russ.O-Politruk.	125
25.7.41	Mariampole	9o Juden, 13 Jüdinnen	1o3
28.7.41	Panevezys	234 " , 15 " , 19 russ.Komm., 2o lit.Kommunisten	288
		-Übertrag:	3 834

G2 Jäger report sheet2 handwritten folio111

August 22 Daugavpils prison entry; printed 21 and category ambiguity. L21.

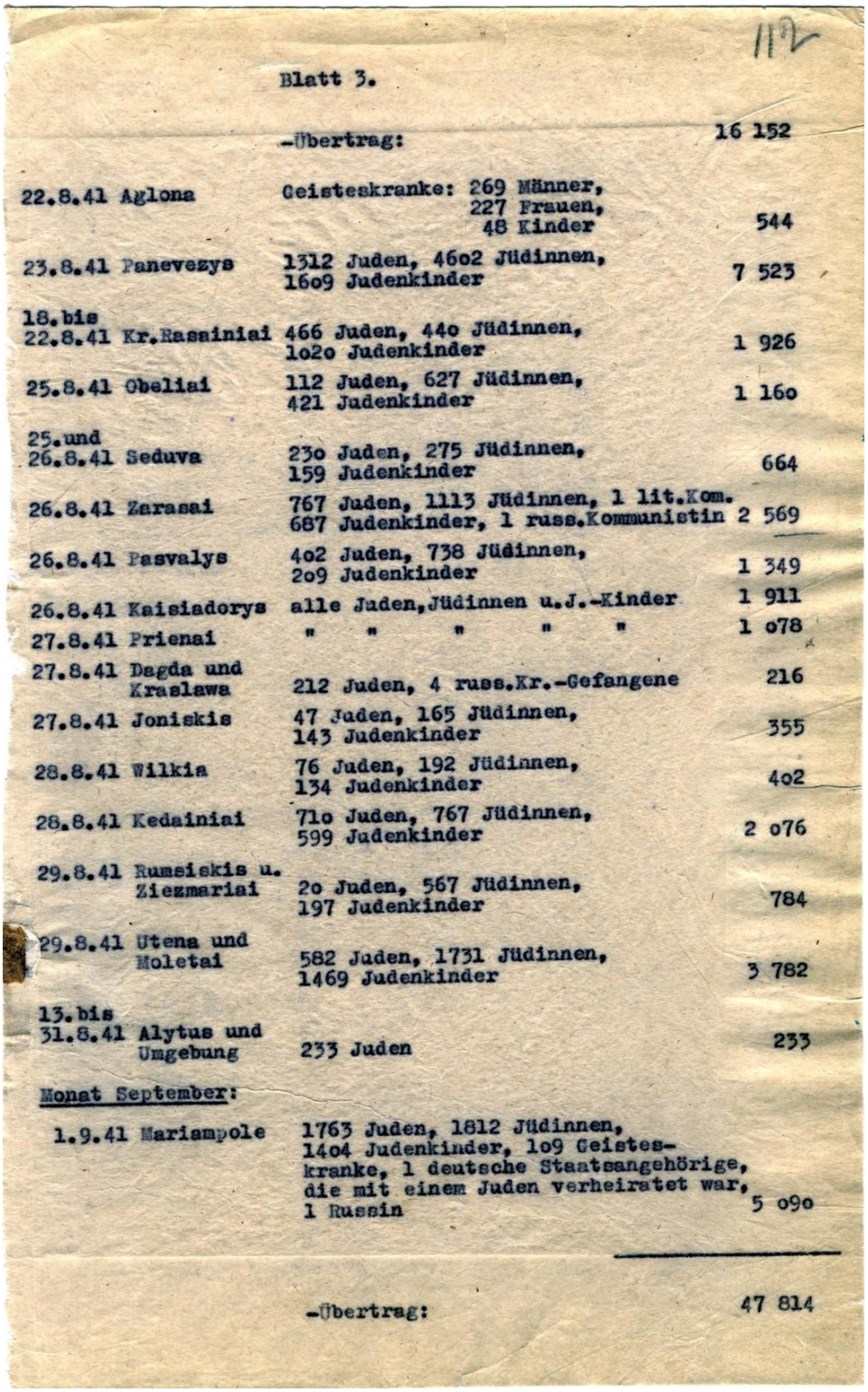


Blatt 2. 111

	-Übertrag:	3 834
29.7.41 Rassainiai	254 Juden, 3 lit.Kommunisten	257
3o.7.41 Agriogala	27 " , 11 " "	38
31.7.41 Utena	235 " , 16 Jüdinnen, 4 lit.Komm. 1 zweifacher Raubmörder	256
11/31.7.41 Wendziogala	13 Juden, 2 Mörder	15
Monat August:		
1.8.41 Ukmerge	254 Juden, 42 Jüdinnen, 1 pol.Komm. 2 lit.NKWD-Agenten, 1 Bürgermeister von Jonava, der den Befehl zum Anzünden der Stadt Jonava gab	3oo
2.8.41 Kauen-Fort IV	17o Juden, 1 USA-Jude, 1 USA-Jüdin, 33 Jüdinnen, 4 lit.Kommunisten	2o9
4.8.41 Panevezys	362 Juden, 41 Jüdinnen, 5 russ.Komm. 14 lit.Kommunisten	422
5.8.41 Rasainiai	213 Juden, 66 Jüdinnen	279
7.8.41 Uteba	483 " , 87 " , 1 Litauer, war Leichenfledderer an deutschen Soldaten	571
8.8.41 Ukmerge	62o Juden, 82 Jüdinnen	7o2
9.8.41 Kauen-Fort IV	484 " , 5o "	534
11.8.41 Panevezys	45o " , 48 " , 1 lit.l russ.K.	5oo
13.8.41 Alytus	617 " , 1oo " , 1 Verbrecher	719
14.8.41 Jonava	497 " , 55 "	552
15.und 16.8.41 Rokiskis	32oo Juden, Jüdinnen und J-Kinder, 5 lit.Komm., 1 Pole, 1 Partisane	3 2o7
9.bis 16.8.41 Rasainiai	294 Jüdinnen, 4 Judenkinder	298
27.6.bis 14.8.41 Rokiskis	493 Juden, 432 Russen, 56 Litauer (alles aktive Kommunisten)	981
18.8.41 Kauen-Fort IV	698 Juden, 4o2 Jüdinnen, 1 Polin, 711 Intell.-Juden aus dem Ghetto als Repressalie für eine Sabotage-Handlung	1 812
19.8.41 Ukmerge	298 Juden, 255 Jüdinnen, 1 Politr. 88 Judenkinder, 1 russ. Kommunist	645
22.8.41 Dünaburg	3 russ.Komm., 5 Letten, dabei war 1 Mörder, 1 russ.Gardist, 3 Polen, 3 Zigeuner, 1 Zigeunerin, 1 Zigeunerkind, 1 Jude, 1 Jüdin, 1 Armenier, 2 Politruks (Gefängnis-Überprüfung in Dünaburg)	21
	-Übertrag:	16 152

G3 Jäger report sheet3 handwritten folio112

Aglona and Dagda Krāslava rows within the main chronological list. L22.



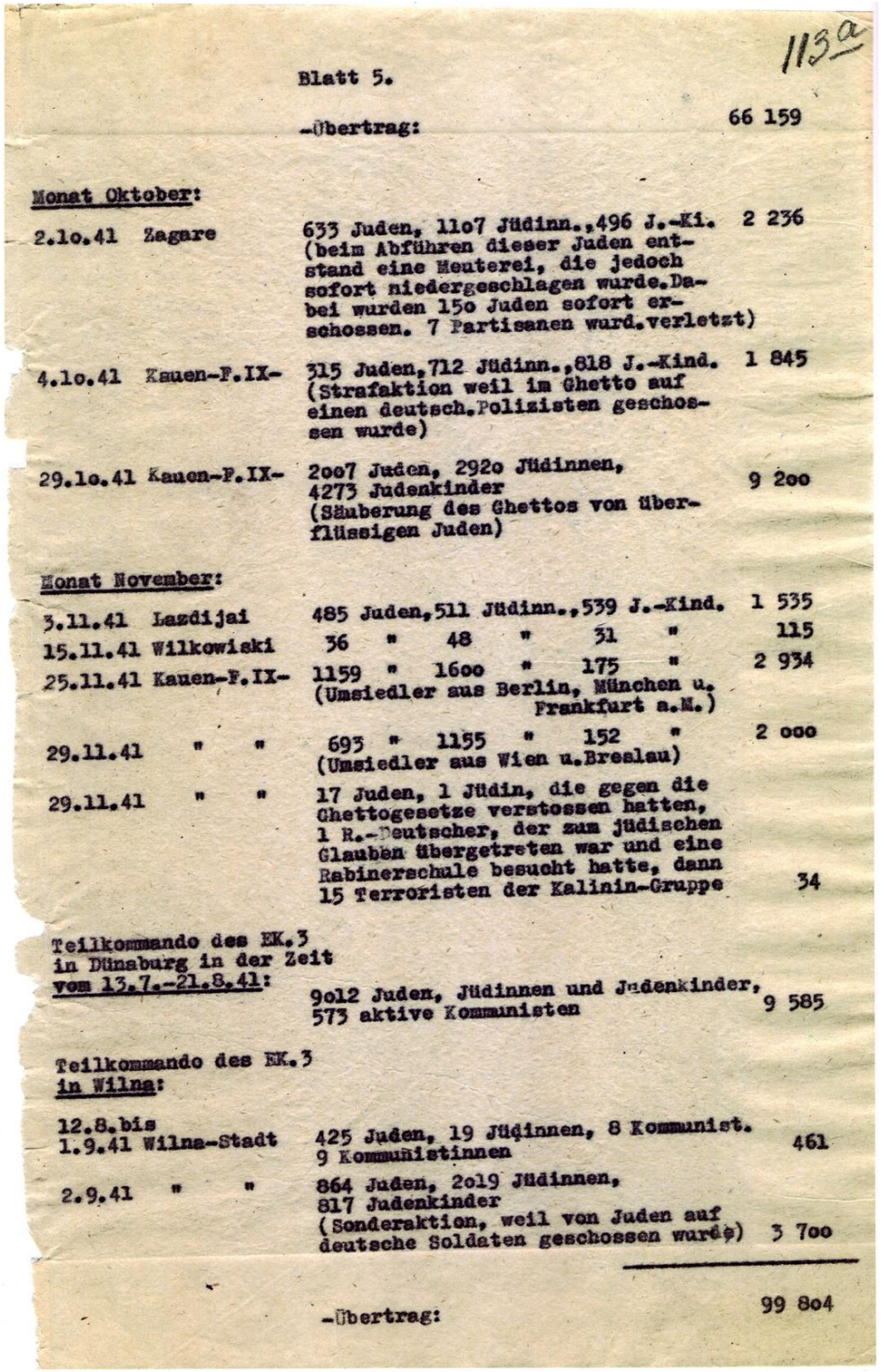
112

Blatt 3.

	-Übertrag:	16 152
22.8.41 Aglona	Geisteskranke: 269 Männer, 227 Frauen, 48 Kinder	544
23.8.41 Panevezys	1312 Juden, 4602 Jüdinnen, 1609 Judenkinder	7 523
18.bis 22.8.41 Kr.Rasainiai	466 Juden, 440 Jüdinnen, 1020 Judenkinder	1 926
25.8.41 Obeliai	112 Juden, 627 Jüdinnen, 421 Judenkinder	1 160
25.und 26.8.41 Seduva	230 Juden, 275 Jüdinnen, 159 Judenkinder	664
26.8.41 Zarasai	767 Juden, 1113 Jüdinnen, 1 lit.Kom. 687 Judenkinder, 1 russ.Kommunistin	2 569
26.8.41 Pasvalys	402 Juden, 738 Jüdinnen, 209 Judenkinder	1 349
26.8.41 Kaisiadorys	alle Juden,Jüdinnen u.J.-Kinder	1 911
27.8.41 Prienai	" " " " "	1 078
27.8.41 Dagda und Kraslawa	212 Juden, 4 russ.Kr.-Gefangene	216
27.8.41 Joniskis	47 Juden, 165 Jüdinnen, 143 Judenkinder	355
28.8.41 Wilkia	76 Juden, 192 Jüdinnen, 134 Judenkinder	402
28.8.41 Kedainiai	710 Juden, 767 Jüdinnen, 599 Judenkinder	2 076
29.8.41 Rumsiskis u. Ziezmariai	20 Juden, 567 Jüdinnen, 197 Judenkinder	784
29.8.41 Utena und Moletai	582 Juden, 1731 Jüdinnen, 1469 Judenkinder	3 782
13.bis 31.8.41 Alytus und Umgebung	233 Juden	233
Monat September:		
1.9.41 Mariampole	1763 Juden, 1812 Jüdinnen, 1404 Judenkinder, 109 Geisteskranke, 1 deutsche Staatsangehörige, die mit einem Juden verheiratet war, 1 Russin	5 090
	-Übertrag:	47 814

G4 Jäger report sheet5 handwritten folio113a

Separate Daugavpils Teilkommando heading;9012 Jewish victims and 573 active communists total 9585. L19–20.



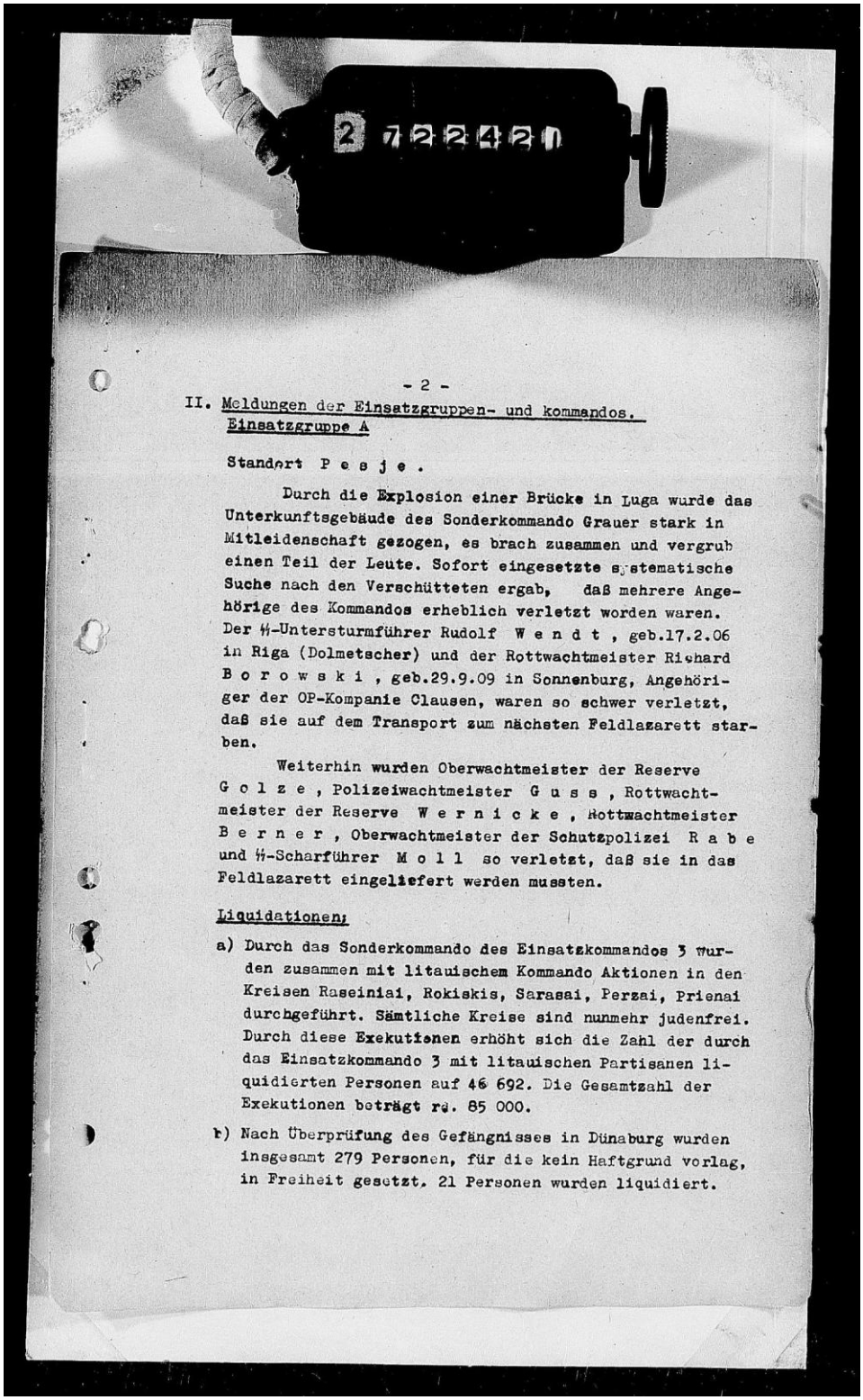
113a

Blatt 5.

	-Übertrag:		66 159
Monat Oktober:			
2.10.41	Zagare	633 Juden, 1107 Jüdinn.,496 J.-Ki. (beim Abführen dieser Juden entstand eine Meuterei, die jedoch sofort niedergeschlagen wurde.Dabei wurden 150 Juden sofort erschossen. 7 Partisanen wurd.verletzt)	2 236
4.10.41	Kauen-F.IX-	315 Juden,712 Jüdinn.,818 J.-Kind. (Strafaktion weil im Ghetto auf einen deutsch.Polizisten geschossen wurde)	1 845
29.10.41	Kauen-F.IX-	2007 Juden, 2920 Jüdinnen, 4273 Judenkinder (Säuberung des Ghettos von überflüssigen Juden)	9 200
Monat November:			
3.11.41	Lazdijai	485 Juden,511 Jüdinn.,539 J.-Kind.	1 535
15.11.41	Wilkowiski	36 " 48 " 31 "	115
25.11.41	Kauen-F.IX-	1159 " 1600 " 175 " (Umsiedler aus Berlin, München u. Frankfurt a.M.)	2 934
29.11.41	" "	693 " 1155 " 152 " (Umsiedler aus Wien u.Breslau)	2 000
29.11.41	" "	17 Juden, 1 Jüdin, die gegen die Ghettogesetze verstossen hatten, 1 R.-Deutscher, der zum jüdischen Glauben übergetreten war und eine Rabinerschule besucht hatte, dann 15 Terroristen der Kalinin-Gruppe	34
Teilkommando des EK.3 in Dünaburg in der Zeit vom 13.7.-21.8.41:		9012 Juden, Jüdinnen und Judenkinder, 573 aktive Kommunisten	9 585
Teilkommando des EK.3 in Wilna:			
12.8.bis 1.9.41	Wilna-Stadt	425 Juden, 19 Jüdinnen, 8 Kommunist. 9 Kommunistinnen	461
2.9.41	" "	864 Juden, 2019 Jüdinnen, 817 Judenkinder (Sonderaktion, weil von Juden auf deutsche Soldaten geschossen wurde)	3 700
	-Übertrag:		99 804

G5 EM88 supplied partB PDF76 printed2

Separate paragraphs for Lithuanian district operations and Daugavpils prison review. NARA RG242 T175 roll 233. L11.



- 2 -

II. Meldungen der Einsatzgruppen- und kommandos.
Einsatzgruppe A

Standort P e s j e .

Durch die Explosion einer Brücke in Luga wurde das Unterkunftsgebäude des Sonderkommando Grauer stark in Mitleidenschaft gezogen, es brach zusammen und vergrub einen Teil der Leute. Sofort eingesetzte systematische Suche nach den Verschütteten ergab, daß mehrere Angehörige des Kommandos erheblich verletzt worden waren. Der H-Untersturmführer Rudolf W e n d t , geb.17.2.06 in Riga (Dolmetscher) und der Rottwachtmeister Richard B o r o w s k i , geb.29.9.09 in Sonnenburg, Angehöriger der OP-Kompanie Clausen, waren so schwer verletzt, daß sie auf dem Transport zum nächsten Feldlazarett starben.

Weiterhin wurden Oberwachtmeister der Reserve G o l z e , Polizeiwachtmeister G u s s , Rottwachtmeister der Reserve W e r n i c k e , Rottwachtmeister B e r n e r , Oberwachtmeister der Schutzpolizei R a b e und H-Scharführer M o l l so verletzt, daß sie in das Feldlazarett eingeliefert werden mussten.

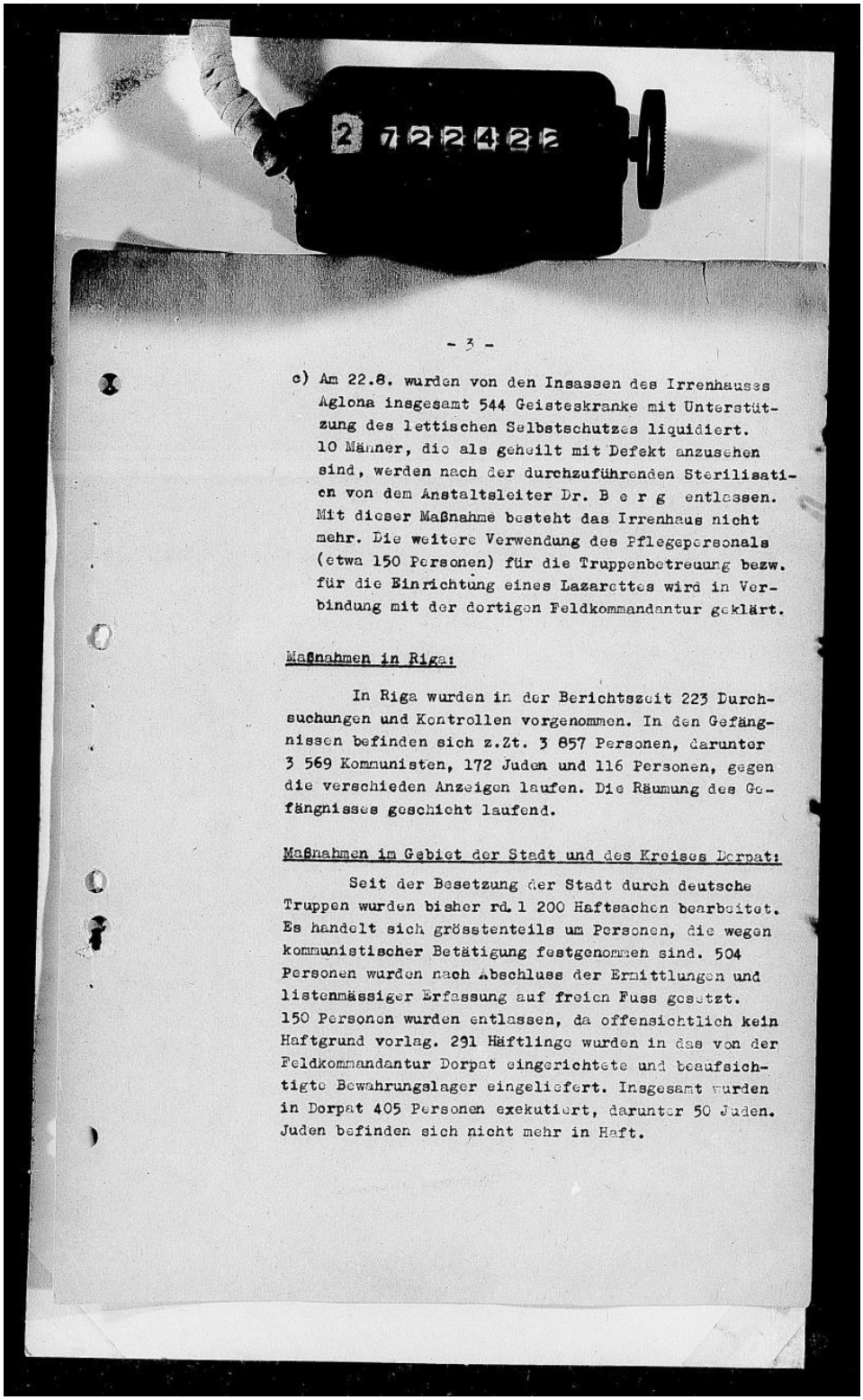
Liquidationen:

a) Durch das Sonderkommando des Einsatzkommandos 3 wurden zusammen mit litauischem Kommando Aktionen in den Kreisen Raseiniai, Rokiskis, Sarasai, Perzai, Prienai durchgeführt. Sämtliche Kreise sind nunmehr judenfrei. Durch diese Exekutionen erhöht sich die Zahl der durch das Einsatzkommando 3 mit litauischen Partisanen liquidierten Personen auf 46 692. Die Gesamtzahl der Exekutionen beträgt rd. 85 000.

b) Nach Überprüfung des Gefängnisses in Dünaburg wurden insgesamt 279 Personen, für die kein Haftgrund vorlag, in Freiheit gesetzt. 21 Personen wurden liquidiert.

G6 EM88 supplied partB PDF77 printed3

Latvian self-protection support at Aglona and projected treatment of ten survivors. NARA RG242 T175 roll 233. L12.



- 3 -

c) Am 22.8. wurden von den Insassen des Irrenhauses Aglona insgesamt 544 Geisteskranke mit Unterstützung des lettischen Selbstschutzes liquidiert. 10 Männer, die als geheilt mit Defekt anzusehen sind, werden nach der durchzuführenden Sterilisation von dem Anstaltsleiter Dr. B e r g entlassen. Mit dieser Maßnahme besteht das Irrenhaus nicht mehr. Die weitere Verwendung des Pflegepersonals (etwa 150 Personen) für die Truppenbetreuung bezw. für die Einrichtung eines Lazarettes wird in Verbindung mit der dortigen Feldkommandantur geklärt.

Maßnahmen in Riga:

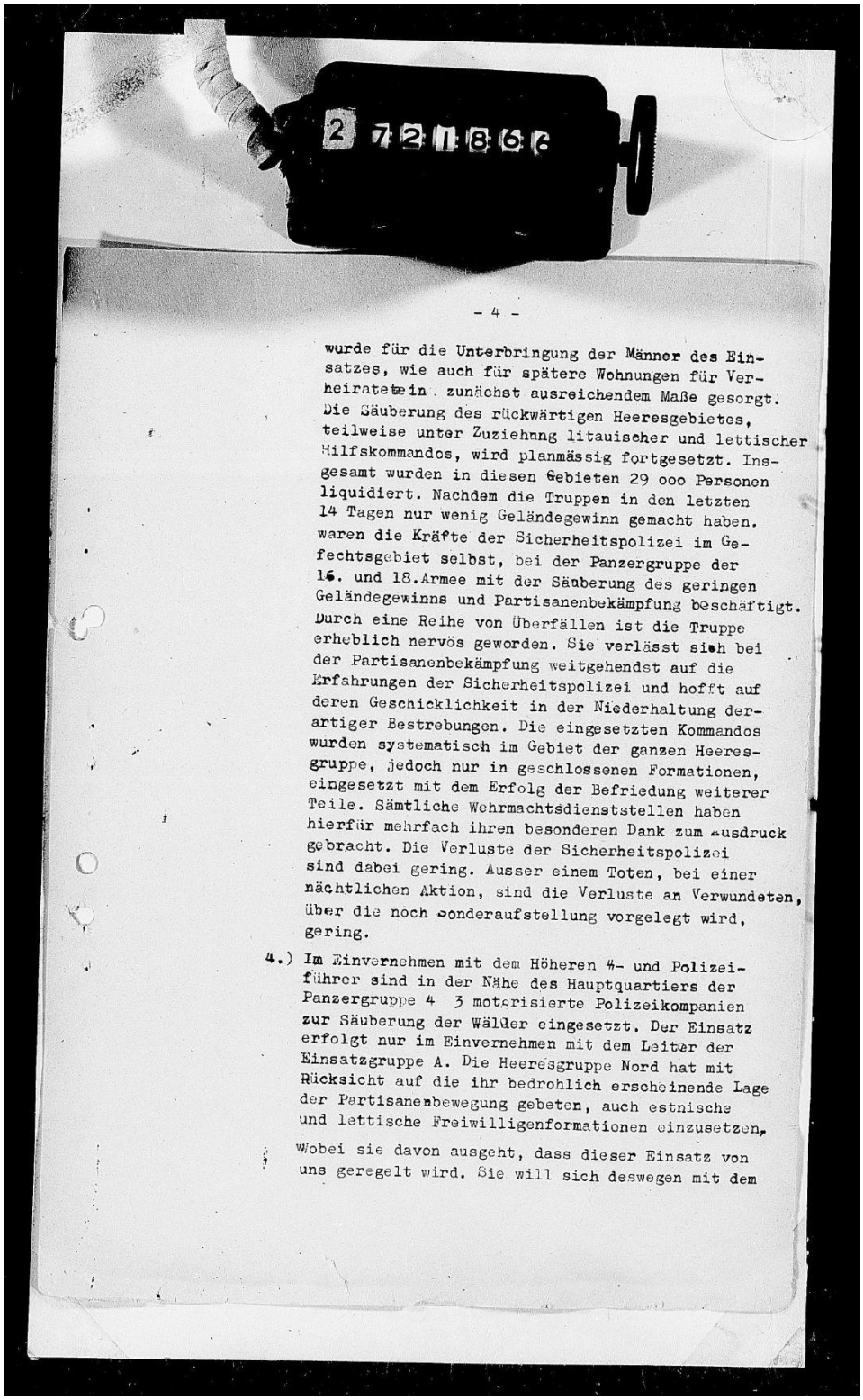
In Riga wurden in der Berichtszeit 223 Durchsuchungen und Kontrollen vorgenommen. In den Gefängnissen befinden sich z.Zt. 3 857 Personen, darunter 3 569 Kommunisten, 172 Juden und 116 Personen, gegen die verschieden Anzeigen laufen. Die Räumung des Gefängnisses geschieht laufend.

Maßnahmen im Gebiet der Stadt und des Kreises Dorpat:

Seit der Besetzung der Stadt durch deutsche Truppen wurden bisher rd. 1 200 Haftsachen bearbeitet. Es handelt sich grösstenteils um Personen, die wegen kommunistischer Betätigung festgenommen sind. 504 Personen wurden nach Abschluss der Ermittlungen und listenmässiger Erfassung auf freien Fuss gesetzt. 150 Personen wurden entlassen, da offensichtlich kein Haftgrund vorlag. 291 Häftlinge wurden in das von der Feldkommandantur Dorpat eingerichtete und beaufsichtigte Bewahrungslager eingeliefert. Insgesamt wurden in Dorpat 405 Personen exekutiert, darunter 50 Juden. Juden befinden sich nicht mehr in Haft.

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Wider rear-area Lithuanian and Latvian auxiliary participation; frame 2721866. NARA RG242 T175 roll 233. L09.



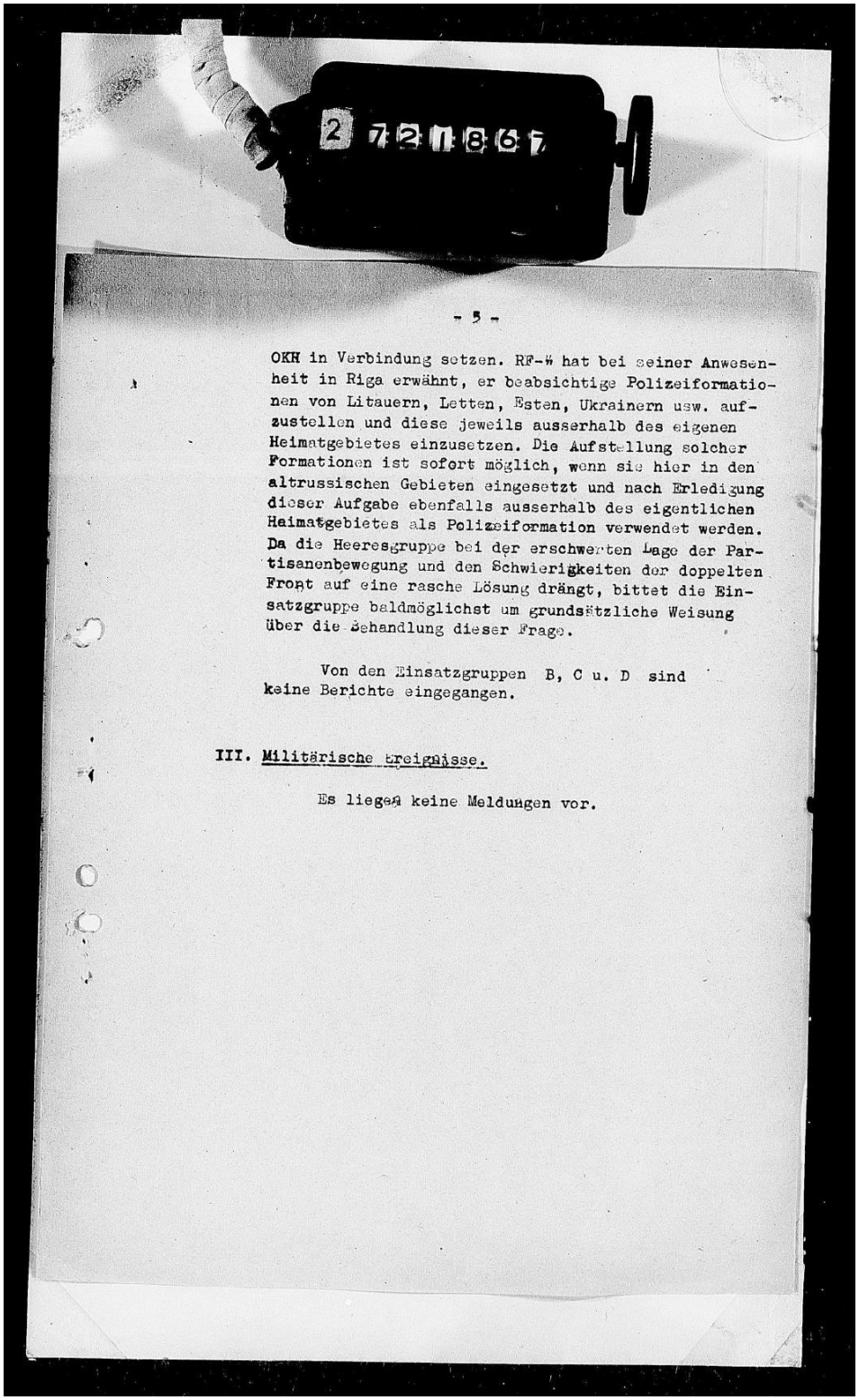
- 4 -

wurde für die Unterbringung der Männer des Einsatzes, wie auch für spätere Wohnungen für Verheiratete in zunächst ausreichendem Maße gesorgt. Die Säuberung des rückwärtigen Heeresgebietes, teilweise unter Zuziehung litauischer und lettischer Hilfskommandos, wird planmässig fortgesetzt. Insgesamt wurden in diesen Gebieten 29 ooo Personen liquidiert. Nachdem die Truppen in den letzten 14 Tagen nur wenig Geländegewinn gemacht haben. waren die Kräfte der Sicherheitspolizei im Gefechtsgebiet selbst, bei der Panzergruppe der 16. und 18.Armee mit der Säuberung des geringen Geländegewinns und Partisanenbekämpfung beschäftigt. Durch eine Reihe von Überfällen ist die Truppe erheblich nervös geworden. Sie verlässt sich bei der Partisanenbekämpfung weitgehendst auf die Erfahrungen der Sicherheitspolizei und hofft auf deren Geschicklichkeit in der Niederhaltung derartiger Bestrebungen. Die eingesetzten Kommandos wurden systematisch im Gebiet der ganzen Heeresgruppe, jedoch nur in geschlossenen Formationen, eingesetzt mit dem Erfolg der Befriedung weiterer Teile. Sämtliche Wehrmachtsdienststellen haben hierfür mehrfach ihren besonderen Dank zum Ausdruck gebracht. Die Verluste der Sicherheitspolizei sind dabei gering. Ausser einem Toten, bei einer nächtlichen Aktion, sind die Verluste an Verwundeten, über die noch Sonderaufstellung vorgelegt wird, gering.

4.) Im Einvernehmen mit dem Höheren 4- und Polizeiführer sind in der Nähe des Hauptquartiers der Panzergruppe 4 3 motorisierte Polizeikompanien zur Säuberung der Wälder eingesetzt. Der Einsatz erfolgt nur im Einvernehmen mit dem Leiter der Einsatzgruppe A. Die Heeresgruppe Nord hat mit Rücksicht auf die ihr bedrohlich erscheinende Lage der Partisanenbewegung gebeten, auch estnische und lettische Freiwilligenformationen einzusetzen, wobei sie davon ausgeht, dass dieser Einsatz von uns geregelt wird. Sie will sich deswegen mit dem

G8 EM48 supplied partA PDF520 printed5

Proposed foreign national formations and old Russian territories; frame 2721867. NARA RG242 T175 roll 233. L10.



- 5 -

OKH in Verbindung setzen. RF-# hat bei seiner Anwesenheit in Riga erwähnt, er beabsichtige Polizeiformationen von Litauern, Letten, Esten, Ukrainern usw. aufzustellen und diese jeweils ausserhalb des eigenen Heimatgebietes einzusetzen. Die Aufstellung solcher Formationen ist sofort möglich, wenn sie hier in den altrussischen Gebieten eingesetzt und nach Erledigung dieser Aufgabe ebenfalls ausserhalb des eigentlichen Heimatgebietes als Polizeiformation verwendet werden. Da die Heeresgruppe bei der erschwerten Lage der Partisanenbewegung und den Schwierigkeiten der doppelten Front auf eine rasche Lösung drängt, bittet die Einsatzgruppe baldmöglichst um grundsätzliche Weisung über die Behandlung dieser Frage.

Von den Einsatzgruppen B, C u. D sind keine Berichte eingegangen.

III. Militärische Ereignisse.

Es liegen keine Meldungen vor.

G9 Jäger1959 interrogation printed11

General Lithuanian shooting squad under Norkus; retrospective suspect account. L24 L27.

1405

Glaubens und ihrer Rasse getötet wurden, bzw. getötet werden sollten. Ich möchte allerdings betonen, daß ich nie einem Befehl an irgendeinen Angehörigen meiner Dienststelle gegegeben habe, eine bestimmte Anzahl oder Juden überhaupt zu erschießen. Ich brauchte dieses auch garnicht zu tun, es lief alles von selbst.

Wieviele Juden bis zu meinem Eintreffen bereits erschossen worden waren oder während den ersten Tagen erschossen wurden, vermag ich nicht anzugeben, es mögen jedoch mehrere tausend gewesen sein. Meiner Erinnerung nach, waren diese Erschießungen in den alten Forts 7 und 9 in Kauen durchgeführt worden. Ob zu dem Zeitpunkt meiner Ankunft oder kurz danach auch in Wilna Juden erschossen worden sind, weiß ich nicht mehr. Ich halte es jedoch durchaus für möglich.

Bei meiner Ankunft in Kauen bestand dort eine von den deutschen bestätigte litauische Polizei. Leiter der Sicherheitspolizei war der Litauer

C e n k u s.

Weiterhin bestand ein sogenannten Erschießungskommando in der Stärke von 50 bis 100 Litauern unter dem lit. Leutnant

N o r k u s.

Dieser unterstand mit seinem Kommando später H a m a n n und hat mit diesem zusammen die Erschießung von Juden durchgeführt. H a m a n n handelte hierbei vollkommen selbständig. Ich habe ihm nie Erschießungsbefehle erteilt. Mir wurden lediglich von Fall zu Fall die Anzahl der Erschossenen mitgeteilt. Dieses wurde dann in den Ereignismeldungen mit anderen allgemeinen Lageberichten, die mit meiner Unterschrift versehen wurden über S t a h l e c k e r an das RSHA gemeldet. Die Ereignismeldungen wurden aus Einzelberichten der verschiedenen Abteilungen durch mein Geschäftszimmer -„Spieß" Porst - zusammengestellt und mir zur Unterschrift vorgelegt.

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G10 Jäger1959 interrogation printed23

General Hamann Norkus connection; not an event-specific Latvian statement. L24 L27.

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Ich möchte hier allerdings erklären, daß ich mich nach dem Kriege nicht verborgen hielt, um mich einer evtl. Strafverfolgung zu entziehen, sondern ich lebte unter meinen richtigen Personalien seit 1945 -Monat Juni oder Juli- ordnungsgemäß polizeilich gemeldet zunächst in Wiesenbach und später Kümmelbacher-Hof bei Heidelberg. Ich führe dieses deshalb an, weil ich damit sagen möchte, daß ich mich wegen den durchgeführten Erschießungen in Litauen nicht schuldig bin. Daß man mich als Kommandeur und Führer einer Einheit die solche Massenerschießungen vorgenommen haben, irgendwie verantwortlich macht, war und ist mir klar. Auf die näheren Einzelheiten dieses Komplexes werde ich in meiner weiteren Vernehmung noch näher eingehen. Ich kann nur wiederholt betonen, daß ich nichts verschleiern will, sondern bestrebt bin, die Wahrheit zu sagen und zur Aufklärung der ganzen Angelegenheit beizutragen. Ich möchte, daß man mir diesen guten Willen glaubt. Ich sage alles, woran ich mich erinnere und schildere auch Einzelheiten, sofern mir diese einfallen.

Zurückkommend auf meine Tätigkeit als Kommandeur für Litauen in Kowno möchte ich deshalb nochmals sagen, daß ich mich an Einzelheiten, wie durchgeführte Besprechungen mit Verwaltungs-und Dienststellenleitern und über bestimmte Probleme,nicht mehr zu erinnern vermag.

Die Erschießungen von Juden gingen fast täglich weiter, auch in Kowno. SS-Obersturmführer H a m a n n war mit seinem Kommando ständig unterwegs und hat auch außerhalb von Kowno in den verschiedensten Orten, an denen ich mich im einzelnen nicht mehr erinnern kann, zusammen mit dem Lit. Leutnant N o r k u s und dessen Leuten weiterhin tausende von Juden erschossen.

Die Erschießungen in Kowno wurden meiner Erinnerung nach nur noch im Fort IX durchgeführt, da dieses weiter auswärts als Fort VII lag. Ob im Fort VII außerdem ca. 3.000 jüdische Männer, die von Leutnant N o r k u s und seinem Kommando erschossen wurden noch weitere Erschießungen stattfanden, weiß ich nicht mehr. Auf Befragen möchte ich hier gleich einfügen, daß diese Erschießungsstellen im Fort VII und IX m von mir nicht eingerichtet worden sind. Wer diese Fort's als Erschießungsstellen bestimmt hat, weiß ich nicht, denn die Erschießungen an diesen

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G11 Jäger1959 interrogation printed24

Hamann shooting-location list including Daugavpils and Aglona. L24 L27.

- 24 -

Stellen wurden bereits vor meinem Eintreffen durchgeführt. Ob diese Stellen von den Litauern ausfindig gemacht waren oder ob E h r l i n g e r diese eingerichtet hat, weiß ich nicht.
Auf weiteres Befragen, an welche Orte ich mich von mir aus erinnern kann, in denen H a m a n n mit seinem Kommando Judenerschießungen vorgenommen hat, vermag ich folgende zu nennen:

Rasainiai	Mariampol
Olita	Ukmerge
Aglona	Dünaburg
Schaulen	Wilna.

Anzahl von Erschossenen, Daten oder genaue Erschießungszeitpunkte und sonstige nähere Einzelheiten vermag ich nicht mehr anzugeben. Ich nehme an, daß ich diese Orte in den von meiner Dienststelle erstellte und von mir unterschriebene Ereignismeldungen gelesen habe. Ich weiß jedoch mit Sicherheit, daß Hamann stets mit den dort zuständigen lit. Polizeidienststellen Verbindung aufgenommen hatte, bzw. er von den lit. Polizeistellen der angegebenen Orten zwecks Erschießung der Juden angefordert worden ist. Es kann auch sein, daß H a m a n n zum Zwecke der Erschießung von Juden in die Orte gefahren war und dann mit den Dienststellen zwecks Aushebung der Juden Verbindung aufgenommen hatte.
In Bezug auf Wilna bin ich nicht ganz sicher, ob Hamann auch dort in größem Umfange Judenerschießungen vorgenommen hat. Ich halte es auch für möglich, daß der Außenstelleleiter von Wilna, SS-Obersturmführer W o l f, diese selbst durchgeführt hat oder aber auch von Fall zu Fall Hamann zu r Mithilfe und Unterstützung anforderte.
Mit Außnahme von Aglona, habe ich selbst diese Erschießungsstellen in den Orten nicht selbst gesehen. Über Aglona weiß ich noch, daß sich dort eine Irrenanstalt mit ca. 200 Geisteskranken -meiner Erinnerung nach- befand. Weshalb ich nach Aglona kam und wann dieses gewesen ist, vermag ich nicht mehr zu sagen. Ich halte es für möglich, daß ich Kenntnis von der beabsichtigten Erschießung der Geisteskranken dieser Heilanstalt hatte und aus diesem Grunde hingefahren bin. Es kann auch sein,

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Technical/administrative contact: webmaster@holocaust-history.org