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Prašymas papildyti VLE straipsnį „Aleksotas“

ALE-001

Grant Arthur Gochin | Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis

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Lietuvos nacionalinės Martyno Mažvydo bibliotekos Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos centrui ir Visuotinės lietuvių enciklopedijos redakcijai | Gedimino pr. 51, LT-01109 Vilnius | biblio@lnb.lt

Dėmesiui generalinei direktorei Aušrinei Žilinskienei ir centro vadovui dr. Arturui Mickevičiui

Kopija LGGRTC (centras@genocid.lt). Informacinė kopija Lietuvos žydų (litvakų) bendruomenės pirmininkei Fainai Kukliansky (info@lzb.lt) ir Lietuvos IHRA delegacijos vadovui ambasadoriui Arvydui Daunoravičiui per Užsienio reikalų ministeriją (urm@urm.lt). Šis egzempliorius Užsienio reikalų ministerijai ir Lietuvos IHRA delegacijos vadovui pateikiamas susipažinti, kad būtų užfiksuota, jog jie apie nurodytas aplinkybes informuoti.

Pasirašymo data nustatoma pagal kvalifikuoto elektroninio parašo duomenis. Esant vertimo neatitikimui vadovaujamasi lietuvišku tekstu.

Ginčijama straipsnio vieta

2026 m. lapkričio 27 d. patikrinto VLE straipsnio „Aleksotas“ skiltyje „Istorija“ nurodyta: „1915 vokiečiai prie Aleksoto įrengė aerodromą“. Skiltyje taip pat aprašomos 1941 m. Birželio sukilėlių kovos su Raudonąja armija prie tilto ir 1944 m. universiteto rūmų sunaikinimas. Joje nėra žydų priverstinio darbo aerodrome, Kauen-Alexoten stovyklos ir 1944 m. vaikų išvežimo. Prašymas susijęs su šios skilties papildymu. KAU-001 išsiųstas 2026 m. lapkričio 1 d. Jo priede (pasirašyto PDF 32–48 p.) pateikti Aleksoto duomenys, o numeruoti prašymai buvo skirti kitiems straipsniams. Lapkričio 21 d. išsiųstas priminimas. Registracija bibliotekoje nepatvirtinta.

Siūlomas papildymas

Nacistinės Vokietijos okupacijos metais, nuo 1941 m. rudens, Kauno geto žydai buvo varomi į Aleksoto aerodromą priverstiniams darbams, įskaitant aerodromo plėtrą ir angarų statybą. Avrahamo Tory 1942 m. lapkričio 12 d. dienoraščio įraše nurodoma,

kad aerodromo statybvietėje buvo rastas aštuoniolikmečio žydų darbininko Blecherio kūnas: jį sučiupo žydų darbininkus saugojęs lietuvis partizanas, kuris nuavė jam batus, jį nušovė ir paslėpė kūną. Tame pačiame puslapyje paskelbtame leitenanto Millerio pranešime vykdytojas įvardijamas kaip lietuvis policininkas. Nuo 1943 m. lapkričio Aleksote veikė SS administruojamos Kauno koncentracijos stovyklos padalinys Kauen-Alexoten, siejamas su priešlėktuvinės ginkluotės remonto dirbtuvėmis. Vokietijos federaliniame sąraše nurodyta, kad padalinys veikė iki 1944 m. liepos 15 d. Yad Vashem duomenimis, 1944 m. kovo 27 d. apie 300 Aleksoto stovyklos vaikų buvo išvežti į Aušvicą ir nužudyti iškart atvykus. Tarp jų buvo dvejų metų Hinda Cohen, kurios batelį saugo Jad Vašemas (Yad Vashem).

Prašomi veiksmai

1. Prašau užregistruoti kreipimąsi ir nurodyti registracijos datą, numerį bei už straipsnio redagavimą atsakingą padalinį. Jei jau nagrinėjote būtent šio straipsnio papildymą šiais klausimais, prašau nurodyti ankstesnio prašymo punktą ir atsakymą.

2. Prašau atskirai įvertinti kiekvieną siūlomo papildymo sakinį. Patvirtinus pakeitimą, nurodykite paskelbimo datą, versiją ir nuorodą. Jei siūlote kitą formuluotę arba atsisakote keisti tekstą, prašau nurodyti konkrečius šaltinius ir motyvus.

3. Prašau vienu metu pagal kompetenciją kreiptis į LGGRTC dėl rašytinės išvados, turimų pirminių dokumentų, tikslių archyvinių nuorodų ir prieštaraujančių šaltinių bei į kvalifikuotus nuo LGGRTC instituciškai ir profesiškai nepriklausomus istorikus dėl atskiro vertinimo. LGGRTC neturėtų atrinkti, prižiūrėti ar tvirtinti nepriklausomų vertintojų ar jų išvadų. Abiejų patikrinimų vykdytojams pateikite tuos pačius klausimus apie priverstinio darbo pradžią, dalyvių vaidmenis, stovyklos veikimo laiką, 1944 m. vaikų išvežimą ir atskirus 1942 m. smurto epizodus. Nepriklausomiems istorikams perduokite visą dalytis leistiną tyrimo medžiagą, pagrindinę ataskaitą, susijusius priedus, ginčijamą tekstą ir dokumentų rekvizitus. Prašau nurodyti abiejų užklausų datas, adresatus ir registracijos numerius bei pateikti užklausų, išvadų ir šaltinių kopijas tiek, kiek leidžia teisės aktai.

4. Prašau pateikti bibliotekos motyvuotą išvadą pagal kiekvieną klausimą, nurodant priimtus ir atmestus įrodymus, sprendimą dėl teksto ir ankstesnių gavėjų informavimo, jei toks informavimas taikytinas. Jeigu negalite inicijuoti kurio nors vertinimo, prašau paaiškinti pagrindą, įvardyti galimą kompetentingą instituciją ir atsakyti į klausimus, kuriuos galite spręsti dabar.

5. Prašau pateikti turimus šaltinius ir ginčijamos skilties redagavimo istoriją, įskaitant datas ir naudotus dokumentus. Jei dalis medžiagos negali būti pateikta, nurodykite atsisakymo pagrindą, pateikite atskiriamą dalį ir nurodykite, kokia atsakymo tvarka bei terminas taikomi. Atsakymą prašau siųsti ggochin@gmail.com.

Įrodymai

Aerodromo istorijos skiltyje apie Antrąjį pasaulinį karą nurodyta, kad darbams naudoti iš Kauno geto atvaryti žydai. Vokietijos federaliniame stovyklų sąraše Kauen-Alexoten įvardytas kaip Kauno koncentracijos stovyklos padalinys. Yad Vashem saugomas Hindos Cohen batelis, ant kurio jos tėvas išraižė datą, siejamas su 1944 m. kovo 27 d. vaikų paėmimu.

Tory 1942 m. lapkričio 12 d. dienoraščio įrašas (p. 152) Blecherio nužudymą priskiria žydų darbininkus saugojusiam lietuviui partizanui. Tame pačiame puslapyje paskelbtame leitenanto Millerio pranešime vykdytojas įvardijamas kaip lietuvis policininkas. Atskirai prašau išnagrinėti, kuo skiriasi Tory ir Tauberio pasakojimai apie Nachmano Sroko ir Joselio Frido nužudymą. Tauberio archyvinė nuoroda – LCVA R-973/2/33, l. 15v.

IHRA darbinėje Holokausto neigimo ir iškraipymo apibrėžtyje aptariamas Holokausto elementų menkinimas ir atsakomybės už nusikaltimus iškraipymas. Šią apibrėžtį pateikiu kaip vertinimo kriterijų. Nepateikiu išvados apie redaktorių ketinimus.

Kviečiu pateikti dokumentais pagrįstus pataisymus, įskaitant liudijimus ar dokumentus, prieštaraujančius mano analizei. Nurodykite šaltinio kalbą, datą ir tikslų puslapį ar archyvinį lapą.

Papildomi prašymai

6. Ar biblioteka mano, kad šiam redakciniam nutylėjimui taikytinas Foti doktrinoje aprašytas nežinojimo kūrimo mechanizmas? Foti doktrina yra mano taikoma analizės sistema, padedanti įvertinti, kaip atrankinis istorijos pateikimas veikia skaitytojų žinias. Straipsnyje „Aleksotas“ aprašomos Birželio sukilėlių kovos, tačiau praleidžiamas priverstinis darbas, stovykla ir vaikų deportacija bei nužudymas. Straipsnyje „Kauno getas“ pripažįstamas ypač sunkus darbas aerodrome ir izoliuota priverčiamojo darbo stovykla Aleksote. Prašau paaiškinti šį redakcinį skirtumą ir nurodyti, ar jis bus ištaisytas. Klausimas susijęs su viešo teksto poveikiu. Nepriklausomai nuo to, ar pripažįstate šią analizės sistemą, prašau atsakyti dėl pateiktų įrodymų.

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/the-foti-doctrine

7. Nurodykite taikytiną patvirtinto Vyriausybės veiksmų plano priemonę, jei tokia yra, ją įgyvendinančią įstaigą ir atliktus veiksmus.

https://www.e-tar.lt/rs/legalact/4a1ac670fac711f0ac2aa76febda78c1/

8. Nurodykite skilties „Istorija“ autorių, redaktorių, paskutinio redagavimo datą ir sakinių apie 1941 m. kovas bei 1944 m. universiteto rūmų sunaikinimą šaltinius.

9. Jei biblioteka rėmėsi LGGRTC medžiaga, įvardykite ją ir to laikotarpio dokumentus, kuriuos biblioteka patikrino savarankiškai.

10. Abiejų patikrinimų vykdytojams pateikite tuos pačius klausimus ir visą dalytis leidžiamą medžiagą, įskaitant Aleksoto ataskaitą kartu su pridedama pataisa, teiginių palyginimą, KAU-001 priedą ir LGGRTC sprendimą 55R-1130. Prašau, kad nepriklausomi istorikai patys tikrintų šaltinius ir atskleistų interesų konfliktus bei ankstesnį rėmimąsi LGGRTC.

11. Prašau LGGRTC paaiškinti nešališkumo ir nusišalinimo priemones, atsižvelgiant į tai, kad Arūnas Bubnys 2020 m. Centro leidinyje aprašė darbo jėgos reikalavimą Aleksoto aerodrome ir pasirašė sprendimą 55R-1130.

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/11/Nuorasas_Atsakymas_20_C4_AF_20Gochin_20ra_C5_A1t_C4_85_207R-1167.pdf

https://www.atmintiesknygos.lt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/2020_holocaust_lithuania.pdf#page=183

https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion

Prašau nagrinėti pagal Viešojo administravimo įstatymo 10 straipsnio 4–5 dalis, kiek taikoma. Prašymui pateikti dokumentus prašau taikyti Teisės gauti informaciją ir duomenų pakartotinio naudojimo įstatymo 2 straipsnio 1 dalies 1 punktą, 4 straipsnio 1 dalį, 13 straipsnio 1 dalį ir 14 straipsnio 3 dalį, kiek taikoma. Projekto ir viešos ataskaitos nuorodos pateiktos toliau.

https://grantgochin.com/

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/aleksotas-town-research-report-19151945

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=21

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=28

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=30

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=37

Request to supplement the VLE article on Aleksotas

ALE-001

Grant Arthur Gochin | Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania

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To the Science and Encyclopaedia Publishing Centre and VLE editors, Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania | Gedimino pr. 51, LT-01109 Vilnius | biblio@lnb.lt

Attention Director General Aušrinė Žilinskienė and Centre Head Dr Arturas Mickevičius

Cc LGGRTC (centras@genocid.lt). Informational copies to Faina Kukliansky, Chair of the Lithuanian Jewish (Litvak) Community (info@lzb.lt), and Ambassador Arvydas Daunoravičius, Head of Lithuania's IHRA Delegation, c/o the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (urm@urm.lt), for information and notice. This copy is provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Head of Lithuania's IHRA Delegation for information, as a record that they have been notified of these matters.

The signing date is established by qualified electronic signature metadata. The Lithuanian text controls in case of discrepancy.

Passage at issue

The History section of the VLE article "Aleksotas," checked on 27 November 2026, states that Germans built an airfield near Aleksotas in 1915. It also describes June Uprising insurgents fighting the Red Army at the bridge in 1941 and the destruction of the university building in 1944. It omits Jewish forced labour at the airfield, the Kauen-Alexoten subcamp, and the removal of children in 1944. This request seeks an addition to that section. KAU-001 was sent on 1 November 2026. Its annex (signed PDF pp. 32–48) included the Aleksotas evidence. Its numbered requests addressed other entries. A registration reminder was sent on 21 November. Library registration remains unconfirmed.

Proposed addition

From autumn 1941, under Nazi German occupation, Jews from the Kaunas ghetto were marched to the Aleksotas airfield for forced labour, including airfield expansion and hangar construction. In his diary entry for 12 November 1942, Avraham Tory

recorded that the body of Blecher, an eighteen-year-old Jewish worker, was found at the airfield construction site; a Lithuanian partisan guarding the Jewish workers had caught him, taken off his shoes, shot him and hidden his body. Lieutenant Miller's communication reproduced on the same page identifies the perpetrator as a Lithuanian policeman. From November 1943 the SS-administered Kaunas concentration camp operated a subcamp at Aleksotas, Kauen-Alexoten, associated with an anti-aircraft equipment repair workshop. The German federal list records that it operated until 15 July 1944. Yad Vashem reports that on 27 March 1944 about 300 children from the Aleksotas camp were deported to Auschwitz and murdered on arrival. They included two-year-old Hinda Cohen, whose shoe Yad Vashem preserves.

Requested action

1. Please register this request and provide the registration date, number and unit responsible for editing the article. If you previously considered these specific additions to this article, please identify the earlier request item and answer.

2. Please assess each proposed sentence separately. If approved, provide the publication date, version and link. If you propose alternative wording or decline the change, identify the specific sources and reasons.

3. Please initiate two parallel written examinations within your remit. Ask LGGRTC for its written assessment, relevant primary records, exact archival references and contrary evidence. Separately ask qualified historians institutionally and professionally independent of LGGRTC for their own assessment. LGGRTC should have no role in selecting, supervising or approving the independent examiners or their findings. Give both tracks the same questions on the start of forced labour, participants' roles, the camp's operating dates, the 1944 removal of children and the separate 1942 incidents. Give the independent historians the complete shareable research record, including the principal report, relevant supplements, the disputed text and source locators. Please provide both inquiry dates, addressees and registration numbers and copies of both inquiries, assessments and sources insofar as disclosure law permits.

4. Please provide the Library's reasoned determination for each question, identifying the evidence adopted or rejected, the editorial decision and any notification of earlier recipients where applicable. If either examination is outside your remit, state the basis, identify a competent alternative and address the issues you can decide now.

5. Please supply sources already held and the editorial history of the disputed section, including dates and records used. If part cannot be disclosed, explain the basis, disclose any severable portion, and identify the applicable procedure and response period. Please reply to ggochin@gmail.com.

Evidence

The aerodrome's World War II history records that Jews brought from the Kaunas ghetto worked there. The German federal list identifies Kauen-Alexoten as a subcamp of the Kaunas concentration camp. Hinda Cohen's shoe, marked with the date by her father and preserved by Yad Vashem, is linked to the removal on 27 March 1944.

Tory's diary entry for 12 November 1942 (p. 152) attributes Blecher's killing to a Lithuanian partisan guarding Jewish workers. Lieutenant Miller's communication reproduced on that page identifies a Lithuanian policeman. Separately, please examine the differences between Tory's and Tauber's accounts of the killings of Nachmanas Srokas and Joselis Fridas. Tauber cites LCVA R-973/2/33, fol. 15v.

IHRA's working definition of Holocaust denial and distortion addresses minimization of elements of the Holocaust and distortion of responsibility for crimes. I cite it as an assessment framework and draw no conclusion about the editors' intentions.

I welcome documentary corrections, including evidence that contradicts my analysis. Please identify the original language, date, and exact page or archival folio.

Additional requests

6. Does the Library consider that the Foti Doctrine's "ignorance manufacture" mechanism applies to this editorial omission? I use the Foti Doctrine as an analytical framework for how selective historical presentation affects what readers know. The Aleksotas entry describes the June Uprising fighting and omits forced labour, the subcamp and the children's deportation and murder. The Kaunas Ghetto entry acknowledges particularly hard work at the airfield and an isolated forced-labour camp at Aleksotas. Please identify the editorial basis for the difference and explain whether the Library will correct it. This question concerns the public text and its effect. Whether or not you accept the framework, please address the underlying evidence.

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/the-foti-doctrine

7. Identify any adopted government action-plan measure that applies, its implementing body and any action taken.

https://www.e-tar.lt/rs/legalact/4a1ac670fac711f0ac2aa76febda78c1/

8. Identify the History section's author, editor, last revision date, and sources for the statements on the 1941 fighting and the 1944 destruction of the university building.

9. If the Library relied on LGGRTC material, identify it and the contemporaneous records the Library independently checked.

10. Give both reviewers the same questions and complete shareable evidence, including the Aleksotas report together with the annexed correction, claim

comparison, KAU-001 annex and LGGRTC 55R-1130. Ask the independent reviewers to examine sources directly and disclose conflicts and earlier reliance on LGGRTC.

11. Ask LGGRTC to explain its conflict and recusal safeguards given Arūnas Bubnys's authorship of the account of the airfield labour demand in the Centre's 2020 volume and his role in signing decision 55R-1130.

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/11/Nuorasas_Atsakymas_20_C4_AF_20Gochin_20ra_C5_A1t_C4_85_207R-1167.pdf

https://www.atmintiesknygos.lt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/2020_holocaust_lithuania.pdf#page=183

https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion

To the extent applicable, please consider this request under Article 10(4)–(5) of the Law on Public Administration and the records request under Articles 2(1)(1), 4(1), 13(1) and 14(3) of the Law on the Right to Obtain Information and Reuse Data. The project and public report may be accessed at the links below.

https://grantgochin.com/

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/aleksotas-town-research-report-19151945

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=21

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=28

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=30

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Kaunas_Town_Research_Report.pdf#page=37

Bendri patikros klausimai / Common verification questions

1. Kada ir kieno įsakymu pradėtas priverstinis darbas? / When and on whose orders did forced labour begin?

2. Kas varė ir saugojo darbo kolonas bei darbo vietą? / Who escorted and guarded the work columns and site?

3. Kokiam daliniui priklausė sargyba? / Which formations supplied the guards?

4. Kas nužudė Blecherį ir ką tiksliai nurodo Tory bei vokiškas pranešimas? / Who killed Blecher, and what do Tory and the German report say?

5. Kaip suderinti Tory ir Tauberio pasakojimus apie Sroko ir Frido nužudymą? / How can Tory’s and Tauber’s accounts of the Srokas and Fridas killings be reconciled?

6. Kokios buvo Kauen-Alexoten veikimo datos ir paskirtis? / What were the dates and function of Kauen-Alexoten?

7. Kas 1944 m. kovo 27 d. paėmė vaikus, kiek jų išvežta ir koks jų likimas? / Who seized the children on 27 March 1944, how many were deported, and what happened to them?

8. Kuriame aerodrome 1943 m. spalio 26 d. vyko atranka ir koks buvo lietuvių saugumo policijos vaidmuo? / Which airfield hosted the 26 October 1943 selection and what was the role of Lithuanian security police?

9. Kiek kalinių laikyta stovykloje, atskirai nuo darbo kolonų skaičiaus? / How many prisoners were held at the camp, separately from the labour-column totals?

Šaltinių ištraukos / Source extracts

VLE Aleksotas

https://www.vle.lt/straipsnis/aleksotas/

19 a. pabaigoje Aleksote buvo pirklių sandėlių, garo malūnas, kepykla, skerdykla, prieplauka, veikė baldų fabrikas Elena , Kamberio lentpjūvė. 1915 vokiečiai prie Aleksoto įrengė aerodromą (iki 1940 vadintas Kauno karo aerodromu, 1940–93 Kauno aerodromu). 1919 senoji dalis (54 ha), 1931 likusioji teritorija (573 ha) prijungta prie Kauno. 1921 pastatyta medinė Šv. Kazimiero bažnyčia, įsteigta parapija. Veikė bendrovės Maistas Kauno fabrikas (nuo 1923), Kauno aviacijos dirbtuvės (nuo 1924, per sovietų okupaciją – sraigtasparnių remonto bazė), stiklo fabrikas Aleksotas (nuo 1927), grūdų elevatorius (per sovietų okupaciją – Kauno grūdų kombinatas). 1930 pastatytas Vytauto Didžiojo tiltas; 1941 per Birželio sukilimą prie jo vyko sukilėlių kovos su Raudonąja armija; raudonarmiečiai tiltą susprogdino. 1931 pastatyti Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto Fizikos-chemijos instituto rūmai (susprogdinti 1944).

VLE Kauno getas

https://www.vle.lt/straipsnis/kauno-getas/

Po Didžiosios akcijos prasidėjęs Kauno geto stabilizacijos laikotarpis truko iki 1943 09. Šiuo laikotarpiu ir toliau vyko masinės žydų žudynės (nors nebuvo tokios intensyvios), geto vadovybė ypač daug dėmesio skyrė žydų darbo jėgos panaudojimui, darbo intensyvumui, darbininkų ir darbo įstaigų skaičiaus didinimui, užkrečiamų ligų kontrolei – geto teritorijoje veikė ligoninė, kvalifikuoti gydytojai rūpinosi geto kalinių sveikata ir tinkamomis sanitarinėmis sąlygomis. Gete kalėjo apie 9000 darbingų žydų, kuriems darbas reiškė galimybę nors šiek tiek atitolinti mirtį. Seniūnų taryba siekė, kad būtų kuo daugiau darbininkų ir darbo įstaigų, ji prižiūrėjo 17 tokių įstaigų. Svarbi geto ūkio dalis buvo dirbtuvės: vyriškų rūbų siuvykla, batų dirbtuvė, skalbykla, vaikiškų žaislų, skardininkų, balnių ir kitos dirbtuvės. Veikė kepykla, moterys dirbo daržuose, daugelis žydų kasdien brigadomis išeidavo į darbus už geto ribų. Gausesnės brigados dirbo geležinkelio dirbtuvėse, karo ligoninėje, Palemono plytų gamykloje ir ginklų remonto dirbtuvėse Šančiuose, ypač sunkus darbas buvo Aleksoto aerodrome ir Palemono durpyne. Kauno geto žydai t. p. buvo siunčiami dirbti į Žiežmarių, Kiemelių (Kaišiadorių), Mijaugonių priverčiamojo darbo stovyklas, į Kėdainių aerodromo statybas ir į Jonavą.

1943 10 pradžioje Kauno getas tapo koncentracijos stovykla KL-KAUEN. Geto valdymą iš civilinės valdžios perėmė SS ; stovyklos komendantu buvo paskirtas SS oberšturmbanfiureris Wilhelmas Göcke. Sugriežtėjo kalinių kontrolė, panaikinta geto savivalda, uždrausta kultūrinė veikla. Iš buvusių 93 darbo brigadų liko 44, jos siųstos

tik į izoliuotas priverčiamojo darbo stovyklas Aleksote, Šančiuose, Ežerėlyje, Petrašiūnuose, Palemone, gumos fabrike Kaune, Marijampolėje, Kaišiadoryse, Kėdainiuose ir Panevėžyje. Geto dirbtuvėse dirbo 2000 žmonių. Kauno koncentracijos stovyklai priklausė ir Šiaulių getas, kuris 1943 09 tapo koncentracijos stovykla (Šiaulių getas). 1944 03 27–28 Kauno gete įvykdyta ypač žiauri vaikų akcija: į getą įsiveržę esesininkai ir ukrainiečių policininkai vaikščiojo po namus, ieškojo ir atiminėjo iš motinų vaikus (iki 12 m. amžiaus) ir mėtė juos į sunkvežimius. Per dvi dienas iš geto buvo surinkta daugiau kaip 1300 vaikų, kurių dauguma buvo išvežta į Auschwitzo-Birkenau koncentracijos stovyklą (Osvencimas), likusieji – sušaudyti Kauno IX forte.

Aerodromas – Istorija

https://aleksotoaerodromas.lt/istorija/

Atėjus okupacinei armijai, Kaunas, ir taip pat Aleksoto aerodromas, buvo okupuoti, ir uždrausti bet kokia Lietuvos civilinės ir karo aviacijos lėktuvų skrydžiai, dalis lakūnų net suimta ar priversti tarnauti kaip lakūnai sovietinėje armijoje. Karo aviacijos dirbtuvių pagrindu buvo įkurta karinė gamykla Nr. 365, tačiau šiuo fronto pajėgumu sovietams neteko džiaugtis ilgai - 1941 m. birželio 22 d. vokiečių Luftwaffe pajėgos sunaikino sovietų lėktuvus, ir dėl didelių nuostolių, praradus didžiają dalį kovingumo, atitraukė savo aviacijos pulką į užnugarį performavimui 1941 m. liepos 14 d. Netrukus, atvyko nacistinės Vokietijos pajėgos, ir praplėtė aerodromo dar labiau į pietus, prijungiant buvusį kombinatą "Maistas" ir jo teritoriją, bei galutinai panaikinant Žagariškių kaimą, ir šiojo teritoriją prijungiant prie aerodromo. Papildomai buvo įrengtas 800 m. betoninis kilimo-tūpimo takas, riedėjimo takai šalia tako ir pietiniai du riedėjimo žiedai, bei ridenimo takas link šiaurinės aerodromo dalies. Pietinėje dalyje buvo pastatyti 8 angarai dvimotoriams lėktuvas remontuoti, o darbams buvo naudojami iš Kauno geto atvaryti žydai. Prieš karo pabaigą, atvykę sovietai išstūmė Vokietijos pajėgas ir vėl užėmė Kauną, ir aerodrome dislokavo karinius lėktuvus bei sraigtasparnius. Tiesa, atsitraukdami vokiečiai susprogdino takus, sunaikino medinius angarus, todėl sovietams teko atstatyti aerodromą iki tinkamumo vėl jį naudoti.

BEG-DV 6

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/begdv_6/anlage.html

7 Alexoten-Aleksotas, siehe Kauen-Alexoten

706 Kauen-Alexoten = Kaunas-Aleksotas, Kauen

Faksimilės / Facsimiles

A. Kaunas research report, PDF pp. 21, 28, 30 and 37: labour quotas; Blecher and the other shootings; camp selection and figures; broader guard attribution. The Kaunas author's source synthesis is reproduced as such.

B. Bundesarchiv Tessin, printed p. 225 (PDF p. 241).

C. Yad Vashem, The Shoe of Hinda Cohen, p. 1.

https://wwv.yadvashem.org/yv/pdf-drupal/en/education/jewish_world/artifacts_shoe.pdf

D. Avraham Tory, Surviving the Holocaust: The Kovno Ghetto Diary (Harvard University Press, 1990), spausdintas p. 152 (leitenanto Millerio pranešimas ir Tory įrašas, 1942 m. lapkričio 12 d.) ir p. 37 (Jordano įsakymas, 1941 m. spalio 1 d.) / printed p. 152 (Lieutenant Miller's communication and Tory's entry, 12 November 1942) and p. 37 (Jordan order, 1 October 1941).

E. Joachim Tauber, ENRS: archyvinė nuoroda dėl Sroko ir Frido nužudymo – LCVA R-973, ap. 2, b. 33, l. 15v / archival citation for the Srokas–Fridas killing – LCVA R-973, inv. 2, file 33, fol. 15v.

https://enrs.eu/article/purchasing-and-bringing-food-into-the-ghetto-is-forbidden-ways-of-survival

Aleksoto ataskaitos datos pataisa / Aleksotas report date correction

2026 m. lapkričio 27 d. / 27 November 2026

LT. Ataskaitos 5 skyriuje, A priede ir lietuviškoje santraukoje nurodyta pradžios data „1943 m. lapkričio 30 d.“ turi būti skaitoma kaip „1943 m. lapkritį“. Tessino sąvado 225 puslapyje nurodomas laikotarpis 11.43–7.44. Vokietijos federalinio BEG-DV 6 sąrašo 706 įraše nurodyta pabaiga – 1944 m. liepos 15 d. Pradžios diena jame nenurodyta.

EN. In section 5, Appendix A and the Lithuanian summary, the asserted opening date of 30 November 1943 should read November 1943. Tessin, printed page 225, gives 11.43–7.44. German federal BEG-DV 6 entry 706 gives the end date of 15 July 1944 and gives no opening day.

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/aleksotas-town-research-report-19151945

https://www.bundesarchiv.de/assets/bundesarchiv/de/Downloads/Tessin/Bd_16-3_ocr.pdf#page=241

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/begdv_6/anlage.html

Aleksoto ataskaitos ištraukos / Aleksotas report extracts

Captured published wording. Read the chronology passages together with the preceding dated correction.

3. From the ghetto gate to the airfield, 1941–1943

Centre authorship carries no independent evidentiary weight; Centre statements are assertions; facts rest on primary records. Arūnas Bubnys records a German order on September 10, 1941, for 500 Jews on the night shift. The ghetto's recent experience shaped the response. In August, men summoned for supposed archive work had been taken away and murdered. The German authorities increased the airfield demands. The Kaunas report, citing Tory, records that German official for Jewish affairs Fritz Jordan required 1,000 workers for each of two shifts from October 1.

By September 1941 German occupation authorities were demanding hundreds and then thousands of Jewish prisoners for the Aleksotas airfield. Armed guards marched men and women from the Kaunas ghetto across the Neris and Nemunas. The prisoners dug trenches, carried cement and laid or moved heavy materials through shifts that could last twelve hours. By the end of November 1943 the SS was holding Jewish prisoners at Aleksotas behind double barbed wire.

At the worksite, the construction administration allocated labor to firms. Joachim Tauber identifies Luftwaffe construction office Frontbauleitung 3/I in connection with the airfield. Evelyn Zegenhagen reports that an International Tracing Service record associates Schichau GmbH with repair work and that eyewitness Helene Holzman described two German construction firms without naming them.

Rosin remembered carrying 50-kilogram cement sacks, digging channels, carrying rails and emptying latrines. He recalled blows, cold and poor food. The five- to six-kilometer march each way and delays at the ghetto gate could make the working day fourteen to sixteen hours. Abe Resnick recalled assembling at five in the morning, eating his bread ration on the way and receiving watery soup at the airfield. Resnick described Lithuanians exploiting starving prisoners who tried to trade for food. In one exchange, a prisoner received a stone disguised as butter.

Forced labor without wages is slavery. A worker whose account appears in the German social-court decision L 13 R 287/06 recalled receiving food only at the airfield. Tauber documents an autumn 1941 payment to the Council earmarked by Jordan for Aleksotas workers and later nominal rates reported by the Luftwaffe construction office.

Tauber reports about 2,500 ghetto prisoners at Aleksotas in March 1942 and estimates a peak around 4,000 across shifts. The Kaunas Pinkas gives about 3,000 at certain times. Zegenhagen reports other estimates, including Christoph Dieckmann's 4,000–5,000, and distinguishes the daily labor deployment from subsequent confinement.

5. The closed camp and the removal of the children, 1943–1944

During 1943 the SS converted the Kaunas ghetto into Konzentrationslager Kauen and established a system of closed subcamps. Tory describes preparations to house workers at Aleksotas from August. The German official camp list dates the SS subcamp opening to November 30, 1943. Zegenhagen records reuse of accommodation that had held Soviet prisoners of war. Tory describes double barbed wire and watchtowers.

On October 26, 1943, Gestapo personnel, Lithuanian security police and other auxiliaries rounded up approximately 2,700 people from the Kaunas ghetto. Nachum Blumberg recalls Gestapo personnel and Lithuanians going house to house. The Kaunas report, citing Josef Gar, places Helmut Rauca at an airfield selection and attributes participation in the roundup to Lithuanian security police. The USHMM account records roughly 2,000 deportees sent to Estonia and approximately 700 children and older people sent to Auschwitz.

The 1943 transfer moved workers from homes in the ghetto into a fenced camp near the worksite. Within the camp, men and women were separated. The Cohens were taken there with Hinda. On March 27, 1944, the authorities sent the adults out to work and seized the children. Yad Vashem's account puts the Aleksotas child group at approximately 300 and identifies Auschwitz as its destination. The USHMM account gives approximately 500 victims from the subcamps combined.

The camp closed in mid-July 1944 as Soviet forces advanced. The Soviet army took Kaunas in August. German forces destroyed the district's university building during their retreat. The prisoners taken west faced a further period of imprisonment after the site closed. The International Tracing Service account, summarized by Zegenhagen, records deportation west and identifies Stutthof as the probable destination of the women. Kaunas-wide sources document removals to German concentration camps and the burning of the main camp in Vilijampolė.

Appendix A. People and events

September 1941. German authorities demand Jewish labor at Aleksotas. Jordan subsequently sets daily and nightly quotas.

May 23, 1942. German guards shoot Nachmanas Srokas, 26, and Joselis Fridas, 45, at the airfield. Tory's account in the Kaunas report gives the variant spellings Nachman Shrak and Josel Fried. The two spellings in each pair refer to the same incident.

November 1942. Blecher, 18, is killed. Tory records the death in his November 12 entry.

October 26, 1943. Gestapo and Lithuanian personnel took part in the roundup in Kaunas. Gar, as cited in the city report, places the selection at an airfield.

November 30, 1943. The official German camp list dates the establishment of the Kauen-Alexoten subcamp. Contemporary testimony describes confinement behind double barbed wire.

March 27, 1944. Hinda Cohen, 2, is taken from Aleksotas. Yad Vashem reports that approximately 300 children were taken from the camp.

July 1944. The SS closes the Aleksotas subcamp and deports prisoners west.

Appendix B. Documents

Policing and violence. LCVA R-973, ap. 2, b. 33, p. 15 verso is Tauber's citation for the Srokas–Fridas incident. Tory's November 12 entry, p. 152 in the English edition cited by the Kaunas report, is the lead for Blecher and the German account.

Orders and contractors. LCVA R-973, ap. 2, b. 51, fol. 24 is cited for Instruction No. 5 of November 23, 1941, on airfield labor. Tauber cites Instruction No. 6 of November 30 on work allocation and links the Luftwaffe construction office to a wage-rate inquiry. German investigation file 207 AR-Z 14/58 contains the cited 1946 Hörmann account. These records can connect work assignments, site operations, contractors and the organizations responsible.

Worksite, camp and grave. The SS reused Soviet POW accommodation when it established the Aleksotas subcamp. In 1978, remains from the Vilijampolė ghetto cemetery were transferred to the Jewish cemetery in Aleksotas.

Siūlomų sakinių šaltiniai / Sources by proposed sentence

Sakinys / Sentence	Šaltinis / Source
1 | Priverstinis darbas / Forced labour	Tory, reproduced 1 October 1941 Jordan order, printed p. 37 (facsimile annex); aerodrome World War II section; Aleksotas §3; Kaunas PDF pp. 21, 37. Bubnys pp. 183–184 is the Centre's own account.
2 | Blecheris / Blecher	Tory's diary and Lieutenant Miller's communication, both dated 12 Nov 1942, printed p. 152 (facsimile annex). See also Kaunas PDF p. 28 and Aleksotas Appendix B.
3 | Stovyklos pradžia ir paskirtis / Start and function	Tessin printed p. 225 (PDF p. 241); Aleksotas §5 and annexed chronology correction.
4 | Stovyklos pabaiga / End	BEG-DV 6 entry 706; Tessin printed p. 225 gives month precision.
5 | Deportacija ir nužudymas / Deportation and murder	Yad Vashem, The Shoe of Hinda Cohen, p. 1. The number concerns this camp.
6 | Hinda Cohen	Yad Vashem, The Shoe of Hinda Cohen, p. 1, and Aleksotas §5.
ALE-002 | Siūlomas sakinio pakeitimas / Clause replacement	Aerodrome WWII section; Kaunas PDF pp. 21, 37; Bubnys printed pp. 183–184.

by Lithuanian policemen." Bubnys names victims: the violinist and concertmaster Robertas Stenderis, the film director Marekas Martensas, the painter A. Kaplanas and the journalist Maksas Volfovičius, together with physicians, engineers, lawyers and teachers. Tory's edition says 534 men presented themselves and gives the Ninth Fort; other accounts give the Fourth Fort. [8, 9, 11, 16, 75]

14 September – November 1941

Labor, certificates and confiscation. From 1 October Jordan required 1,000 men for the day shift and 1,000 for the night shift at the Aleksotas airfield. On 15 September Jordan issued 5,000 "Jordan certificates" for skilled workers in a ghetto of about 27,000 people. Orders transmitted through Kaminskas required the surrender of all fodder; a Jordan order required every family to hand over soap. [11]

Searches and confiscation. From 19 August to 4 September 1941 German police under Tombaum searched the ghetto for money above 100 rubles per family, foreign currency, securities and gold, including wedding rings; the German order of 3 September required delivery of all valuables on pain of death for the whole ghetto. [11, 16]

17 September. The small ghetto was surrounded by German guards and Lithuanian partisans; its inhabitants were assembled and hospital patients and children from the orphanage were taken toward the Ninth Fort before the action was called off. While the deportees stood in the square, Lithuanian partisans looted their apartments. [11]

26 September. After Ghetto Guard commander Kozlovski staged a fake attack on himself, the inhabitants of Veliuonos Street and the surrounding old quarter were removed. Tory gives about 1,000 deportees taken to the Ninth Fort; the editorial note gives 1,200. Jäger lists 1,608 victims at the Fourth Fort on 26 September: 412 Jewish men, 615 Jewish women and 581 Jewish children, described as "sick and suspected epidemic cases." The deportees' apartments were sealed and their furniture removed from the ghetto. [9, 11]

4 October: the small ghetto. At 6 a.m. about fifty German policemen and about one hundred Lithuanian partisans blocked the bridge (Gar: "groups of German police, together with Lithuanian partisans, entered every house, kicked the Jewish population out onto the street") between the small and large ghettos. Residents without Jordan certificates were driven to Sąjungos Square and then to the Ninth Fort. German policemen kicked infants laid in the hospital courtyard and threw children and nurses into a truck. The Germans sealed the contagious-diseases hospital and set it on fire with its patients, physicians and nurses inside; the orphanage was burned with it. Workers at the nearby Lape factory saw shootings in a pit beside the hospital. Two days earlier Jordan and Kaminskas had inspected the site and ordered twelve spades; Kaminskas told Elkes the rumors were unfounded. At the Ninth Fort, Bubnys attributes the shooting to nearly the whole Third Company with about twenty German soldiers and names Bronius Norkus as the Lithuanian commander. Jäger lists 1,845 victims: 315 Jewish men, 712 Jewish women and 818 Jewish children. [8, 9, 11]

28 October: the selection. All ghetto inhabitants were ordered to Demokratų Square at dawn. Under German police and Lithuanian armed guard they stood for hours in rain and cold while Gestapo official Helmut Rauca divided families, sending the sick, the elderly, large families and those judged unfit for work to the condemned group. Battalion commander Kazys Šimkus was

from the German registers by the Jewish Council. The ghetto's German commandant and the German police controlled it; Lithuanian police and former partisans guarded its fence, its gates and outside labor sites. By December 1942 the ghetto's population had fallen from 30,022 in August 1941 to 16,601. [11, 20]

Lithuanian guards and police killed Jews at the fence and at work. Tory's diary records these killings by name:

The named record also includes the fireman Puner, shot by a Lithuanian policeman while repairing the ghetto fence; Tory's 11 April 1942 entry records his funeral, not the exact day of the shooting (p. 76). On 2 October Lithuanian policemen wounded seventeen-year-old Leib Kaplan and Mrs. Kanzer at the fence (p. 138). On 24 October armed Lithuanian policemen attacked a Jewish house near the fence to rob it (p. 148). On 19 December a Lithuanian policeman shot the worker Fisher dead at the gate while he tried to bring food into the ghetto (p. 161). These entries identify work, access to food and the home as settings of continuing violence. [11]

- **Dr. Zerah Gerber**, physician, shot dead in a ghetto street by a Lithuanian policeman on 30 January 1942 because he did not remove his hat. The editorial note observes that the German edict required Jews to remove their hats only before uniformed Germans (p. 68).
- Arieh Strash, Haim Akerman and Shlomo Levin, killed on the night of 29 June 1942 when the Lithuanian guards of the Palemonas labor camp fired on the workers' huts (pp. 100–101).
- **Blecher**, eighteen, an airfield worker, killed in November 1942 by the Lithuanian guard who took his boots and hid his body; the German report states he was killed by a Lithuanian policeman to whom he had tried to barter the boots (12 November 1942, p. 152).
- **Danishevski**, a Jew from Oszmiana transferred from the Žiežmariai camp, shot dead by a Lithuanian police patrol on the bank of the Neris near the ghetto in September 1943 while carrying bundles; the ghetto guard's verdict was that Jews were forbidden to walk outside the perimeter (p. 489).

Tory records in the same weeks that a Lithuanian policeman shot Stasys Savickas, a Christian who guarded the ghetto's vegetable gardens, after calling him over to "patrol together" (pp. 488–489). On 16 December 1942 the Jewish police guard at the furniture factory beside the ghetto was replaced by Lithuanian police (p. 161). On 9 December 1942 Tory recorded that Lithuanian partisans had volunteered to be sent to Lublin, allegedly to take part in "actions" against Jews there (p. 159). In May 1943 a Lithuanian criminal police official told a Jewish physician that the Gestapo had twice asked the Lithuanian criminal police for lists of policemen willing to take part in a massacre of Jews and twice rejected the lists submitted (28 May 1943, p. 356). [11]

German killings in the ghetto. The record identifies German perpetrators by name where the sources do. Leah Gilelson, twenty-two, was shot by a German policeman while trying to flee a work detail on 28 February 1942. Nachman Shrak and Josel Fried, airfield workers, were shot while buying groceries; the entry does not identify the shooters. On 10 March 1942 Jäger had twenty-four Jews shot for trading with Lithuanians and not wearing the badge, and ordered the Council to make the killings known. After Meek's attempted escape in November 1942 the Gestapo tortured him, took hostages, ordered his public hanging in the ghetto and left the body

Auschwitz and murdered. Gar records Lithuanian security police in civilian clothes and a large unit of "Vlasovites" (USHMM: Ukrainian auxiliaries) taking part in the round-up, with Rauca directing the selection at the airfield (pp. 160–164). The ghetto became Konzentrationslager Kauen under the SS, with SS Major Wilhelm Göcke as commandant; sources date the change from September to 1 November 1943. [11, 16, 20, 75] The Jewish Council lost its authority; the 93 labor brigades were reduced to 44 and sent only to closed camps at Aleksotas, Šančiai, Ežerėlis, Petrašiūnai, Palemonas, the rubber factory, Marijampolė, Kaišiadorys, Kėdainiai and Panevėžys; 2,000 people worked in the ghetto workshops. Gar gives about 1,500 prisoners at Aleksotas, exactly 1,000 at Šančiai from 19 December 1943, about 700 at Petrašiūnai, about 500 at the Kėdainiai airfield, about 300 each at Palemonas and Kaišiadorys. USHMM estimates that of about 30,000 Jews confined in August 1941, about 13,000 were alive in November 1943. [16, 20, 75]

The Ninth Fort's Lithuanian staff. Aya Ben-Naftali's study of the Ninth Fort records that "the Lithuanian permanent staff of the Ninth Fort was comprised of seven senior officers and several dozen guards," stationed there for two years until German units replaced them in September 1943; it names the commander Slezuraitis (Juozas Sliesoraitis in Bubnys and Sabutis), his deputies Brauskis and Prusinskas and the duty officers Masiunas, Pusiukas and Milkevicius, and Captain Vylius as guard commander during the 1941 killings. Their tasks during the mass killings included guarding the victims and killing survivors after the German units withdrew; Slezuraitis stated that when they heard moans from the pits, "we shot at them without pulling them out of their grave" (pp. 5–10). [19]

The Children's Action, 27–28 March 1944. On 27 March 1944 the Germans took most of the ghetto's 130 Jewish policemen to the Ninth Fort and tortured them to reveal the hiding places; about forty senior officers were shot. SS men and Ukrainian auxiliaries went from house to house, took children under twelve and elderly people from their families and threw them into trucks; music was played over loudspeakers. Gilbert gives about 1,200 victims; Gar about 1,000 on the first day, about 300 on the second and about 500 from the labor camps; USHMM about 1,000 children and 300 elderly people plus 500 from the subcamps; VLE more than 1,300 children, most deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau; the Lithuanian Jewish Community's 2021 commemoration about 1,700 and quotes testimony identifying Ukrainian policemen and a German soldier, including the bayoneting of a three-year-old hidden in a sack. The sources consulted name no Lithuanian unit in this action. The Jewish Council was abolished on 5 April 1944. [11, 16, 20, 75, 97]

Liquidation, 8–13 July 1944. As Soviet forces approached, the SS deported the remaining Jews, most from the outlying camps: women to Stutthof, men, including Dr. Elkes, to Dachau and its Kaufering subcamps. Gilbert gives 8,000 deported, VLE about 7,000, USHMM about 6,100. Then every house was blown up and burned to kill those hiding in bunkers; VLE gives about 1,000 killed, Gar about 1,500 still hidden when the burning began, and USHMM "thousands." Gar records Lithuanian SS men guarding the ghetto gate and the Gestapo leaving on 15 July "together with their Lithuanian helpers" (pp. 232, 242). Some deportees who jumped from the trains "fell into the hands of Germans or bad Lithuanians who killed them" (p. 239). From Stutthof about 1,000 mothers with small children were sent to Auschwitz. Elkes died at Landsberg, in the Dachau subcamp system, on 17 October 1944. [128] More than three-quarters of the deportees died before the end of the war. Soviet forces entered Kaunas on 1 August 1944. VLE states that fewer than 3,000 of Kaunas's Jews survived; Gar estimates about 2,500,

each stated: "This decision does not apply to Jews." These are acts of a Lithuanian government, not of opportunistic looters. [7, 15, 103]

The municipal mechanism. Order No. 15 required Jews to liquidate or exchange real estate, mainly with Lithuanians leaving Vilijampolė, and gave the municipality what remained. The commandant's instructions limited what each family could carry and placed everything else under police inventory and appointed custodians, with copies to the burgomaster and the precinct chief; the interdepartmental meeting of 25 July 1941, chaired by Commandant Kviecinskas with the mayor, the security and police department directors and the city police chief, forbade Jews to sell, mortgage or exchange any property, left everything they could not carry "at the disposal of the Kaunas city government," and assigned its disposal to the mayor "in agreement with the police chief." The district court found that Palčiauskas's housing subcommittee redistributed murdered Jews' homes to other Lithuanians. [11, 13, 34, 35]

German confiscation orders and the police registration duty. After the ghetto was closed, the German city administration under SA Colonel Hans Cramer and Fritz Jordan ordered the surrender of electrical appliances (30 August), forbade bringing newspapers and food into the ghetto (29 August) and the purchase of food in the city (7 September), and required the delivery of horses, cows, carriages and poultry (10 September). The order of 3 September required every ghetto inmate to hand over, by 6 p.m. the next day, all money above 100 rubles per family, all gold, silver and precious stones, securities, paintings, furs, carpets, pianos, typewriters, electrical appliances, good cloth, livestock, carts and stamp collections, on pain of death for the offenders and for the whole ghetto. Order No. 4 of the Vilnius regional governor, Hans Hingst, which also applied to Kaunas, required registration of all Jewish property by 9 September 1941, including property held by non-Jews for safekeeping, on forms issued and collected by the police stations, and made the police station chiefs personally responsible for complete registration. The Lithuanian police stations were the registration offices. [11]

Labor. The municipality made Jews build the ghetto fence and supply fifty, then one hundred, men daily to its Roads Department. From 1 October 1941 Jordan required 1,000 men for the day shift and 1,000 for the night shift at the Aleksotas airfield. Through 1942 and 1943 about 8,000 Jews left the ghetto each morning to work and about 2,000 worked in its workshops. The German civil administration paid the Jewish Council 3 Reichsmarks per woman and 3.5 per man per day of labor; Germans also had suits, shoes and jewelry made in the ghetto without payment. Labor sites guarded by Lithuanian police or partisans included the airfield and Palemonas, where guards fired on sleeping workers on the night of 29 June 1942. [11]

The guards' tariff. Tory's retrospective of 30 June 1943 records that Lithuanian guards broke into ghetto apartments at night, that a fixed scale of bribes developed for passing food and parcels through the gate, and that guards who controlled entry enriched themselves; it names Ratnikas and guard chief Smailis as feared for cruelty and extortion. [11]

What remains to be traced. The record establishes the rules and the officials. It does not yet connect them to named households: which apartments were inventoried, who held the keys, who authorized each sale, who received the property and the proceeds, and where the municipal housing, finance and police accounts are. The 1941–1944 Main Housing Administration that Bobelis headed is a further line of inquiry.

Jewe

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Bauarbeiten, Legen von Rohren
10.43-3.44

Junfernhof

Vernichtungslager
vor der Evakuierung des KL Riga wurden die Spuren auf „Rumbuli" durch ein „Kartoffelkommando" von 70 Mann beseitigt, das dort dann selbst den Tod fand
8.12.41-Ende 42

Kowno = Kauen

Pol.Kp. Kauen

KL
Unterbringung im ehem Ghetto, Ortsteil Vilijampole
9.43-7.44

Kauen-Alexoten

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Flakinstandsetzungswerkstätte
11.43-7.44

Kauen-Schanzen

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Heeresverpflegungsamt, Heeresbekleidungsamt, Heereskraftfahrpark, Kraftpostamt, u.a.
12.43-7.44

Kazlu Ruda

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Torfarbeiten
Sommer 44

Kedahnen

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Flugplatz
12.43-7.44

Kiboga

SS.Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Rgt. 20
1.8.44

Kiviöli

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Balt. Ölgesellschaft, Straßenbau, Raffinerie
9.43-8.44

Klooga

SS-Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Einheit 20
seit 15.4.45
Tessin Bd. 4, S. 151

SS-Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Btl. 33
in SS-Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Einheiten 20 umbenannt
bis 15.4.45
Tessin Bd. 5, S. 33

SS-Arbeitslager
9.43-9.44

Koschedaren

Außenlager KL Kauen
Torf- und Waldarbeiten
12.43-7.44

Krottingen

Außenkdo. KL Riga
Armeebekleidungsamt
5.44-8.44

Kunda

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Zementfabrik, Kohlengrube
10.43-8.44

Kurben

Außenkdo. KL Riga
Straßenbau, Verlegen von Kabeln
8.44

Kuremaa

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Waldarbeiten
10.43-6.44

Lagedi/Estland

Außenkdo. Arbeitslager Klooga
Schanzarbeiten
7.44-9.44

Libau

Kdo.
KL-Unterstellung ungeklärt
9.44-2.45

KL
unterstand dem KdS Lettland, belegt 7.41-12.41
1941-44?

Lodensee/Estland

Außenkdo. Arbeitslager Klooga
1944

Majorenhof/Lettland

SS-Pz.Gren.Ers.u.Ausb.Btl. Majorenhof

THE SHOE OF HINDA COHEN

Zipora (Tzipele) and Dov (Berka) Cohen were a young couple when they were taken, together with their young daughter Hindele (Hinda), to Aleksotas, outside the Kovno ghetto. Hindele was only a year old and had been born in the ghetto after Zipora lost her first pregnancy. Tzipora and Dov were brought along with a thousand other prisoners to do construction work in an airfield. In Aleksotas, the women and children were separated from the men, and Zipora and her daughter went to sleep each night hugging each other and crying in longing, fear and hunger. In the morning, the grownups were taken out to work while the children remained behind in the care of a handful of adults and elderly people.

The morning of March 27, 1944 was different. Instead of doing their regular work, the women were sent together with the men from the camp's back gate to work in the airfield performing hard labor that did not appear to have any visible purpose. Everyone could sense that something was imminent and when the Zipora and Dov returned to the camp in the evening, they were stunned to discover that their daughter had been taken, never to return. After the adults had left for work, a children's *Aktion* began, during which the 300 children of the camp were deported by train to Auschwitz, where they were murdered immediately upon their arrival. Hindele, who was only two years old at the time, was snatched from her bed ill with chicken pox, covered only with a blanket that the woman taking care of her had managed to wrap her in at the last moment.

Dov and Zipora stood shocked and bewildered at the sight of their little girl's empty bed. Under the bed, they found one of her shoes along with a pair of mittens that Zipora had knitted for her. Dov took the shoe and etched the date of the *Aktion* on its sole, swearing to safeguard it for the rest of his life.

Later in the war, Dov and Zipora managed to escape to the forest. They were liberated by the Red Army and in 1947 had another daughter. They immigrated to Israel in 1960.

At their request, their grandchildren delivered little Hindele's belongings, which Dov and Zipora had safeguarded their entire lives, to Yad Vashem.

Religious objects also received added significance in addition to their traditional function.

ters. I hereby forbid any propaganda by the Jews, and I shall order a most severe punishment for any further cases.

Arrange for the earliest possible distribution of my order.

1. This order was signed on Cramer's behalf by Lieutenant Miller.

NOVEMBER 11, 1942

Kopelman, the head of the Jewish Ghetto police, was called to the Gestapo for a talk about his former tutor, who had helped the Kopelman family in the Ghetto for a long time. Kopelman was released but his tutor, a woman, was punished by two weeks' imprisonment. An easy punishment.

An announcement by Hermann: Jewish workers are obliged to work in the places indicated on their labor cards. It is strictly forbidden to go from one place of work to another without being escorted by police.

NOVEMBER 12, 1942

DOCUMENT: Communication from Lieutenant Miller

The 18-year-old Blecher wanted to barter his boots to a Lithuanian policeman, and was killed by the same.

NOVEMBER 12, 1942

The body of a Jewish worker, Blecher, age eighteen, was found at the airport construction site; he had been caught by a Lithuanian partisan who was guarding the Jewish workers. This partisan took off Blecher's shoes, shot him dead, and hid his body. The Gestapo did not allow us to bring the body to the Ghetto; it was buried outside the Ghetto.

NOVEMBER 13, 1942

Letters from those who had been transported from the Kovno Ghetto to Riga reached the Ghetto today. They are all alive and are working in Riga.[1]

Members of the Council held talks with Segalson, the Jewish manager of the large workshops, on matters relating to the management of the workshops. The Council asked that all important matters concerning the workshops be brought before all the members of the workshop management, and not be solved by Segalson alone.

1. The same German who had accompanied the deportees to Riga had returned with many letters; these letters, with their proof that the deportees were alive and safe, brought considerable relief to the families of the deportees, to the Council, and to the Jewish police.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1941

DOCUMENT: Order of the Commander of the Security Police, Rauca[1]

The inmates of Veliuonos Street must leave their homes today, i.e. immediately, and report to Sajungos Square.[2]

1. Master Sergeant Helmut Rauca was the Gestapo official in Kovno in charge of Ghetto affairs.
2. A thousand Jews assembled as a result of this order; they were all taken to the Ninth Fort.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1941

DOCUMENT: Instructions issued by SA Colonel Cramer, through Mikas Kaminskas

All fodder, such as oats, hay, straw, etc., in the Ghetto must be handed over.

OCTOBER 1, 1941

DOCUMENT: Order of SA Captain Jordan

As from today, 1,000 men must be provided for work during the day, and 1,000 men for work at night, at the airfield.

OCTOBER 4, 1941

On September 15, 1941, Jordan[1] delivered 5,000 "Certificates for Jewish Artisans" to the Jewish Council to distribute to Jewish skilled workers in the Ghetto. In the Ghetto those cards were nicknamed "life papers," or "Jordan certificates." Eleven such documents were designated to Jewish physicians as specified by Jordan. No documents at all were issued to other specialists who had a university education. The Ghetto Jewish population stood at that time at about 27,000 people.[2] The purpose was clear.[3]

On September 17, 1941, the small Ghetto[4] was surrounded by reinforced detachments of German guards and Lithuanian partisans. All the inmates were assembled on the Sajungos square, situated outside the Ghetto. Holders of the Jordan certificates were concentrated on the square adjacent to the hospital. Both the outpatients of the surgical hospital and the inpatients were ordered to assemble on the square. Among the latter were many wounded, who had been operated on during the previous night. Two patients collapsed and died.

Dr. Alexei Feinberg,[5] who had been hospitalized, was taken to the Ninth Fort

eSGN

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To check its signatures, open this PDF using Adobe Acrobat Reader.

For more information, visit the Adobe Acrobat's Learn & Support section.

verified by Digidentity

Signature Types

- Signed by a natural person
- Signed by a natural person with a registered profession
- Signed by a legal person or registered organisation

Levels of Electronic Signature

- Simple Electronic Signature
- Advanced Electronic Signature
- Qualified Electronic Signature

Prašymas papildyti aerodromo karo metų istoriją

ALE-002

Grant Arthur Gochin | Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

Biudžetinės įstaigos S. Dariaus ir S. Girėno aerodromo direktoriui Justui Limanauskui | Veiverių g. 132 / Karo Aviacijos g. 3, LT-46337 Kaunas | info@aleksotoaerodromas.lt

Informacinė kopija Kauno miesto savivaldybei kaip savininkei (info@kaunas.lt). Kopija LGGRTC (centras@genocid.lt). Informacinė kopija Lietuvos žydų (litvakų) bendruomenės pirmininkei Fainai Kukliansky (info@lzb.lt) ir Lietuvos IHRA delegacijos vadovui ambasadoriui Arvydui Daunoravičiui per Užsienio reikalų ministeriją (urm@urm.lt). Šis egzempliorius Užsienio reikalų ministerijai ir Lietuvos IHRA delegacijos vadovui pateikiamas susipažinti, kad būtų užfiksuota, jog jie apie nurodytas aplinkybes informuoti.

Data – kvalifikuoto elektroninio parašo data. Esant vertimo neatitikimui vadovaujamasi lietuvišku tekstu.

Jūsų svetainės karo metų istorija

Aerodromo istorijos puslapyje minima, kad darbams naudoti iš Kauno geto atvaryti žydai. Prašau šį darbą įvardyti kaip priverstinį ir paaiškinti, kaip su aerodromu buvo susijusi stovykla ir kas nutiko vaikams. Prašymas skirtas Jūsų įstaigos skelbiamam tekstui.

„o darbams buvo naudojami iš Kauno geto atvaryti žydai“.

Siūloma sakinį patikslinti: nuo 1941 m. rudens okupacinė valdžia siuntė Kauno geto žydus su sargyba į aerodromą ir vertė juos dirbti jį plečiant.

https://aleksotoaerodromas.lt/istorija/

Siūlomas papildymas

Nacistinės Vokietijos okupacijos metais, nuo 1941 m. rudens, Kauno geto žydai buvo varomi į Aleksoto aerodromą priverstiniams darbams, įskaitant aerodromo plėtrą ir angarų statybą. Avrahamo Tory 1942 m. lapkričio 12 d. dienoraščio įraše nurodoma, kad aerodromo statybvietėje buvo rastas aštuoniolikmečio žydų darbininko Blecherio

kūnas: jį sučiupo žydų darbininkus saugojęs lietuvis partizanas, kuris nuavė jam batus, jį nušovė ir paslėpė kūną. Tame pačiame puslapyje paskelbtame leitenanto Millerio pranešime vykdytojas įvardijamas kaip lietuvis policininkas. Nuo 1943 m. lapkričio Aleksote veikė SS administruojamos Kauno koncentracijos stovyklos padalinys Kauen-Alexoten, siejamas su priešlėktuvinės ginkluotės remonto dirbtuvėmis. Vokietijos federaliniame sąraše nurodyta, kad padalinys veikė iki 1944 m. liepos 15 d. Yad Vashem duomenimis, 1944 m. kovo 27 d. apie 300 Aleksoto stovyklos vaikų buvo išvežti į Aušvicą ir nužudyti iškart atvykus. Tarp jų buvo dvejų metų Hinda Cohen, kurios batelį saugo Jad Vašemas (Yad Vashem).

Prašomi veiksmai

1. Prašau užregistruoti prašymą ir nurodyti redaktorių ir karo istorijos skiltyje naudotus šaltinius. Pateikite taikomą atsakymo tvarką ir galimus atskleisti redagavimo dokumentus.

2. Prašau įvertinti kiekvieną sakinį ir paskelbti šaltiniais pagrįstus papildymus arba pateikti motyvuotą alternatyvą. Prašau nurodyti atnaujintą nuorodą ir datą bei paaiškinti, ar vietoje yra informacinis stendas ir ar jame galima atskirai įvardyti priverstinio darbo vietą ir stovyklą.

3. Prašau pagal kompetenciją vienu metu kreiptis į LGGRTC ir atskirai atrinktus nepriklausomus istorikus dėl rašytinių išvadų. Pateikite abiejų užklausų datas, adresatus ir registracijos numerius, užklausas, atsakymus bei savo motyvuotą sprendimą, kiek leidžia teisė. Jei klausimas nepriklauso Jūsų kompetencijai, nurodykite kompetentingą įstaigą. Abiejų patikrinimų vykdytojams perduokite bendrus klausimus, ataskaitą kartu su pridedama pataisa, tikslų ginčijamą tekstą, teiginių ir šaltinių lentelę, dalytis leidžiamus pirminius dokumentus ir archyvines nuorodas bei ankstesnį susijusį susirašinėjimą. Prašau, kad nepriklausomi istorikai atskleistų ankstesnį rėmimąsi LGGRTC ir patys tikrintų šaltinius. LGGRTC neturėtų atrinkti ar prižiūrėti nepriklausomų istorikų arba tvirtinti jų išvadų.

4. Prašau nurodyti dabartinės karo metų formuluotės šaltinį ir redakcinį sprendimą.

5. Prašau priimti motyvuotą sprendimą dėl informacinio ženklo įrengimo, prireikus derinant su Kauno miesto savivaldybe kaip savininke. Ženkle būtų įvardytas žydų priverstinis darbas aerodrome, atskirta darbo vieta ir Kauen-Alexoten stovykla bei nurodytas vaikų likimas. Jei pritariate, nurodykite atsakingą įstaigą ir tolesnį veiksmą. Jei sprendimas nepriklauso Jūsų kompetencijai, nurodykite, kas gali jį priimti.

6. Ar aerodromo įstaiga mano, kad šiam sakiniui taikytinas Foti doktrinoje aprašytas nežinojimo kūrimo mechanizmas? Sakinyje rašoma, kad žydai buvo atvaryti ir naudojami darbams, tačiau neįvardijamas priverstinis darbas ir kas jį primetė. Vertinu formuluotės poveikį skaitytojui. Nurodykite, kokiais šaltiniais remsitės ją patikslindami. Nepriklausomai nuo to, ar pripažįstate šią analizės sistemą, prašau atsakyti dėl pateiktų įrodymų.

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/the-foti-doctrine

KAU-004, KAU-005 ir KAU-006 Kauno miesto savivaldybei išsiųsti 2026 m. lapkričio 1 d. ir užregistruoti 2026 m. lapkričio 3 d. atitinkamai Nr. TG-85, TG-84 ir TG-86. Jų prieduose (KAU-004 ir KAU-006 – 28, 34–37 ir 44 p.; KAU-005 – 30, 36–39 ir 46 p.) pateikta Aleksoto medžiaga. KAU-005 4 punkte prašyta „priimti atskirą sprendimą dėl žydų persekiojimo ir žudynių įvardijimo programose bei savivaldybės viešuose tekstuose“. Šiuo prašymu siekiama sprendimo dėl konkretaus aerodromo istorijos puslapio.

IHRA darbinę Holokausto neigimo ir iškraipymo apibrėžtį taikau vertindamas, ar viešoje formuluotėje tiksliai perteiktas priverstinis darbas ir kas jį primetė.

https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion

Prašau nagrinėti pagal Viešojo administravimo įstatymo 10 straipsnio 4–5 dalis, kiek taikoma. Prašymui pateikti dokumentus prašau taikyti Teisės gauti informaciją ir duomenų pakartotinio naudojimo įstatymo 2 straipsnio 1 dalies 1 punktą, 4 straipsnio 1 dalį, 13 straipsnio 1 dalį ir 14 straipsnio 3 dalį, kiek taikoma. Projekto ir viešos ataskaitos nuorodos pateiktos toliau.

https://grantgochin.com/

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/aleksotas-town-research-report-19151945

Kviečiu pateikti dokumentais pagrįstus pataisymus ir prieštaraujančius įrodymus. Atsakymą prašau siųsti ggochin@gmail.com.

Request to supplement the aerodrome’s wartime history

ALE-002

Grant Arthur Gochin | Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

To Justas Limanauskas, Director, S. Darius and S. Girėnas Aerodrome | Veiverių g. 132 / Karo Aviacijos g. 3, LT-46337 Kaunas | info@aleksotoaerodromas.lt

Informational copy to the City of Kaunas as owner (info@kaunas.lt). Cc LGGRTC (centras@genocid.lt). Informational copies to Faina Kukliansky, Chair of the Lithuanian Jewish (Litvak) Community (info@lzb.lt), and Ambassador Arvydas Daunoravičius, Head of Lithuania’s IHRA Delegation, c/o the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (urm@urm.lt), for information and notice. This copy is provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Head of Lithuania’s IHRA Delegation for information, as a record that they have been notified of these matters.

Date of the qualified electronic signature. The Lithuanian text controls in case of discrepancy.

Your wartime history page

The operator’s History page acknowledges that Jews brought from the Kaunas ghetto worked on the aerodrome. Please name the work as forced labour and explain the related subcamp and the fate of the children. This request concerns your own public page.

„o darbams buvo naudojami iš Kauno geto atvaryti žydai“ (“Jews brought from the Kaunas ghetto were used for the work”).

Proposed replacement for that clause: From autumn 1941, occupation authorities sent Jews from the Kaunas ghetto to the aerodrome under guard and forced them to work on its expansion.

https://aleksotoaerodromas.lt/istorija/

Proposed addition

From autumn 1941, under Nazi German occupation, Jews from the Kaunas ghetto were marched to the Aleksotas airfield for forced labour, including airfield expansion and hangar construction. In his diary entry for 12 November 1942, Avraham Tory

recorded that the body of Blecher, an eighteen-year-old Jewish worker, was found at the airfield construction site; a Lithuanian partisan guarding the Jewish workers had caught him, taken off his shoes, shot him and hidden his body. Lieutenant Miller’s communication reproduced on the same page identifies the perpetrator as a Lithuanian policeman. From November 1943 the SS-administered Kaunas concentration camp operated a subcamp at Aleksotas, Kauen-Alexoten, associated with an anti-aircraft equipment repair workshop. The German federal list records that it operated until 15 July 1944. Yad Vashem reports that on 27 March 1944 about 300 children from the Aleksotas camp were deported to Auschwitz and murdered on arrival. They included two-year-old Hinda Cohen, whose shoe Yad Vashem preserves.

Requested action

1. Please register the request and identify the editor and records supporting the current World War II section. Provide the applicable response procedure and any disclosable editorial records.

2. Please assess each sentence and publish the supported additions or provide a reasoned alternative with sources. Supply the updated URL and date. Identify whether the site has an interpretation panel and whether it can distinguish the forced-labour site from the camp.

3. Please initiate parallel written examinations by LGGRTC and independently selected historians within your remit. Give the inquiry dates, addressees and registration numbers, and supply the inquiries, replies and your reasoned determination as disclosure rules permit. Identify the competent body for any action outside your remit. Give both reviewers the common questions, the report together with the annexed correction, the exact disputed text, the claim–source table, shareable primary records and archival references, and the relevant earlier correspondence. Ask independent historians to disclose any prior reliance on LGGRTC and to check the sources themselves. LGGRTC should have no role in selecting or supervising the independent historians, or in approving their findings.

4. Please identify the source and editorial decision supporting the existing wartime wording.

5. Please issue a reasoned decision on installing an interpretive marker at the site, with the City as owner where necessary. The marker should identify Jewish forced labour at the airfield, distinguish it from the Kauen-Alexoten camp and acknowledge what happened to the children. If approved, identify the responsible body and next step. If outside your authority, identify who can decide.

6. Does the operator consider the Foti Doctrine’s ignorance-manufacture mechanism applicable to the way this sentence describes Jews as brought and used without naming forced labour or who imposed it? I apply the framework to the text’s effect on

readers. Please explain which evidence will inform the revised wording. Whether or not you accept the framework, please address the underlying evidence.

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/the-foti-doctrine

KAU-004, KAU-005 and KAU-006 were sent to the City of Kaunas on 1 November 2026 and registered on 3 November as TG-85, TG-84 and TG-86, respectively. The Aleksotas evidence appears at pp. 28, 34–37 and 44 in KAU-004 and KAU-006, and pp. 30, 36–39 and 46 in KAU-005. KAU-005 item 4 requested „priimti atskirą sprendimą dėl žydų persekiojimo ir žudynių įvardijimo programose bei savivaldybės viešuose tekstuose“ (“to adopt a separate decision on naming the persecution and murder of Jews in programmes and in municipal public texts”). This request seeks a decision on the operator’s specific History page.

I cite IHRA’s working definition of Holocaust denial and distortion as a framework for assessing whether public wording accurately conveys forced labour and who imposed it.

https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion

To the extent applicable, please consider this request under Article 10(4)–(5) of the Law on Public Administration and the records request under Articles 2(1)(1), 4(1), 13(1) and 14(3) of the Law on the Right to Obtain Information and Reuse Data. The project and public report may be accessed at the links below.

https://grantgochin.com/

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/aleksotas-town-research-report-19151945

I welcome documented corrections and contrary evidence. Please reply to ggochin@gmail.com.

Bendri patikros klausimai / Common verification questions

1. Kada ir kieno įsakymu pradėtas priverstinis darbas? / When and on whose orders did forced labour begin?

2. Kas varė ir saugojo darbo kolonas bei darbo vietą? / Who escorted and guarded the work columns and site?

3. Kokiam daliniui priklausė sargyba? / Which formations supplied the guards?

4. Kas nužudė Blecherį ir ką tiksliai nurodo Tory bei vokiškas pranešimas? / Who killed Blecher, and what do Tory and the German report say?

5. Kaip suderinti Tory ir Tauberio pasakojimus apie Sroko ir Frido nužudymą? / How can Tory’s and Tauber’s accounts of the Srokas and Fridas killings be reconciled?

6. Kokios buvo Kauen-Alexoten veikimo datos ir paskirtis? / What were the dates and function of Kauen-Alexoten?

7. Kas 1944 m. kovo 27 d. paėmė vaikus, kiek jų išvežta ir koks jų likimas? / Who seized the children on 27 March 1944, how many were deported, and what happened to them?

8. Kuriame aerodrome 1943 m. spalio 26 d. vyko atranka ir koks buvo lietuvių saugumo policijos vaidmuo? / Which airfield hosted the 26 October 1943 selection and what was the role of Lithuanian security police?

9. Kiek kalinių laikyta stovykloje, atskirai nuo darbo kolonų skaičiaus? / How many prisoners were held at the camp, separately from the labour-column totals?

Šaltinių ištraukos / Source extracts

VLE Aleksotas

https://www.vle.lt/straipsnis/aleksotas/

19 a. pabaigoje Aleksote buvo pirklių sandėlių, garo malūnas, kepykla, skerdykla, prieplauka, veikė baldų fabrikas Elena , Kamberio lentpjūvė. 1915 vokiečiai prie Aleksoto įrengė aerodromą (iki 1940 vadintas Kauno karo aerodromu, 1940–93 Kauno aerodromu). 1919 senoji dalis (54 ha), 1931 likusioji teritorija (573 ha) prijungta prie Kauno. 1921 pastatyta medinė Šv. Kazimiero bažnyčia, įsteigta parapija. Veikė bendrovės Maistas Kauno fabrikas (nuo 1923), Kauno aviacijos dirbtuvės (nuo 1924, per sovietų okupaciją – sraigtasparnių remonto bazė), stiklo fabrikas Aleksotas (nuo 1927), grūdų elevatorius (per sovietų okupaciją – Kauno grūdų kombinatas). 1930 pastatytas Vytauto Didžiojo tiltas; 1941 per Birželio sukilimą prie jo vyko sukilėlių kovos su Raudonąja armija; raudonarmiečiai tiltą susprogdino. 1931 pastatyti Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto Fizikos-chemijos instituto rūmai (susprogdinti 1944).

VLE Kauno getas

https://www.vle.lt/straipsnis/kauno-getas/

Po Didžiosios akcijos prasidėjęs Kauno geto stabilizacijos laikotarpis truko iki 1943 09. Šiuo laikotarpiu ir toliau vyko masinės žydų žudynės (nors nebuvo tokios intensyvios), geto vadovybė ypač daug dėmesio skyrė žydų darbo jėgos panaudojimui, darbo intensyvumui, darbininkų ir darbo įstaigų skaičiaus didinimui, užkrečiamų ligų kontrolei – geto teritorijoje veikė ligoninė, kvalifikuoti gydytojai rūpinosi geto kalinių sveikata ir tinkamomis sanitarinėmis sąlygomis. Gete kalėjo apie 9000 darbingų žydų, kuriems darbas reiškė galimybę nors šiek tiek atitolinti mirtį. Seniūnų taryba siekė, kad būtų kuo daugiau darbininkų ir darbo įstaigų, ji prižiūrėjo 17 tokių įstaigų. Svarbi geto ūkio dalis buvo dirbtuvės: vyriškų rūbų siuvykla, batų dirbtuvė, skalbykla, vaikiškų žaislų, skardininkų, balnių ir kitos dirbtuvės. Veikė kepykla, moterys dirbo daržuose, daugelis žydų kasdien brigadomis išeidavo į darbus už geto ribų. Gausesnės brigados dirbo geležinkelio dirbtuvėse, karo ligoninėje, Palemono plytų gamykloje ir ginklų remonto dirbtuvėse Šančiuose, ypač sunkus darbas buvo Aleksoto aerodrome ir Palemono durpyne. Kauno geto žydai t. p. buvo siunčiami dirbti į Žiežmarių, Kiemelių (Kaišiadorių), Mijaugonių priverčiamojo darbo stovyklas, į Kėdainių aerodromo statybas ir į Jonavą.

1943 10 pradžioje Kauno getas tapo koncentracijos stovykla KL-KAUEN. Geto valdymą iš civilinės valdžios perėmė SS ; stovyklos komendantu buvo paskirtas SS oberšturmbanfiureris Wilhelmas Göcke. Sugriežtėjo kalinių kontrolė, panaikinta geto savivalda, uždrausta kultūrinė veikla. Iš buvusių 93 darbo brigadų liko 44, jos siųstos

tik į izoliuotas priverčiamojo darbo stovyklas Aleksote, Šančiuose, Ežerėlyje, Petrašiūnuose, Palemone, gumos fabrike Kaune, Marijampolėje, Kaišiadoryse, Kėdainiuose ir Panevėžyje. Geto dirbtuvėse dirbo 2000 žmonių. Kauno koncentracijos stovyklai priklausė ir Šiaulių getas, kuris 1943 09 tapo koncentracijos stovykla (Šiaulių getas). 1944 03 27–28 Kauno gete įvykdyta ypač žiauri vaikų akcija: į getą įsiveržę esesininkai ir ukrainiečių policininkai vaikščiojo po namus, ieškojo ir atiminėjo iš motinų vaikus (iki 12 m. amžiaus) ir mėtė juos į sunkvežimius. Per dvi dienas iš geto buvo surinkta daugiau kaip 1300 vaikų, kurių dauguma buvo išvežta į Auschwitzo-Birkenau koncentracijos stovyklą (Osvencimas), likusieji – sušaudyti Kauno IX forte.

Aerodromas – Istorija

https://aleksotoaerodromas.lt/istorija/

Atėjus okupacinei armijai, Kaunas, ir taip pat Aleksoto aerodromas, buvo okupuoti, ir uždrausti bet kokia Lietuvos civilinės ir karo aviacijos lėktuvų skrydžiai, dalis lakūnų net suimta ar priversti tarnauti kaip lakūnai sovietinėje armijoje. Karo aviacijos dirbtuvių pagrindu buvo įkurta karinė gamykla Nr. 365, tačiau šiuo fronto pajėgumu sovietams neteko džiaugtis ilgai - 1941 m. birželio 22 d. vokiečių Luftwaffe pajėgos sunaikino sovietų lėktuvus, ir dėl didelių nuostolių, praradus didžiają dalį kovingumo, atitraukė savo aviacijos pulką į užnugarį performavimui 1941 m. liepos 14 d. Netrukus, atvyko nacistinės Vokietijos pajėgos, ir praplėtė aerodromo dar labiau į pietus, prijungiant buvusį kombinatą "Maistas" ir jo teritoriją, bei galutinai panaikinant Žagariškių kaimą, ir šiojo teritoriją prijungiant prie aerodromo. Papildomai buvo įrengtas 800 m. betoninis kilimo-tūpimo takas, riedėjimo takai šalia tako ir pietiniai du riedėjimo žiedai, bei ridenimo takas link šiaurinės aerodromo dalies. Pietinėje dalyje buvo pastatyti 8 angarai dvimotoriams lėktuvas remontuoti, o darbams buvo naudojami iš Kauno geto atvaryti žydai. Prieš karo pabaigą, atvykę sovietai išstūmė Vokietijos pajėgas ir vėl užėmė Kauną, ir aerodrome dislokavo karinius lėktuvus bei sraigtasparnius. Tiesa, atsitraukdami vokiečiai susprogdino takus, sunaikino medinius angarus, todėl sovietams teko atstatyti aerodromą iki tinkamumo vėl jį naudoti.

BEG-DV 6

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/begdv_6/anlage.html

7 Alexoten-Aleksotas, siehe Kauen-Alexoten

706 Kauen-Alexoten = Kaunas-Aleksotas, Kauen

Faksimilės / Facsimiles

A. Kaunas research report, PDF pp. 21, 28, 30 and 37: labour quotas; Blecher and the other shootings; camp selection and figures; broader guard attribution. The Kaunas author's source synthesis is reproduced as such.

B. Bundesarchiv Tessin, printed p. 225 (PDF p. 241).

C. Yad Vashem, The Shoe of Hinda Cohen, p. 1.

https://wwv.yadvashem.org/yv/pdf-drupal/en/education/jewish_world/artifacts_shoe.pdf

D. Avraham Tory, Surviving the Holocaust: The Kovno Ghetto Diary (Harvard University Press, 1990), spausdintas p. 152 (leitenanto Millerio pranešimas ir Tory įrašas, 1942 m. lapkričio 12 d.) ir p. 37 (Jordano įsakymas, 1941 m. spalio 1 d.) / printed p. 152 (Lieutenant Miller's communication and Tory's entry, 12 November 1942) and p. 37 (Jordan order, 1 October 1941).

E. Joachim Tauber, ENRS: archyvinė nuoroda dėl Sroko ir Frido nužudymo – LCVA R-973, ap. 2, b. 33, l. 15v / archival citation for the Srokas–Fridas killing – LCVA R-973, inv. 2, file 33, fol. 15v.

https://enrs.eu/article/purchasing-and-bringing-food-into-the-ghetto-is-forbidden-ways-of-survival

Aleksoto ataskaitos datos pataisa / Aleksotas report date correction

2026 m. lapkričio 27 d. / 27 November 2026

LT. Ataskaitos 5 skyriuje, A priede ir lietuviškoje santraukoje nurodyta pradžios data „1943 m. lapkričio 30 d.“ turi būti skaitoma kaip „1943 m. lapkritį“. Tessino sąvado 225 puslapyje nurodomas laikotarpis 11.43–7.44. Vokietijos federalinio BEG-DV 6 sąrašo 706 įraše nurodyta pabaiga – 1944 m. liepos 15 d. Pradžios diena jame nenurodyta.

EN. In section 5, Appendix A and the Lithuanian summary, the asserted opening date of 30 November 1943 should read November 1943. Tessin, printed page 225, gives 11.43–7.44. German federal BEG-DV 6 entry 706 gives the end date of 15 July 1944 and gives no opening day.

https://grantgochin.substack.com/p/aleksotas-town-research-report-19151945

https://www.bundesarchiv.de/assets/bundesarchiv/de/Downloads/Tessin/Bd_16-3_ocr.pdf#page=241

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/begdv_6/anlage.html

Aleksoto ataskaitos ištraukos / Aleksotas report extracts

Captured published wording. Read the chronology passages together with the preceding dated correction.

3. From the ghetto gate to the airfield, 1941–1943

Centre authorship carries no independent evidentiary weight; Centre statements are assertions; facts rest on primary records. Arūnas Bubnys records a German order on September 10, 1941, for 500 Jews on the night shift. The ghetto's recent experience shaped the response. In August, men summoned for supposed archive work had been taken away and murdered. The German authorities increased the airfield demands. The Kaunas report, citing Tory, records that German official for Jewish affairs Fritz Jordan required 1,000 workers for each of two shifts from October 1.

By September 1941 German occupation authorities were demanding hundreds and then thousands of Jewish prisoners for the Aleksotas airfield. Armed guards marched men and women from the Kaunas ghetto across the Neris and Nemunas. The prisoners dug trenches, carried cement and laid or moved heavy materials through shifts that could last twelve hours. By the end of November 1943 the SS was holding Jewish prisoners at Aleksotas behind double barbed wire.

At the worksite, the construction administration allocated labor to firms. Joachim Tauber identifies Luftwaffe construction office Frontbauleitung 3/I in connection with the airfield. Evelyn Zegenhagen reports that an International Tracing Service record associates Schichau GmbH with repair work and that eyewitness Helene Holzman described two German construction firms without naming them.

Rosin remembered carrying 50-kilogram cement sacks, digging channels, carrying rails and emptying latrines. He recalled blows, cold and poor food. The five- to six-kilometer march each way and delays at the ghetto gate could make the working day fourteen to sixteen hours. Abe Resnick recalled assembling at five in the morning, eating his bread ration on the way and receiving watery soup at the airfield. Resnick described Lithuanians exploiting starving prisoners who tried to trade for food. In one exchange, a prisoner received a stone disguised as butter.

Forced labor without wages is slavery. A worker whose account appears in the German social-court decision L 13 R 287/06 recalled receiving food only at the airfield. Tauber documents an autumn 1941 payment to the Council earmarked by Jordan for Aleksotas workers and later nominal rates reported by the Luftwaffe construction office.

Tauber reports about 2,500 ghetto prisoners at Aleksotas in March 1942 and estimates a peak around 4,000 across shifts. The Kaunas Pinkas gives about 3,000 at certain times. Zegenhagen reports other estimates, including Christoph Dieckmann's 4,000–5,000, and distinguishes the daily labor deployment from subsequent confinement.

5. The closed camp and the removal of the children, 1943–1944

During 1943 the SS converted the Kaunas ghetto into Konzentrationslager Kauen and established a system of closed subcamps. Tory describes preparations to house workers at Aleksotas from August. The German official camp list dates the SS subcamp opening to November 30, 1943. Zegenhagen records reuse of accommodation that had held Soviet prisoners of war. Tory describes double barbed wire and watchtowers.

On October 26, 1943, Gestapo personnel, Lithuanian security police and other auxiliaries rounded up approximately 2,700 people from the Kaunas ghetto. Nachum Blumberg recalls Gestapo personnel and Lithuanians going house to house. The Kaunas report, citing Josef Gar, places Helmut Rauca at an airfield selection and attributes participation in the roundup to Lithuanian security police. The USHMM account records roughly 2,000 deportees sent to Estonia and approximately 700 children and older people sent to Auschwitz.

The 1943 transfer moved workers from homes in the ghetto into a fenced camp near the worksite. Within the camp, men and women were separated. The Cohens were taken there with Hinda. On March 27, 1944, the authorities sent the adults out to work and seized the children. Yad Vashem's account puts the Aleksotas child group at approximately 300 and identifies Auschwitz as its destination. The USHMM account gives approximately 500 victims from the subcamps combined.

The camp closed in mid-July 1944 as Soviet forces advanced. The Soviet army took Kaunas in August. German forces destroyed the district's university building during their retreat. The prisoners taken west faced a further period of imprisonment after the site closed. The International Tracing Service account, summarized by Zegenhagen, records deportation west and identifies Stutthof as the probable destination of the women. Kaunas-wide sources document removals to German concentration camps and the burning of the main camp in Vilijampolė.

Appendix A. People and events

September 1941. German authorities demand Jewish labor at Aleksotas. Jordan subsequently sets daily and nightly quotas.

May 23, 1942. German guards shoot Nachmanas Srokas, 26, and Joselis Fridas, 45, at the airfield. Tory's account in the Kaunas report gives the variant spellings Nachman Shrak and Josel Fried. The two spellings in each pair refer to the same incident.

November 1942. Blecher, 18, is killed. Tory records the death in his November 12 entry.

October 26, 1943. Gestapo and Lithuanian personnel took part in the roundup in Kaunas. Gar, as cited in the city report, places the selection at an airfield.

November 30, 1943. The official German camp list dates the establishment of the Kauen-Alexoten subcamp. Contemporary testimony describes confinement behind double barbed wire.

March 27, 1944. Hinda Cohen, 2, is taken from Aleksotas. Yad Vashem reports that approximately 300 children were taken from the camp.

July 1944. The SS closes the Aleksotas subcamp and deports prisoners west.

Appendix B. Documents

Policing and violence. LCVA R-973, ap. 2, b. 33, p. 15 verso is Tauber's citation for the Srokas–Fridas incident. Tory's November 12 entry, p. 152 in the English edition cited by the Kaunas report, is the lead for Blecher and the German account.

Orders and contractors. LCVA R-973, ap. 2, b. 51, fol. 24 is cited for Instruction No. 5 of November 23, 1941, on airfield labor. Tauber cites Instruction No. 6 of November 30 on work allocation and links the Luftwaffe construction office to a wage-rate inquiry. German investigation file 207 AR-Z 14/58 contains the cited 1946 Hörmann account. These records can connect work assignments, site operations, contractors and the organizations responsible.

Worksite, camp and grave. The SS reused Soviet POW accommodation when it established the Aleksotas subcamp. In 1978, remains from the Vilijampolė ghetto cemetery were transferred to the Jewish cemetery in Aleksotas.

Siūlomų sakinių šaltiniai / Sources by proposed sentence

Sakinys / Sentence	Šaltinis / Source
1 | Priverstinis darbas / Forced labour	Tory, reproduced 1 October 1941 Jordan order, printed p. 37 (facsimile annex); aerodrome World War II section; Aleksotas §3; Kaunas PDF pp. 21, 37. Bubnys pp. 183–184 is the Centre's own account.
2 | Blecheris / Blecher	Tory's diary and Lieutenant Miller's communication, both dated 12 Nov 1942, printed p. 152 (facsimile annex). See also Kaunas PDF p. 28 and Aleksotas Appendix B.
3 | Stovyklos pradžia ir paskirtis / Start and function	Tessin printed p. 225 (PDF p. 241); Aleksotas §5 and annexed chronology correction.
4 | Stovyklos pabaiga / End	BEG-DV 6 entry 706; Tessin printed p. 225 gives month precision.
5 | Deportacija ir nužudymas / Deportation and murder	Yad Vashem, The Shoe of Hinda Cohen, p. 1. The number concerns this camp.
6 | Hinda Cohen	Yad Vashem, The Shoe of Hinda Cohen, p. 1, and Aleksotas §5.
ALE-002 | Siūlomas sakinio pakeitimas / Clause replacement	Aerodrome WWII section; Kaunas PDF pp. 21, 37; Bubnys printed pp. 183–184.

by Lithuanian policemen." Bubnys names victims: the violinist and concertmaster Robertas Stenderis, the film director Marekas Martensas, the painter A. Kaplanas and the journalist Maksas Volfovičius, together with physicians, engineers, lawyers and teachers. Tory's edition says 534 men presented themselves and gives the Ninth Fort; other accounts give the Fourth Fort. [8, 9, 11, 16, 75]

14 September – November 1941

Labor, certificates and confiscation. From 1 October Jordan required 1,000 men for the day shift and 1,000 for the night shift at the Aleksotas airfield. On 15 September Jordan issued 5,000 "Jordan certificates" for skilled workers in a ghetto of about 27,000 people. Orders transmitted through Kaminskas required the surrender of all fodder; a Jordan order required every family to hand over soap. [11]

Searches and confiscation. From 19 August to 4 September 1941 German police under Tombaum searched the ghetto for money above 100 rubles per family, foreign currency, securities and gold, including wedding rings; the German order of 3 September required delivery of all valuables on pain of death for the whole ghetto. [11, 16]

17 September. The small ghetto was surrounded by German guards and Lithuanian partisans; its inhabitants were assembled and hospital patients and children from the orphanage were taken toward the Ninth Fort before the action was called off. While the deportees stood in the square, Lithuanian partisans looted their apartments. [11]

26 September. After Ghetto Guard commander Kozlovski staged a fake attack on himself, the inhabitants of Veliuonos Street and the surrounding old quarter were removed. Tory gives about 1,000 deportees taken to the Ninth Fort; the editorial note gives 1,200. Jäger lists 1,608 victims at the Fourth Fort on 26 September: 412 Jewish men, 615 Jewish women and 581 Jewish children, described as "sick and suspected epidemic cases." The deportees' apartments were sealed and their furniture removed from the ghetto. [9, 11]

4 October: the small ghetto. At 6 a.m. about fifty German policemen and about one hundred Lithuanian partisans blocked the bridge (Gar: "groups of German police, together with Lithuanian partisans, entered every house, kicked the Jewish population out onto the street") between the small and large ghettos. Residents without Jordan certificates were driven to Sąjungos Square and then to the Ninth Fort. German policemen kicked infants laid in the hospital courtyard and threw children and nurses into a truck. The Germans sealed the contagious-diseases hospital and set it on fire with its patients, physicians and nurses inside; the orphanage was burned with it. Workers at the nearby Lape factory saw shootings in a pit beside the hospital. Two days earlier Jordan and Kaminskas had inspected the site and ordered twelve spades; Kaminskas told Elkes the rumors were unfounded. At the Ninth Fort, Bubnys attributes the shooting to nearly the whole Third Company with about twenty German soldiers and names Bronius Norkus as the Lithuanian commander. Jäger lists 1,845 victims: 315 Jewish men, 712 Jewish women and 818 Jewish children. [8, 9, 11]

28 October: the selection. All ghetto inhabitants were ordered to Demokratų Square at dawn. Under German police and Lithuanian armed guard they stood for hours in rain and cold while Gestapo official Helmut Rauca divided families, sending the sick, the elderly, large families and those judged unfit for work to the condemned group. Battalion commander Kazys Šimkus was

from the German registers by the Jewish Council. The ghetto's German commandant and the German police controlled it; Lithuanian police and former partisans guarded its fence, its gates and outside labor sites. By December 1942 the ghetto's population had fallen from 30,022 in August 1941 to 16,601. [11, 20]

Lithuanian guards and police killed Jews at the fence and at work. Tory's diary records these killings by name:

The named record also includes the fireman Puner, shot by a Lithuanian policeman while repairing the ghetto fence; Tory's 11 April 1942 entry records his funeral, not the exact day of the shooting (p. 76). On 2 October Lithuanian policemen wounded seventeen-year-old Leib Kaplan and Mrs. Kanzer at the fence (p. 138). On 24 October armed Lithuanian policemen attacked a Jewish house near the fence to rob it (p. 148). On 19 December a Lithuanian policeman shot the worker Fisher dead at the gate while he tried to bring food into the ghetto (p. 161). These entries identify work, access to food and the home as settings of continuing violence. [11]

- **Dr. Zerah Gerber**, physician, shot dead in a ghetto street by a Lithuanian policeman on 30 January 1942 because he did not remove his hat. The editorial note observes that the German edict required Jews to remove their hats only before uniformed Germans (p. 68).
- Arieh Strash, Haim Akerman and Shlomo Levin, killed on the night of 29 June 1942 when the Lithuanian guards of the Palemonas labor camp fired on the workers' huts (pp. 100–101).
- **Blecher**, eighteen, an airfield worker, killed in November 1942 by the Lithuanian guard who took his boots and hid his body; the German report states he was killed by a Lithuanian policeman to whom he had tried to barter the boots (12 November 1942, p. 152).
- **Danishevski**, a Jew from Oszmiana transferred from the Žiežmariai camp, shot dead by a Lithuanian police patrol on the bank of the Neris near the ghetto in September 1943 while carrying bundles; the ghetto guard's verdict was that Jews were forbidden to walk outside the perimeter (p. 489).

Tory records in the same weeks that a Lithuanian policeman shot Stasys Savickas, a Christian who guarded the ghetto's vegetable gardens, after calling him over to "patrol together" (pp. 488–489). On 16 December 1942 the Jewish police guard at the furniture factory beside the ghetto was replaced by Lithuanian police (p. 161). On 9 December 1942 Tory recorded that Lithuanian partisans had volunteered to be sent to Lublin, allegedly to take part in "actions" against Jews there (p. 159). In May 1943 a Lithuanian criminal police official told a Jewish physician that the Gestapo had twice asked the Lithuanian criminal police for lists of policemen willing to take part in a massacre of Jews and twice rejected the lists submitted (28 May 1943, p. 356). [11]

German killings in the ghetto. The record identifies German perpetrators by name where the sources do. Leah Gilelson, twenty-two, was shot by a German policeman while trying to flee a work detail on 28 February 1942. Nachman Shrak and Josel Fried, airfield workers, were shot while buying groceries; the entry does not identify the shooters. On 10 March 1942 Jäger had twenty-four Jews shot for trading with Lithuanians and not wearing the badge, and ordered the Council to make the killings known. After Meek's attempted escape in November 1942 the Gestapo tortured him, took hostages, ordered his public hanging in the ghetto and left the body

Auschwitz and murdered. Gar records Lithuanian security police in civilian clothes and a large unit of "Vlasovites" (USHMM: Ukrainian auxiliaries) taking part in the round-up, with Rauca directing the selection at the airfield (pp. 160–164). The ghetto became Konzentrationslager Kauen under the SS, with SS Major Wilhelm Göcke as commandant; sources date the change from September to 1 November 1943. [11, 16, 20, 75] The Jewish Council lost its authority; the 93 labor brigades were reduced to 44 and sent only to closed camps at Aleksotas, Šančiai, Ežerėlis, Petrašiūnai, Palemonas, the rubber factory, Marijampolė, Kaišiadorys, Kėdainiai and Panevėžys; 2,000 people worked in the ghetto workshops. Gar gives about 1,500 prisoners at Aleksotas, exactly 1,000 at Šančiai from 19 December 1943, about 700 at Petrašiūnai, about 500 at the Kėdainiai airfield, about 300 each at Palemonas and Kaišiadorys. USHMM estimates that of about 30,000 Jews confined in August 1941, about 13,000 were alive in November 1943. [16, 20, 75]

The Ninth Fort's Lithuanian staff. Aya Ben-Naftali's study of the Ninth Fort records that "the Lithuanian permanent staff of the Ninth Fort was comprised of seven senior officers and several dozen guards," stationed there for two years until German units replaced them in September 1943; it names the commander Slezuraitis (Juozas Sliesoraitis in Bubnys and Sabutis), his deputies Brauskis and Prusinskas and the duty officers Masiunas, Pusiukas and Milkevicius, and Captain Vylius as guard commander during the 1941 killings. Their tasks during the mass killings included guarding the victims and killing survivors after the German units withdrew; Slezuraitis stated that when they heard moans from the pits, "we shot at them without pulling them out of their grave" (pp. 5–10). [19]

The Children's Action, 27–28 March 1944. On 27 March 1944 the Germans took most of the ghetto's 130 Jewish policemen to the Ninth Fort and tortured them to reveal the hiding places; about forty senior officers were shot. SS men and Ukrainian auxiliaries went from house to house, took children under twelve and elderly people from their families and threw them into trucks; music was played over loudspeakers. Gilbert gives about 1,200 victims; Gar about 1,000 on the first day, about 300 on the second and about 500 from the labor camps; USHMM about 1,000 children and 300 elderly people plus 500 from the subcamps; VLE more than 1,300 children, most deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau; the Lithuanian Jewish Community's 2021 commemoration about 1,700 and quotes testimony identifying Ukrainian policemen and a German soldier, including the bayoneting of a three-year-old hidden in a sack. The sources consulted name no Lithuanian unit in this action. The Jewish Council was abolished on 5 April 1944. [11, 16, 20, 75, 97]

Liquidation, 8–13 July 1944. As Soviet forces approached, the SS deported the remaining Jews, most from the outlying camps: women to Stutthof, men, including Dr. Elkes, to Dachau and its Kaufering subcamps. Gilbert gives 8,000 deported, VLE about 7,000, USHMM about 6,100. Then every house was blown up and burned to kill those hiding in bunkers; VLE gives about 1,000 killed, Gar about 1,500 still hidden when the burning began, and USHMM "thousands." Gar records Lithuanian SS men guarding the ghetto gate and the Gestapo leaving on 15 July "together with their Lithuanian helpers" (pp. 232, 242). Some deportees who jumped from the trains "fell into the hands of Germans or bad Lithuanians who killed them" (p. 239). From Stutthof about 1,000 mothers with small children were sent to Auschwitz. Elkes died at Landsberg, in the Dachau subcamp system, on 17 October 1944. [128] More than three-quarters of the deportees died before the end of the war. Soviet forces entered Kaunas on 1 August 1944. VLE states that fewer than 3,000 of Kaunas's Jews survived; Gar estimates about 2,500,

each stated: "This decision does not apply to Jews." These are acts of a Lithuanian government, not of opportunistic looters. [7, 15, 103]

The municipal mechanism. Order No. 15 required Jews to liquidate or exchange real estate, mainly with Lithuanians leaving Vilijampolė, and gave the municipality what remained. The commandant's instructions limited what each family could carry and placed everything else under police inventory and appointed custodians, with copies to the burgomaster and the precinct chief; the interdepartmental meeting of 25 July 1941, chaired by Commandant Kviecinskas with the mayor, the security and police department directors and the city police chief, forbade Jews to sell, mortgage or exchange any property, left everything they could not carry "at the disposal of the Kaunas city government," and assigned its disposal to the mayor "in agreement with the police chief." The district court found that Palčiauskas's housing subcommittee redistributed murdered Jews' homes to other Lithuanians. [11, 13, 34, 35]

German confiscation orders and the police registration duty. After the ghetto was closed, the German city administration under SA Colonel Hans Cramer and Fritz Jordan ordered the surrender of electrical appliances (30 August), forbade bringing newspapers and food into the ghetto (29 August) and the purchase of food in the city (7 September), and required the delivery of horses, cows, carriages and poultry (10 September). The order of 3 September required every ghetto inmate to hand over, by 6 p.m. the next day, all money above 100 rubles per family, all gold, silver and precious stones, securities, paintings, furs, carpets, pianos, typewriters, electrical appliances, good cloth, livestock, carts and stamp collections, on pain of death for the offenders and for the whole ghetto. Order No. 4 of the Vilnius regional governor, Hans Hingst, which also applied to Kaunas, required registration of all Jewish property by 9 September 1941, including property held by non-Jews for safekeeping, on forms issued and collected by the police stations, and made the police station chiefs personally responsible for complete registration. The Lithuanian police stations were the registration offices. [11]

Labor. The municipality made Jews build the ghetto fence and supply fifty, then one hundred, men daily to its Roads Department. From 1 October 1941 Jordan required 1,000 men for the day shift and 1,000 for the night shift at the Aleksotas airfield. Through 1942 and 1943 about 8,000 Jews left the ghetto each morning to work and about 2,000 worked in its workshops. The German civil administration paid the Jewish Council 3 Reichsmarks per woman and 3.5 per man per day of labor; Germans also had suits, shoes and jewelry made in the ghetto without payment. Labor sites guarded by Lithuanian police or partisans included the airfield and Palemonas, where guards fired on sleeping workers on the night of 29 June 1942. [11]

The guards' tariff. Tory's retrospective of 30 June 1943 records that Lithuanian guards broke into ghetto apartments at night, that a fixed scale of bribes developed for passing food and parcels through the gate, and that guards who controlled entry enriched themselves; it names Ratnikas and guard chief Smailis as feared for cruelty and extortion. [11]

What remains to be traced. The record establishes the rules and the officials. It does not yet connect them to named households: which apartments were inventoried, who held the keys, who authorized each sale, who received the property and the proceeds, and where the municipal housing, finance and police accounts are. The 1941–1944 Main Housing Administration that Bobelis headed is a further line of inquiry.

Jewe

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Bauarbeiten, Legen von Rohren
10.43-3.44

Junfernhof

Vernichtungslager
vor der Evakuierung des KL Riga wurden die Spuren auf „Rumbuli" durch ein „Kartoffelkommando" von 70 Mann beseitigt, das dort dann selbst den Tod fand
8.12.41-Ende 42

Kowno = Kauen

Pol.Kp. Kauen

KL
Unterbringung im ehem Ghetto, Ortsteil Vilijampole
9.43-7.44

Kauen-Alexoten

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Flakinstandsetzungswerkstätte
11.43-7.44

Kauen-Schanzen

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Heeresverpflegungsamt, Heeresbekleidungsamt, Heereskraftfahrpark, Kraftpostamt, u.a.
12.43-7.44

Kazlu Ruda

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Torfarbeiten
Sommer 44

Kedahnen

Außenkdo. KL Kauen
Flugplatz
12.43-7.44

Kiboga

SS.Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Rgt. 20
1.8.44

Kiviöli

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Balt. Ölgesellschaft, Straßenbau, Raffinerie
9.43-8.44

Klooga

SS-Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Einheit 20
seit 15.4.45
Tessin Bd. 4, S. 151

SS-Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Btl. 33
in SS-Gren.Ausb.u.Ers.Einheiten 20 umbenannt
bis 15.4.45
Tessin Bd. 5, S. 33

SS-Arbeitslager
9.43-9.44

Koschedaren

Außenlager KL Kauen
Torf- und Waldarbeiten
12.43-7.44

Krottingen

Außenkdo. KL Riga
Armeebekleidungsamt
5.44-8.44

Kunda

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Zementfabrik, Kohlengrube
10.43-8.44

Kurben

Außenkdo. KL Riga
Straßenbau, Verlegen von Kabeln
8.44

Kuremaa

Außenkdo. KL Vaivara
Waldarbeiten
10.43-6.44

Lagedi/Estland

Außenkdo. Arbeitslager Klooga
Schanzarbeiten
7.44-9.44

Libau

Kdo.
KL-Unterstellung ungeklärt
9.44-2.45

KL
unterstand dem KdS Lettland, belegt 7.41-12.41
1941-44?

Lodensee/Estland

Außenkdo. Arbeitslager Klooga
1944

Majorenhof/Lettland

SS-Pz.Gren.Ers.u.Ausb.Btl. Majorenhof

THE SHOE OF HINDA COHEN

Zipora (Tzipele) and Dov (Berka) Cohen were a young couple when they were taken, together with their young daughter Hindele (Hinda), to Aleksotas, outside the Kovno ghetto. Hindele was only a year old and had been born in the ghetto after Zipora lost her first pregnancy. Tzipora and Dov were brought along with a thousand other prisoners to do construction work in an airfield. In Aleksotas, the women and children were separated from the men, and Zipora and her daughter went to sleep each night hugging each other and crying in longing, fear and hunger. In the morning, the grownups were taken out to work while the children remained behind in the care of a handful of adults and elderly people.

The morning of March 27, 1944 was different. Instead of doing their regular work, the women were sent together with the men from the camp's back gate to work in the airfield performing hard labor that did not appear to have any visible purpose. Everyone could sense that something was imminent and when the Zipora and Dov returned to the camp in the evening, they were stunned to discover that their daughter had been taken, never to return. After the adults had left for work, a children's *Aktion* began, during which the 300 children of the camp were deported by train to Auschwitz, where they were murdered immediately upon their arrival. Hindele, who was only two years old at the time, was snatched from her bed ill with chicken pox, covered only with a blanket that the woman taking care of her had managed to wrap her in at the last moment.

Dov and Zipora stood shocked and bewildered at the sight of their little girl's empty bed. Under the bed, they found one of her shoes along with a pair of mittens that Zipora had knitted for her. Dov took the shoe and etched the date of the *Aktion* on its sole, swearing to safeguard it for the rest of his life.

Later in the war, Dov and Zipora managed to escape to the forest. They were liberated by the Red Army and in 1947 had another daughter. They immigrated to Israel in 1960.

At their request, their grandchildren delivered little Hindele's belongings, which Dov and Zipora had safeguarded their entire lives, to Yad Vashem.

Religious objects also received added significance in addition to their traditional function.

ters. I hereby forbid any propaganda by the Jews, and I shall order a most severe punishment for any further cases.

Arrange for the earliest possible distribution of my order.

1. This order was signed on Cramer's behalf by Lieutenant Miller.

NOVEMBER 11, 1942

Kopelman, the head of the Jewish Ghetto police, was called to the Gestapo for a talk about his former tutor, who had helped the Kopelman family in the Ghetto for a long time. Kopelman was released but his tutor, a woman, was punished by two weeks' imprisonment. An easy punishment.

An announcement by Hermann: Jewish workers are obliged to work in the places indicated on their labor cards. It is strictly forbidden to go from one place of work to another without being escorted by police.

NOVEMBER 12, 1942

DOCUMENT: Communication from Lieutenant Miller

The 18-year-old Blecher wanted to barter his boots to a Lithuanian policeman, and was killed by the same.

NOVEMBER 12, 1942

The body of a Jewish worker, Blecher, age eighteen, was found at the airport construction site; he had been caught by a Lithuanian partisan who was guarding the Jewish workers. This partisan took off Blecher's shoes, shot him dead, and hid his body. The Gestapo did not allow us to bring the body to the Ghetto; it was buried outside the Ghetto.

NOVEMBER 13, 1942

Letters from those who had been transported from the Kovno Ghetto to Riga reached the Ghetto today. They are all alive and are working in Riga.[1]

Members of the Council held talks with Segalson, the Jewish manager of the large workshops, on matters relating to the management of the workshops. The Council asked that all important matters concerning the workshops be brought before all the members of the workshop management, and not be solved by Segalson alone.

1. The same German who had accompanied the deportees to Riga had returned with many letters; these letters, with their proof that the deportees were alive and safe, brought considerable relief to the families of the deportees, to the Council, and to the Jewish police.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1941

DOCUMENT: Order of the Commander of the Security Police, Rauca[1]

The inmates of Veliuonos Street must leave their homes today, i.e. immediately, and report to Sajungos Square.[2]

1. Master Sergeant Helmut Rauca was the Gestapo official in Kovno in charge of Ghetto affairs.
2. A thousand Jews assembled as a result of this order; they were all taken to the Ninth Fort.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1941

DOCUMENT: Instructions issued by SA Colonel Cramer, through Mikas Kaminskas

All fodder, such as oats, hay, straw, etc., in the Ghetto must be handed over.

OCTOBER 1, 1941

DOCUMENT: Order of SA Captain Jordan

As from today, 1,000 men must be provided for work during the day, and 1,000 men for work at night, at the airfield.

OCTOBER 4, 1941

On September 15, 1941, Jordan[1] delivered 5,000 "Certificates for Jewish Artisans" to the Jewish Council to distribute to Jewish skilled workers in the Ghetto. In the Ghetto those cards were nicknamed "life papers," or "Jordan certificates." Eleven such documents were designated to Jewish physicians as specified by Jordan. No documents at all were issued to other specialists who had a university education. The Ghetto Jewish population stood at that time at about 27,000 people.[2] The purpose was clear.[3]

On September 17, 1941, the small Ghetto[4] was surrounded by reinforced detachments of German guards and Lithuanian partisans. All the inmates were assembled on the Sajungos square, situated outside the Ghetto. Holders of the Jordan certificates were concentrated on the square adjacent to the hospital. Both the outpatients of the surgical hospital and the inpatients were ordered to assemble on the square. Among the latter were many wounded, who had been operated on during the previous night. Two patients collapsed and died.

Dr. Alexei Feinberg,[5] who had been hospitalized, was taken to the Ninth Fort