

THE DAYMARE: A SHOAH CHILDHOOD MEMORY AND REMEMBRANCE

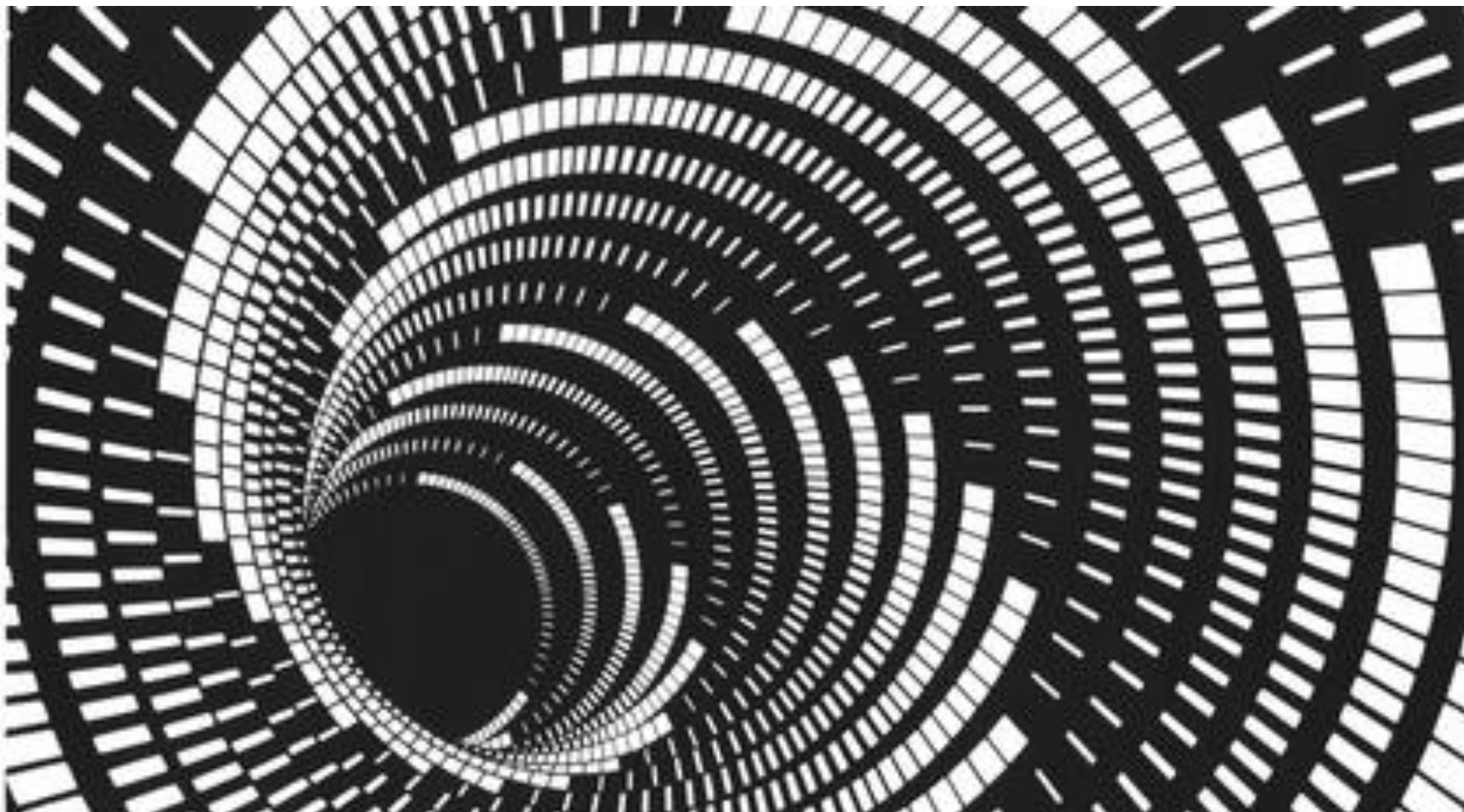
Dr. Elaine Leeder

Professor Emerita of Sociology

Dean Emerita School of Social Sciences

Sonoma State University

My Daymare Image





The Sneierson Family circa 1938, Kupiskis Lithuania
Bottom row: Yenta Leah, Eleazer,
Back row: Zalman (Samuel), Hershel, Althea



1941M. HOLOKAUSTAS

L'Anno 1891 nella Colonia di San Giovanni			
L'Anno 1891 nella Colonia di San Giovanni			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

Šneikantė	durtė	6
Šneikas		35
Šneikienė	Grinda	35
Šneikas	sin	8
Šneikienė		64
Šneikantė	Alte	28
Šneikas	Karšė	20
Šneikis	užpūris	38
Šneikis	tėvas	68
Šneikinas	Šneikis	66

The death list from the public health nurse



For information on Holocaust
and Genocide Memorial Grove:

www.sonoma.edu/holocaustgrove

Map of Lithuania



Prior to EK 3 taking over security police duties,
s liquidated by pogroms and executions ()

4,000

Total 137,346

Today I can confirm that our objective, to solve the Jewish problem for Lithuania, has been achieved by EK 3. In Lithuania there are no more Jews, apart from Jewish workers and their families.

These total:

In Schaulen	c. 4,500
In Kauen	c. 15,000
In Wilna	c. 15,000

I also intended to kill these Jewish workers plus their families but came up against strong protests on the part of the civil administration (the Reichskommissar) and the Wehrmacht and instructions were issued that these Jews and their families were not to be executed.

It was only possible to achieve our objective of making Lithuania free from Jews by forming a raiding squad consisting of specially selected men led by SS-Obersturmführer Hamann, who grasped my aims completely and understood the importance of ensuring cooperation with the Lithuanian partisans and the relevant civilian authorities.

The execution of such actions is first and foremost a matter of organization. The decision to clear each district of Jews systematically required a thorough preparation of each individual action and reconnaissance of the prevailing conditions in the district concerned. The Jews had to be assembled at one or several places. Depending on the number of Jews a place for graves had to be found and then the graves dug. The distance from the assembly point to the graves was on average 4 to 5 km. The Jews were transported in detachments of 500 to the execution area, with a distance of at least 2 km between them.

The following example, selected at random, demonstrates the difficulties and the acutely stressful nature of the work:

In Rokiskis 3,208 people had to be transported 4 1/2 km before they could be liquidated. In order to get this work done within 24 hours, over sixty of the eighty available Lithuanian partisans had to be detailed for cordon duty. The rest, who had to be relieved constantly, carried out the work together with my men. Lomas are only very occasionally available for transporting the Jews. There were a number of escape attempts, which were thwarted single-handedly by my men, whose own lives were at risk. . . . The marching distance to and from each individual action totalled out up to five actions per week. . . . The actions in Kauen itself, where there was an adequate number of reasonably well-trained partisans available, were like parades in comparison with the often enormous difficulties which had to be faced elsewhere. All the officers and men in my Kommando took an active part in the major actions in Kauen. . . .

I consider the Jewish action more or less terminated as far as Einsatzkommando 3 is concerned. These working Jews and Jewsesses and available will be required even more urgently. I am of the view that the sterilization programme of the male worker Jews should be started immediately that reproduction is prevented. If despite sterilization a Jewess becomes

Letter to headquarters in Germany on how many Jews were killed



Panerai entrance



Panerai memorial



Panerai death pit



Panerai death pit



Resistance in the Vilna ghetto





Brother and sister in Kupiskis





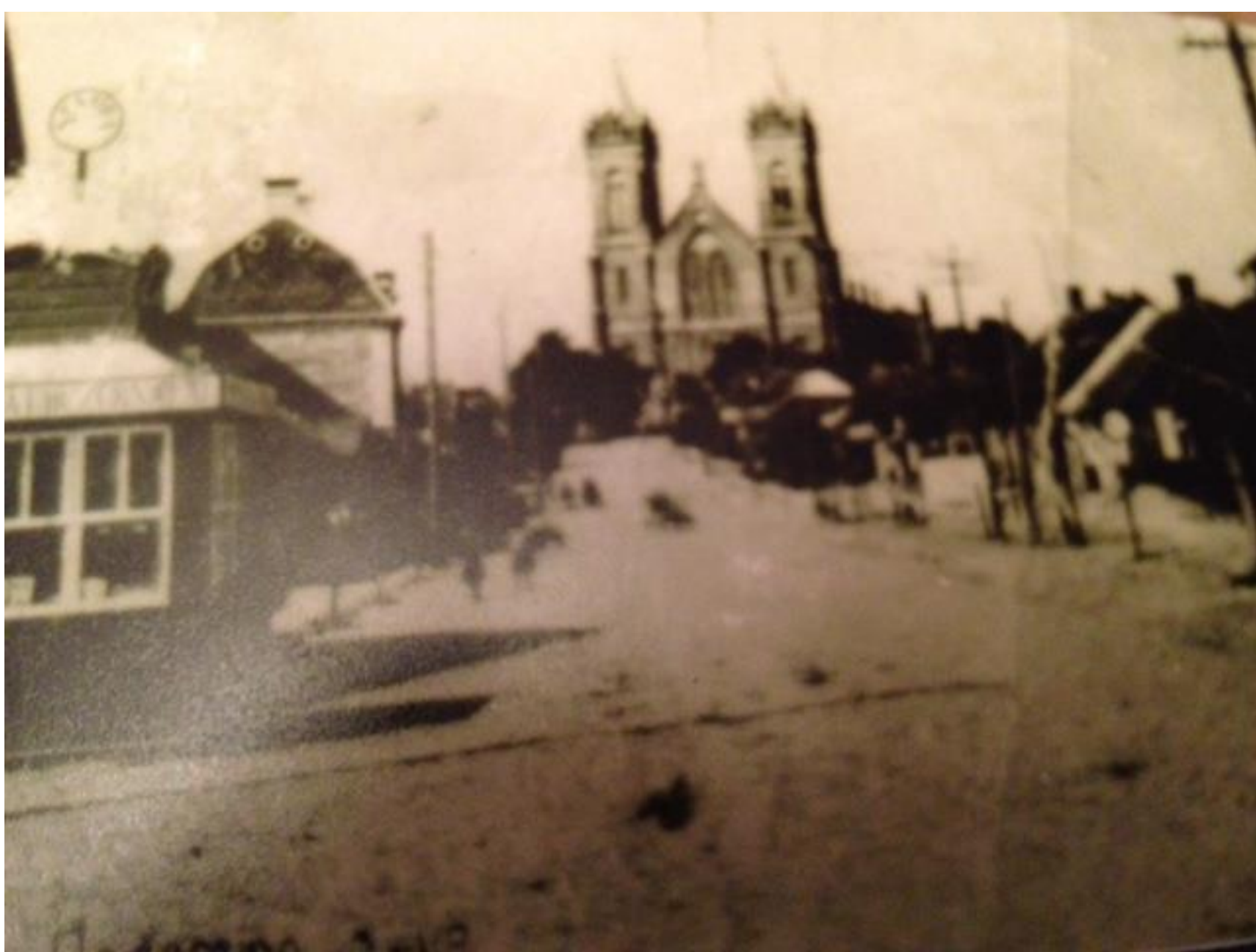
ATMINIMUI ŽYDŲ GENOCIDUI AUKO
TAIP PAT LIETUVIŲ IR KITI TAUTŲ
ŽMONIŲ KURMIO 1941 METAIS
ČIA ŽUDĖ VOKISKIEJI NAČISTAI
IR JU TALKININKAI

יום אנדעק
די טרגעדיע וואס
העפנט זיך אין ליטע
און אונזערע
לייט וואס זיי
הרגען און
אונזערע
לייט וואס זיי
הרגען און













שם עולם אתן לו אשר לא יכרת ישעיה נו'ה

I will give them an everlasting name,
that shall not be cut off. Isaiah Ch 56:5

Aš suteiksiu jiems amžiną vardą,
jie nebus užmiršti. Izaiokas SK 56:5

The image shows a large wall display with ten vertical panels of Hebrew text. The text is dense and appears to be a list of names or a genealogical record. The panels are arranged in a row and are mounted on a dark wooden frame. Below the main display, there are additional panels with text in English and Hebrew, including the phrase "FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION".

FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION









I

If you want a copy of this talk:

ELAINE LEEDER

leeder@sonoma.edu