

**MEANING OF THE CONFERENCE OF 28 AND 29 JUNE 2011
ORGANIZED BY THE LITHUANIAN PARLIAMENT “SEIMAS” AND
BY THE GENOCIDE AND RESISTANCE RESEARCH CENTRE OF
LITHUANIA**

By Didier BERTIN – 19 July 2011

I –TARGET OF THE CONFERENCE

The Lithuanian Parliament and the state subsidized genocide and resistance research center, which includes among its executives the organizer of the annual Neo-Nazi Parade in Vilnius, organized a conference in Vilnius.

The official theme of the conference was the 70th anniversary of the war between Germany and the USSR without any considerations for the worldwide conflict and its consequences. Lithuania claims to have been a victim of a war it did not want but this was the case of all countries in the world except Germany and its allies.

The WW II is reduced to an ideological conflict between USSR and Germany in the spirit of the Prague Process obsessed by the idea to make a strict equivalence between Germany and USSR.

This totally autistic conception exclude most of the world and the participation of Lithuania to the Holocaust.

1941 is cleaned of the worst Pogroms ever done and achieved by the Lithuanian militias a part of its population made possible by the withdrawal of the red army due the German army progress.

The official presentation of the conference (here below) is an indigestible logorrhea in focused on the Lithuanian obsessions regarding the WW II as a local war and excluding the Pogroms.

The problem is that these fraudulent maneuvers took place in the Parliament of State member of the European Union with the participation of member of Parliaments and officials.

The conference was presented by Irena Degutenia, Member of the Parliament and who honored a movie glorifying the Militia L.A.F which took a substantial part in the pogrom of June 1941 and collaborated with the Nazis.

Lithuania as Latvia, Hungary and Romania feel no obligations to apply the basic rules of the European Ethos, as much as the European Authorities never react in the field of Ethics expect for the attitude of France towards the Roms. We might think that European authorities is not afraid to criticize the main European democracies but seems to have fear regarding the less ethical member States.

We may see from the conference program and from the declarations made during this conference that Lithuania refused to face the reality of its action as Germany had the courage to do it.

The first evident historic fact is that no resistance act was made since the so called “resistants” starts their abominable slaughters of the Jewish population and not against Russians when the Red Army withdrew from the main cities because of the German Army progress.

Dr Joachim Tauber (German participant) mentioned during the conference the enthusiastic reception made by the Lithuanian population made to the Nazis invaders.

This preference for Nazis is still in force “today” as it can be seen from the annual and duly authorized Nazi parade in the Street of Vilnius for the day of Independence of this Country as this done in Latvia to honor the memory of the Latvian Waffen SS today during the day of legionaries.

We are not aware of protestation by the European Commission regarding these facts.

This preference is also visible in many musea of Lithuania and in particular in the museum of Genocide which excludes the Holocaust and in the museum of the 9th Fort concentration camp (see below).

II-LITHUANIAN MILITIAS AND POGROMS

As a result of the German Army advance, the Russian army started to withdraw from main Lithuanian cities; the Lithuanian Activist Front –LAF- and the paramilitary group of Algirdas Klimaitis with the support of a part of the population took this opportunity to start one of the wildest pogroms of Eastern Europe, in particular in Kaunas area.

From 25 June to 29 June 1941, 3800 Jews were beaten to death in the city of Kaunas and 1 200 in the area. 5 000 Jews were then beaten to death in Kaunas; this figure does not take account the less important pogroms which took place out of Kaunas 'area.

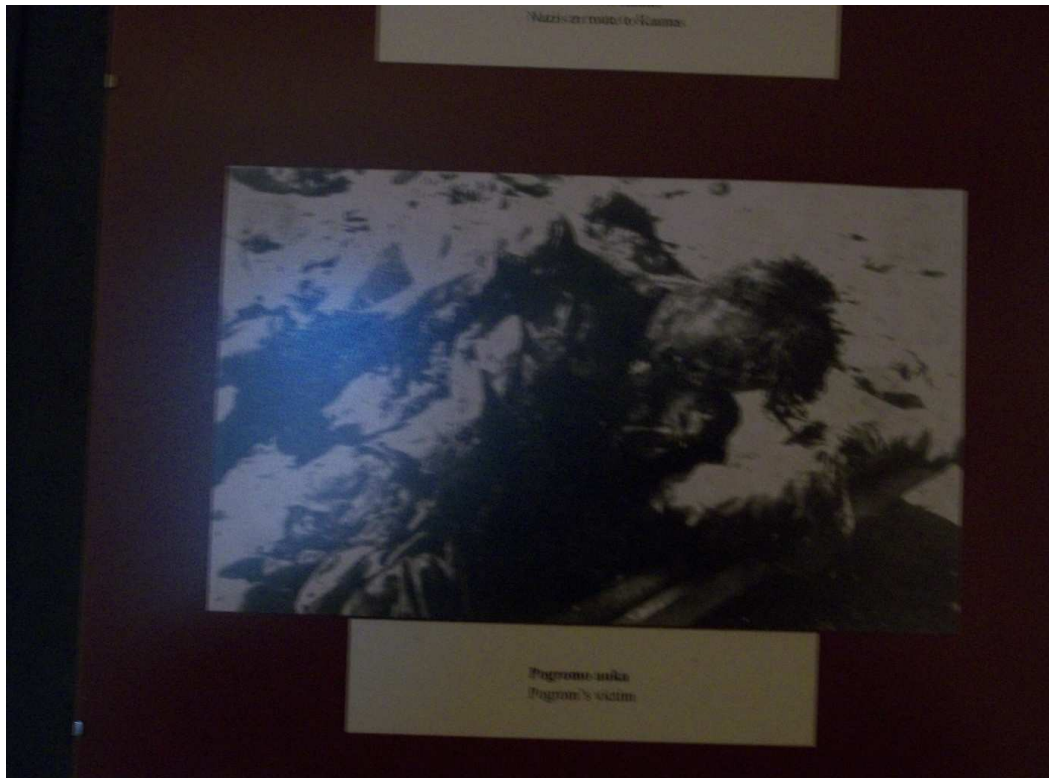
The main places of exactions were the Lietukis garage and the 7th and 9th Forts 7.

On 29 October the Sonderkommando of Joachim Hamann , the Einsatzkommando 3 and the Lithuanians so called resistants murdered in the sole day of 29 October 1941, 9200 other Jews of Kaunas: 2007 men, 2920 women and 4273 children at the 9th Fort.

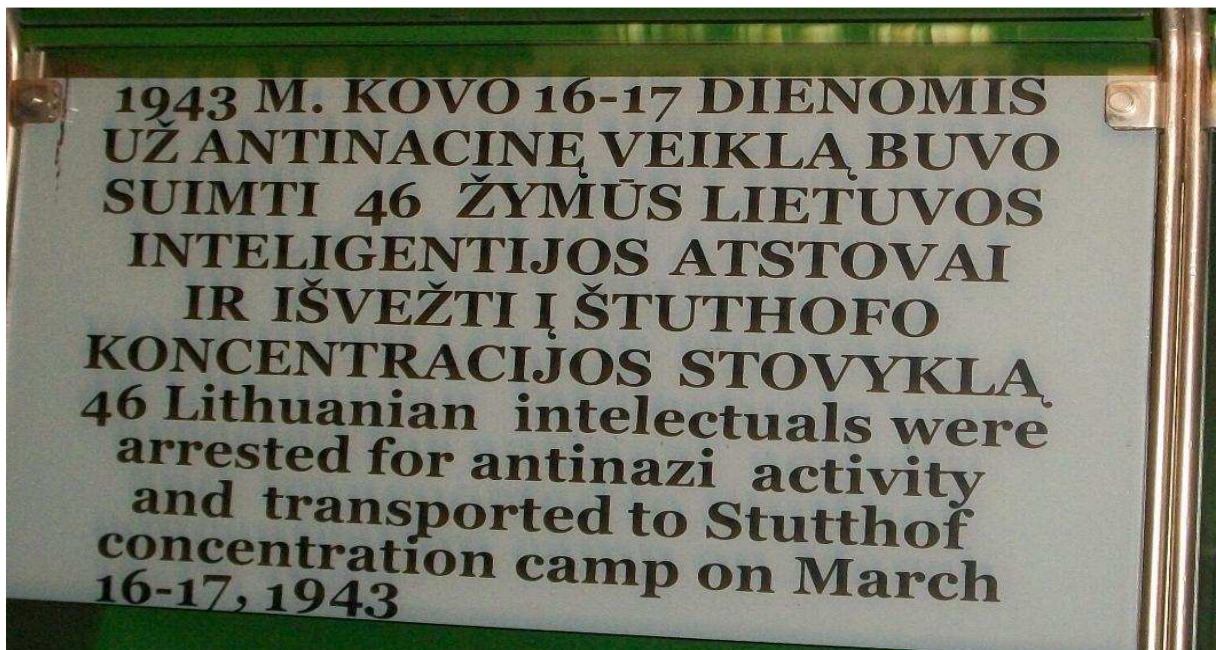
Recently Ponar's monument was desecrated by the heirs of these partisans. They wrote "Hitler was right" in Russian to add hatred to hatred and painted a Swastika.

Lithuanian Jewish population was massacred at 96% which is the highest extermination rate in Europe eased by the Lithuanians collaborators (196 000 victims out of a population of 205 000).

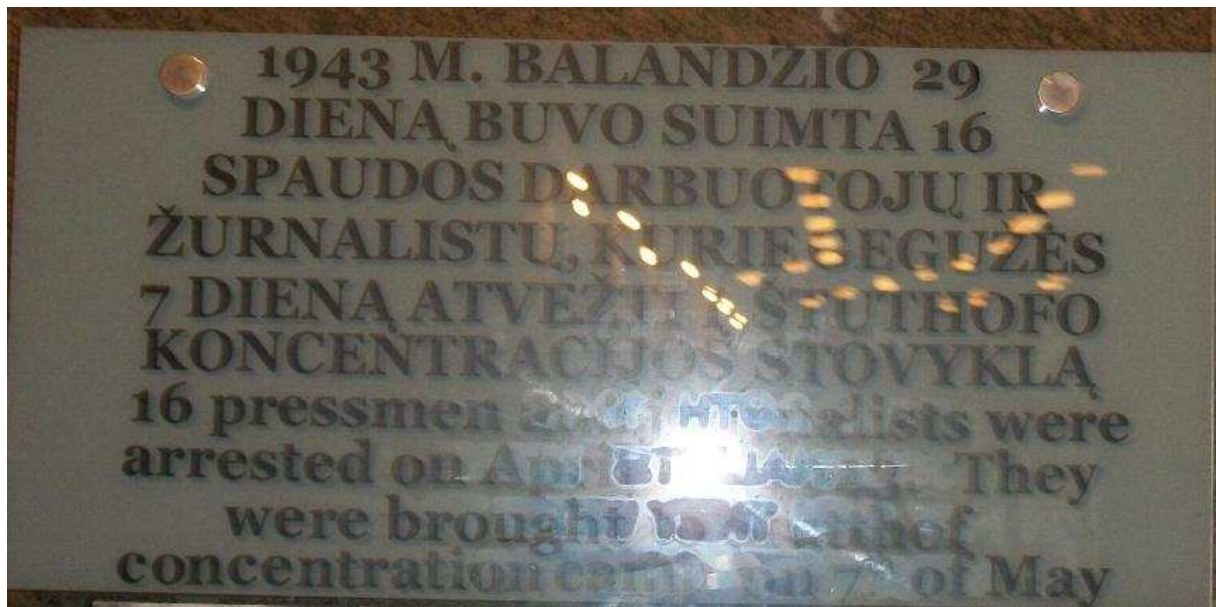




III-MAIN VICTIMS OF NAZI PERIOD ACCORDING TO THE MUSEUM OF THE 9TH FORT – AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE OBFUSCATION STRATEGY



Forty six Lithuanian intellectuals were deported to the camp of Stutthof



Sixteen Lithuanian Journalists were deported to the camp of Stutthof.

The indications regarding the Holocaust are very difficult to see and have a very limited space.

This museum is meanwhile the vestibule of the concentration camp of the 9th Fort.

IV-TYPICAL DOCUMENT ILLUSTRATING THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN LITHUANIANS AND GERMANY

REPORT IN LITHUANIAN – LITHUANIAN SS SECTION AND POLICE

DOCUMENT WRITTEN IN LITHUANIAN FOR LITHUANIANS

Internal documents of German occupation authorities being written in German

Translation:

Date: 26 December 1943

This information is given in addition to the Radiogram:

59 Jews out of which 2 women and 3 Bandits have escaped (9th Fort)

Description of the two women

1-40 years old, brunette, wearing a sheep fur and probably man pants. She has one tooth in the upper jaw.

2-25 years old, medium size, wearing a blue scarf and black shoes

Description of the men

16 men are wearing dirty war prisoner uniforms; they have a typical Jewish look;

One of them is 60 years old and has a beard;

Another is named Blum and he is from Warsaw, and was living in Kaunas; he is an accountant married with a polish woman and has a child of 12 months.

-The three bandits are the brothers Karganovsi from Kuniskes in Russia :

Arseni 31, Makari 28 and Vasili 21.

All other fugitives are between 20 and 60 years old “and have a specific smell”; they might wear German uniforms and would try to flee in the Russian hills. We will send another report on the 59 Jews and 3 bandits. All police departments must be immediately informed and start to search them. LITHUANIAN POLICE COMMANDER

NUORAŠAS

934 Kdr Kun Nr.651

26.12.1950.

a/Kommando der Schutzpolizei

b/Führer des ruppensicherungsberichts, Vilniuje

Liečia: Pabėgusių karo belaisvių paieškojimą.

Pastaba: mano 1943.12.26 d. radiograma Nr.643, Skyrius roor Ia.

Į aukščiau nurodytą radiogramą duodamos šios papildomos žinios: Iš viso pabėgo 59 asmenys, kurių tarpe 2 žydai ir 3 banditai /ne žydai/.

Žydžių aprašymas:

1. apie 40 metų amžiaus, brunetė, liekna, apsilikusi baltais avių kailiniais, spėjama, kad dėvi vyr.kelnes, viršutiniame žandė tik vienas dantis.

2. apie 25 metų amžiaus, vidutinio ūgio, liekna, dėvi mėlyna skarele ir juodus batus.

16 vyrų dėvi nudevėtą nešvarią karo belaisvių uniformą, tipiška žydiška išvaizda. Vienas vyras apie 60 metų amžiaus su balta berzde. Pabėgusių tarpe yra vienas pavardė Blum iš Varšuvos iš profesijos buhalteris, žmona /lenkė/ su vaiku gyv. Kaune, apie 35 metų amžiaus, vaikas apie 12 mėnesių amžiaus. Tie 3 banditai yra broliai Karganovai rusai, iš Kuniškių, vardai: Arseni 31 metų, Makari 28 metų, Vesili 21 metų. Kiti pabėgusieji yra tarp 20 ir 60 metų amžiaus. Visi pabėgusieji turi specifinį /tipišką/ kvapą. Galimas dalykas, jog jie dėvi vokiečių kar.uniformą. Ypač reikia paieškoti rusų kaisuose.

Tvarkos Policijos Komandierius Lietuvoje

/pas/ Krause

Major der SchP.

Der 33-und Polizeistandortfuerer

Vilnius, 1943.12.27d.

Komando der Schutzpolizei

Abtl.3.IIa, tgb. 3446/43

Vilniaus Miesto Policijos
Vadui

Priede siunčiamas nuorašas apie pabėgusius 59 žydus ir 3 banditus. Reikia tuoj paliiepti policijos nuovadoms griežtai paieškoti pabėgusius.

I.A.u.i.V.

/-/ Schulz

Rev.-Leutnant der SchP. und Adjutant

US tikruoq:

S e k r e t o r i a s /parašas/

V I L N I A U S M I E S T O P O L I C I J O S
V A D A S

SECRETORIAS

Nr.7708

Apylinkių Vadams ir Spec.Delių Viršininkams.
Stropiai paieškoti ir pasekmes pranešti man iki 1944.1.4

Miesto Policijos Vadas

Sekretorius

Pagrindas: NKGB CTA, f.689, ap.1, b.155, l.224

**V-THE VERY PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF LITHUANIAN JEWS
WAS SO EVIDENT THAT A RIGHTEOUS JAPANESE DIPLOMAT
REACTED POSITIVELY IN 1940**



The very precarious situation of the Jews in Lithuania due to Nazi progress was felt in 1940 by the Righteous Japanese General-Consul Chiune Sugihara.

From July 31, 1940 to 4 September 1940 when the Japanese Consulate in Kaunas was closed, he issued with the support of his wife and against the order of his hierarchy more than 3000 10 day transit visas for Jews and organized their train transport with Russian authorities. From Japan, the Jews have fled to Shanghai or Australia. He was working 20 hours a day to issue these handwritten visas and continued in the train when he left Kaunas throwing the visas and blank papers with the seal of the Consulate through the windows to the refugees.

VI-CONFERENCE

SEIMAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

GENOCIDE AND RESISTANCE RESEARCH CENTRE OF LITHUANIA

International Conference

BALTIC STATES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE USSR-GERMAN WAR IN 1941

29-30 June 2011 Vilnius *International Conference* **BALTIC STATES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE USSR-GERMAN WAR IN 1941**

29-30 June 2011 Vilnius The year 2011 marks the 70th anniversary from the outbreak of the war between the Nazi Germany and the communist Soviet Union, which counts as the most brutal conflict in history. This was an ideological war claiming tens of millions of lives.

Against their will, the Baltic States turned into the arena and victim of the mortal combat between the two totalitarian regimes. In the summer of 1941, the Nazi occupation replaced the Soviet occupation in the Baltic States. The Nazi terror and genocide of the Jewish nation stood in for the Soviet repressions and horrors. The Third Reich did not recognize the right of the Baltic States to statehood and treated the occupied territories as the “vital sphere” of the German nation, which had to be colonized, Germanized and annexed to the Third Reich in the aftermath of the victorious war.

The Nazi occupation of the Baltic States and Belarus, otherwise called Ostland, exposed itself in the loss of their national statehood for long decades, hundreds of thousands of violent deaths of civilians and prisoners of war, complete extermination of the Jewish community, confinement of tens of thousands of people of different nationalities in prisons and forced labor camps, deportation of tens of thousands of people to the Reich for forced labor, losses of economies, transport and culture soaring in billions as well as ruined towns and burnt villages.

The Conference will explore the issue of the Baltic States' statehood in the international sphere during the Second World War, efforts to restore the national statehood and local governance with the eruption of the Nazi-Soviet military conflict, mass deportations of Lithuania's residents on the verge of the inevitable battle, civilian massacres and military actions carried out by the retreating Soviets, on the one hand, and Nazi propaganda, crimes of the Nazi occupational regime in Lithuania and Belarus, the Holocaust and collaboration with the Nazis, ethnic relations under the conditions of war and occupations, the fate of the displaced Suvalkai residents, on the other, as well as the problems relating to the realization and evaluation of the crimes committed by the totalitarian regimes.

The Conference is dedicated to the Year of Remembrance of Defense of Freedom and Great Losses and the victims of occupation, terror and the war between the totalitarian regimes.

Opening: 29 June 2011, 10:00 a.m.

Venue: Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Vilnius

Type: political, scientific, commemorative

Participating states: Belarus, Estonia, Germany, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and USA

Conference participants: Famous eye-witnesses to historical events, historians, political scientists, NGOs, communities, history teachers, foreign diplomats, students, and journalists

Languages: Lithuanian, English, Russian

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 29 June 2011
March 11 Hall

**Mr Algis Kašėta, Member of the Seimas
of the Republic of Lithuania**

**Dr Arūnas Bubnys, Director, Genocide and Resistance Research Department, Genocide and
Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania**
10.00-10.40

Opening

Welcome by Mrs Irena Degutienė, Speaker of the Seimas

**Welcome by Prof Vytautas Landsbergis, Speaker of the Supreme Council – Reconstituent
Seimas, Signatory to the Independence Act of Lithuania, MEP**
10.40-11.00

Vengeance of retreat: Soviet war crimes in Lithuania at the end of June 1941

**Speaker: Ms Birutė Teresė Burauskaitė, Director General, Genocide and Resistance Research
Centre of Lithuania**
11.00-11.20

Beginning of the Soviet genocide: 1939-1941

Speaker: Mr Arimantas Dumčius, Member of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania
11.20-11.40

“Lithuania’s residents were very friendly towards us.” Reports on the Wehrmacht march from the German army newspapers

**Speaker: Dr Joachim Tauber, Director, Institute for Culture and History of Germans in North-
East Europe, Lüneburg, Germany**
11.40-12.00

June Uprising of 1941 in Lithuania

**Speaker: Mr Alfredas Rukšėnas, Chief Specialist-Programme Coordinator, Genocide and
Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania**
12.00-12.20

**How Lithuania's provisional government saw political opportunities for Lithuanians?
Report of Dr Kęstutis Ignas Skrupskelis, Professor Emeritus of the University of South
Carolina, USA, read out by journalist Mr Vidmantas Valiušaitis**
12.30-13.40

**Mr Arvydas Anušauskas, Chairman of the Seimas Committee on National Security and Defence
Mr Algirdas Jakubčionis, Associate Professor, Faculty of History, Vilnius University**
13.40-14.00

**The 1941 – Nazi propaganda in the Baltic States: forms, methods, and tendencies
Speaker: Prof Dr Julija Kantor, Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, Sankt
Petersburg**
14.00-14.20

**Belarus in 1941: occupation, collaboration and resistance
Speaker: Dr Jevgenij Greben, Associate Professor, Head of the Philosophy and History
Department, Belarusian State Agrarian Technical University in Minsk, Belarus**
14.20-14.40

**Activities of the alleged and true German spies
in Latvia from June to July 1941
Speaker: Dr Ritvars Jansons, Researcher, Museum
of the Occupation of Latvia in Riga, Latvia**
14.40-15.00

**Establishment of governmental authorities in Estonia at the start of the Nazi occupation in 1941
Speaker: Dr Meelis Maripuu, Research Fellow, Estonian Institute of Historical Memory, Estonia**
15.00-15.20

PARTICIPATION CANCELLED PARTICIPATION CANCELLED

Collaborator: traitor, patriot or killer? Reflections on collaboration

***Speaker: Dr Aharon Shneyer, Senior staff member Hall of Names Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial
in Jerusalem, Israel***

15.20-16.00

PARTICIPATION CANCELLED PARTICIPATION CANCELLED

Thursday, 30 June 2011

Conference Hall

**Prof Juozas Skirius, Faculty of History, Vilnius Pedagogical University
Mr Arūnas Streikus, Associate Professor, Faculty of History, Vilnius University**
10.00-10.20

**Deportation of the Lithuanians from the Suvalkai Region in 1941 and their destinies
Speaker: Dr Bronius Makauskas, Chief Specialist-Programme Coordinator, Genocide and
Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania**
10.20-10.40

***Twists and turns in the history and memory of the 1941 genocide of Lithuania's Jews in view of
new investigations, old stereotypes and public discourse***

Speaker: Dr Saulius Sužiedėlis, Professor Emeritus of Millersville University, USA
10.40-11.00

**Lithuanian press during the first months of the Nazi occupation
Speaker: Mr Antanas Leparskas, Student of Doctoral Studies, Department of Modern History,
Faculty of History, Vilnius University**
11.00-11.40

Prof Zenonas Butkus, Faculty of History, Vilnius University

Mr Povilas Jakučionis, Chairman, Lithuanian Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees
11.40-12.00

Restoration of Lithuania's statehood in the international sphere in 1941-1945: Lithuanian political projections and diplomatic speculations
Speaker: Dr Algimantas Kasparavičius, Associate Professor, Senior Research Fellow, Lithuanian Institute of History
12.00-12.20

Standpoint of the Swedish government towards the Baltic States' statehood in 1940-1941
Speaker: Mr Jonas Öhman, translator and documentary film producer, from Sweden
12.20-12.40

Nazi and Soviet crimes: challenges for understanding and evaluating

Speaker: Mr Ronaldas Račinskas, Executive Director, Secretariat of the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Regimes in Lithuania
12.40-14.00

VII - CONFERENCE REPORT BY PROFESSOR DOVID KATZ –

EDITOR OF <http://holocaustinthebaltics.com>

This report may be also seen with the following links of the above mentioned Site

DAY 1 of Conference

<http://holocaustinthebaltics.com/first-day-of-lithuanian-parliament-conference-is-a-delirium-of-obfuscation/18423>

DAY 2 of conference

<http://holocaustinthebaltics.com/the-denial-that-is-part-of-holocaust-obfuscation-second-day-of-the-lithuanian-parliament%e2%80%99s-conference/18494>