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Project - essay

"Jewish Holocaust Švėkšna"

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The Jewish Holocaust Švėkšna

World War II began in Lithuania in the first days, according to Adolf Hitler, a massive "rescue" of the Jews. He considered them dirty, the lowest race of human beings.

In 1941, the middle of the occupied Soviet territories the Nazis began nuteikinėti local people against the Jews. The Germans called people neapsipirkinėti in Jewish stores, ordered the Jews to outerwear prisisiūti hex stars, forbade them to walk through the streets to buy food to sell in stores.

Švėkšna town is small but with a rich past. Before the German occupation, there were about 400 Jewish families. They accounted for most of the residents of the town, and expanded trade, crafts, health and construction, had its own synagogue, school, organizations, and actively involved in

campus life. Jewish people are trying to preserve their language, faith, maintain good relations with the locals. They were tolerant and good people: mad when they jostle, to say the word evil. If someone did not have money for food or necessary items, were given credit. The first unrest and attacks against Jews began in 1939. But not Švėkšna and Samogitia Naumiėstis. As a result, some led by local traders broke windows of Jewish shops, resin ištepliojo door.

22 June 1941 - Withdrawal of the Russians Švėkšna occupied by the Germans. By that time, Jews feel safe, because they thought that Russia will win Germany.

Švėkšna against the Jews began in diverse repression and pogroms. Sympathetic to the Germans, Lithuanians were called white-. They have vengeance on the Jews is that they work communists, atiminėdavė of Lithuanian grain.

27 June 1941 - Friday, the Germans ordered the Jews - elders, women and children and men, herded into a separate block - Ghetto. This small Švėkšna ghetto were among the synagogues, Jewish and Narrow (current J. Maciejausko) streets. Ghetto Jews were brutally treated, six families were susigrūstos into a house. Jews starved, suffered psychological and physical violence. Shave their heads cross, which he calls a "Lausenstrasse - lice alley, so the Germans šaipydavosi.

28 June 1941 - 120 stronger men were separated from their families and moved by truck to the German prisoners of war labor camp Macikai to Beverly Hills. There, they dug ditches, worked in gravel quarries. Long ago, women and children in 1941. 20 September. shot was removed for 6 km. located on Švėkšna Inkaklių forest. In 1958. victims and the place was surrounded by a monument.

Old Švėkšna people with tears in her eyes told of the cruel execution took place. "Then I was a young guy, but the memory of those terrible events remained. Jews were firing white-Lithuanians. It was unspeakably cruel. It was scary to know that our people are cruel. I'm stuck in the memory of that pitiful ammunition, small children were killed in their hitting one's head to another ... "- says Zeno švėkšniškis Toleikis.

1927 - Dome was born tendrils, who lives in a village near Siauliai Švėkšna, said: "Mother of town When she said that preparations have already shot the Jews. She cried and asked for something with them in this way is cruel. While I was still small, but I remember that day well. It was scary watching as they carried the machine to the massacre site. The machine drove Kasparavicius Felix, because he was ordered to the government. Jews were shot at ours. They were given some Jewish things. The Germans did not shoot. In addition, they wanted to show that Jews have coped with the Lithuanians themselves, and arrived in the firing position, where he was išraustos pit, they wrote šaudžiusių Lithuanian names and the leaves are put into the "Bonk" (bottle) thrown into a pit along with the Jews, indicating that they were shooting at. Well this thing, I do not know, but I heard from my friend!"

Ruth Penkauskaitė - Ciparienė memoirs Jews were rich and successful people. She said: "Then I was still a little girl, but a lot of what I remember as if it would have happened yesterday. Some have already been planned massacre of Jews, people have been emptied into Surinkiškių village.

The Jews had to wear a yellow hex prisišūti stars, so that they can be separated. Young and strong men to the Germans deported to Germany for, and the old people, women and children were close to the ghetto, which was the center of town. They were prohibited to eat the food švėkšniškiai carry her secret because if the Germans would have seen would be killed.

One evening dad came back from town and said he has already dug pit Jews. That same evening we heard a terrible scream. Screamed the Jews, who knew where they were transported. At first it was a trick that will be transported to the families, but the machine went out of the way to the place of death ... On that fateful evening, the wind was blowing towards us as soon as the village, and we heard shots. It was incredibly terror.

The Jews were shot naked and their clothing and other items took killers. The next morning, after the massacre, we, the children went to that horrible place and we saw the same picture kraupiausia life: the pit, which was to kill Jews, it was a closed earth, but out of the ground kyšojo human arm and leg, which was the tare of wild animals. Around dabbled torn photos...

I was struck by people's behavior, because the two times they had unearthed the hole, hoping to find any treasure or gold teeth. A few years later the pit was covered with large plates that no one nebeatkasinetų. The rich Jew to make sure that the tomb is surrounded by a fence, staining the money spent and the erection of a monument" .

After the massacre of Jews in the town disappeared, but no one Švėkšna school and high school teachers had to write statements that they have Jewish blood.