

From a perspective of a regular Estonian

Kristi Leps

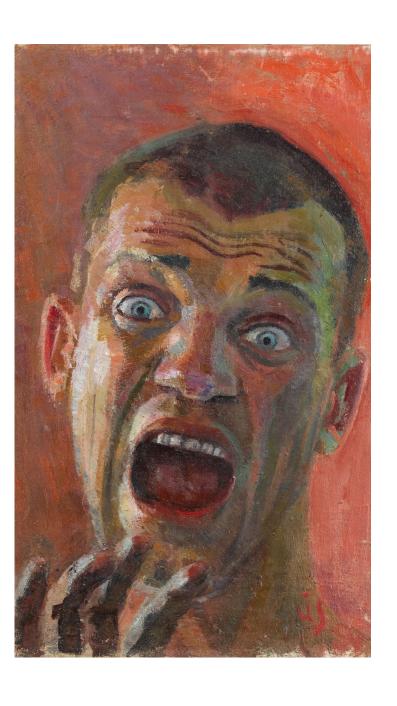
Estonia is an independent democratic country	Since 20.08.1991
<u>again</u>	Army of Russia left in August 1993
Soviet occupation	<u>1944-1991</u>
2 nd big deportation in 1949 – 20 000	Arrests and deportations continued until 1953. Repressions and political arrests continued in a smaller scale and were more hidden.
Altogether 75 000 people suffered from the Soviet repressions.	
<u>Nazi occupation</u>	<u>1941-1944</u>
Killed or died in prison – 20 000	ca 1000 stayed in Estonia -> ca 8 survived
Of them Estonian citizens – 8000-9000	12 500 Jewish people deported to the camps in Estonia,
	7500-8500 died or were killed → ca 100 survived
Soviet occupation	<u>1940-1941</u>
Killed or died in prison – 12 000	Deported – 400 Jewish people*
Deported - 10 000	ca 3000 evacuated to Russia
Estonia is an independent democratic country	<u>1918-1940</u>
	Population 1.134 million (1939)
	ca 4400 Jews



VALGE LAEV







Ülo Sooster «Fear» self-portrait 1954

Painted in the Dolinka prison camp in Kazakhstan

Period of the Soviet historical truth Glasnost and collapse of the Soviet system





The Singing Revolution (1988) & regaining the independence (1991)

First time the people of Estonia could publicly talk about the arrests, deportations, mass killings, repressions.





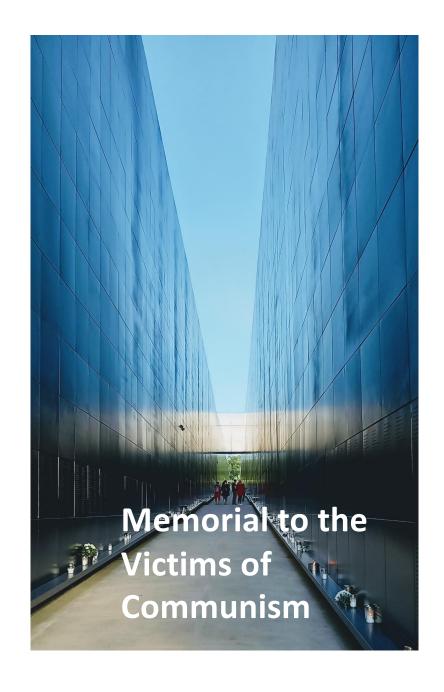
What people think about WW2:

- the occupation
- the injustice
- the suffering
- brothers fighting against brothers
- WW2 didn't end in 1945
- WW2 didn't liberate us

For an regular Estonian the words Auschwitz and Holocaust automatically relates to the Jewish people.

What about our suffering? Who has suffered the most?







Memorial of the Holocaust in Klooga, Estonia

<u>Link</u>

Estonian Institute of Historical Memory

https://mnemosyne.ee/en/

Vabamu (a former Museum of Occupations)

https://vabamu.ee/en/

Estonian History Museum

www.ajaloomuuseum.ee

The Holocaust is taught and discussed in the 9th grade and the gymnasium level.

- Analyse the mechanism of creating the Holocaust.
- Avoid the generalisation, look at the personal stories.
- Analyse the factors and mechanisms that made regular people support and take part in pogroms and participate as executors.
- The Holocaust doesn't determine who a Jew is. Jews have thousands of years long history.
- Nobody's suffering is superior and bigger than the ohters'.

To understand the Holocaust you have to forget the Jews.

The Holocaust is a unique phenomenon in the European cultural space, and must be treated as such.

It is the largest pogrom in modern European history, inspired and organized by state power.

It is a story of human savagery.



Prof. David Vseviov, Estonian historian



https://youtu.be/IWLKiLXBGhg

Aitäh! Thank you!