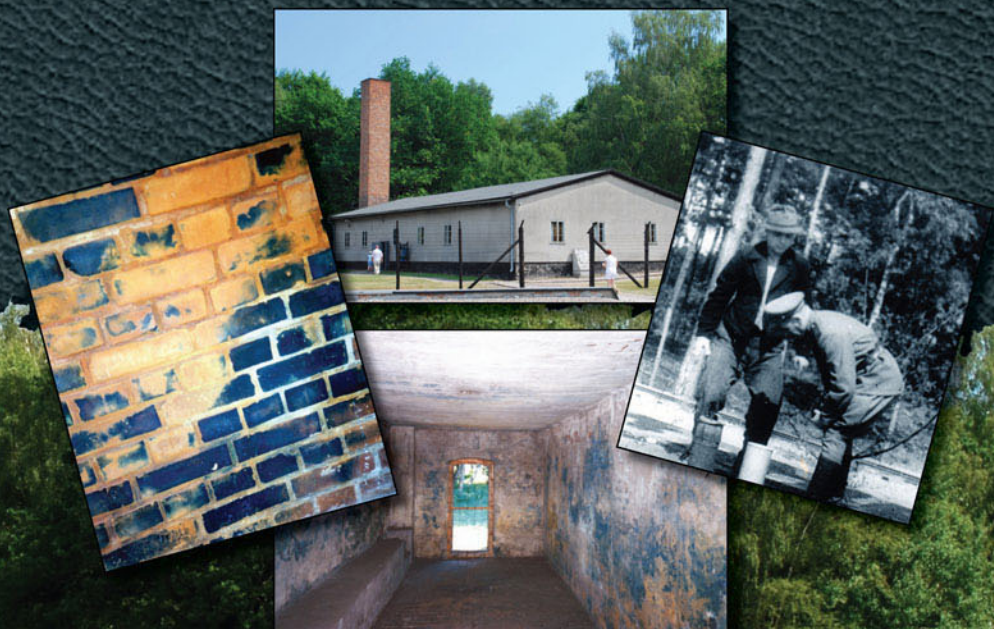


HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS · VOLUME 4

CONCENTRATION CAMP STUTTHOF

ITS HISTORY AND FUNCTION
IN NATIONAL SOCIALIST JEWISH POLICY



BY JÜRGEN GRAF AND CARLO MATTOGNO

PUBLISHED BY CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS

CONCENTRATION CAMP STUTTHOF

Concentration Camp
Stutthof

**Its History & Function
in
National Socialist
Jewish Policy**

Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno



Castle Hill Publishers
P.O. Box 243, Uckfield, TN22 9AW, UK
4th edition, May 2016

HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS, Volume 4:

Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno:

Concentration Camp Stutthof:

Its History and Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy.

Uckfield, East Sussex: CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS

PO Box 243, Uckfield, TN22 9AW, UK

4th, corrected edition, May 2016

ISBN10: 1-59148-136-8

ISBN13: 978-1-59148-136-2

ISSN 1529-7748

Published by CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS

Manufactured worldwide

© 2015 by Castle Hill Publishers

Distribution worldwide by:

Castle Hill Publishers

PO Box 243

Uckfield, TN22 9AW, UK

shop.codoh.com

Set in Times New Roman

www.HolocaustHandbooks.com

Cover Illustrations: Front: top: the Stutthof crematorium, rebuilt after the war; right: on the roof of the delousing chamber at Stutthof; Soviet photograph taken in 1945 (see Photo 12 in the Appendix); bottom: inside view of the Stutthof Zyklon B delousing chamber; left: detail of the blue discoloration on the outside wall of the Stutthof delousing chamber. Background: the Stutthof Memorial.

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	7
1. Stutthof Concentration Camp.....	7
2. Stutthof in Polish and Western European Historiography.....	8
3. The Objective of the Present Study.....	11
CHAPTER I: An Overview of the History of Stutthof Camp	13
1. The Period from September 1939 to February 1942.....	13
2. The Period from March 1942 to June 1944	21
3. The Period from June 1944 to January 1945	26
4. Evacuation and the End.....	29
CHAPTER II: Stutthof as “Extermination Camp”: The Orthodox Version	35
CHAPTER III: Stutthof as an “Extermination Camp”: Critical Investigation of the Sources.....	49
1. Preliminary Remarks.....	49
2. “Indirect Extermination:” Mistreatment, Torture, and Deliberate Propagation of Disease	50
3. “Direct Extermination” by Means Other than Gassing.....	53
a) Executions.....	53
b) Euthanasia by Injection.....	54
c) The Infirmary as “Extermination Factory”	55
d) Conclusion	57
4. The Gassing of Human Beings	58
a) Stutthof as Auxiliary “Extermination Camp” of Auschwitz	58
b) The Stutthof Gas Chamber: Structure and Method of Functioning	59
c) The Crematorium	61
d) The Time and Number of Victims of the Alleged Mass Gassings According to Various Sources	65
e) Sources for Alleged Homicidal Mass Gassings	66
i) The Gas Chamber	66

ii) The Alleged Use of Railway Carriages for Homicidal Gassings	73
f) The Alleged Mass Gassing of Disabled Soviet Prisoners of War: Analysis of a Particular Case.....	78
5. The Death Rate in Stutthof from 1939 to 1945	86
a) The Documents	86
b) The Death Tally.....	89
c) The Number of Jews Who Died at Stutthof between July 1944 and January 1945.....	92
d) The Orthodox Image of Stutthof in View of the Mortality Statistics	93
CHAPTER IV: Stutthof's New Role as of 1944	97
1. Deportations of Jews to Stutthof in 1944	97
2. The Reasons for the Deportations	100
3. The Deportation of Hungarian Jews to Stutthof in 1944.....	102
4. The Transfer of Unfit Jews from Stutthof to Auschwitz	104
Conclusion	111
Appendix	113
Photos	113
Documents.....	126
Abbreviations	165
Bibliography.....	166
Index of Names	169

Introduction

1. Stutthof Concentration Camp

On 2 September 1939 – the day after the beginning of the German military campaign against Poland – an internment camp for Polish detainees was opened in the village of Stutthof, 36 km east of the old German city Danzig in West Prussia (see map). Early in 1942, the status of the camp was changed from that of an internment camp to “Stutthof Concentration Camp.” Prisoners were sent to Stutthof from many different countries throughout the sixty-eight months of its existence; these prisoners included a number of Soviet prisoners of war.



Dark gray: German territory after WWI.

Light gray: German territory annexed by Poland after WWI.

The area of Danzig (dashed line) was formally ruled by the League of Nations.

The village Stutthof (West Prussia) is located on the “Frisches Haff,” a freshwater lake separated from the Baltic Sea by a slender peninsula (“Frische Nehrung”). The entire German territory shown here was annexed by Poland after WWII – except for northern East Prussia, which was occupied by the Soviet Union. The almost-entirely German population of these areas was either killed or expelled, or they fled toward the end of the war.

In 1944, what had previously been a relatively small camp population suddenly exploded, largely due to mass transports of Jewish inmates from the Baltic countries, Hungary, and Poland by way of Auschwitz. Prior to that time, there had been relatively few Jews in the camp. Stutthof was evacuated in January 1945, and was captured by the Soviet Army on 9 May 1945 as the last remaining National Socialist concentration camp. The camp held only about 150 inmates at that time, all the others having been evacuated

2. Stutthof in Polish and Western European Historiography

Literature on Stutthof that is of any scientific value exists only in Poland, where a larger number of books and articles have appeared on that topic. We will return to this Polish literature repeatedly in the present text, but, at this point, we draw the attention of the reader to the fact that this literature is heavily influenced by propaganda and is quite unreliable on decisive points.

The anthology *Stutthof – hitlerowski obóz koncentracyjny*¹ was published in 1988, and is considered the official history of the camp; it has also been available in German translation since 1996.² The Stutthof Memorial Site also publishes a periodical bearing the title *Stutthof. Zeszyty Muzeum (Stutthof. Paper of the Museum)*, hereafter referred to as *SZM*), although it is concerned only partially with events in the camp.

Polish historiography maintains that Stutthof became an ad hoc extermination camp for Jews in 1944. A summary of the orthodox version was published in 1967 in the periodical of the Jewish Historical Institute located in Warsaw:³

“In the spring and summer of 1944, the character of Stutthof changed fundamentally; it was no longer simply a concentration camp, but simultaneously an extermination camp for tens of thousands of Jews, especially Jewish women. [...] The victorious offensive of the Soviet Army forced the Hitlerites to evacuate the concentration camp and prisons in the territory of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. In connection with this,

¹ Interpress, Warsaw.

² *Stutthof. Das Konzentrationslager*, Wydawnictwo Marpress, Danzig 1996. All quotations from the official camp report are taken from the above-mentioned German translation, not the Polish original.

³ Krzysztof Dunin-Wąsowicz, “Żydowski Więźniowie KL Stutthof,” in: *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*, 1967, no. 63, p. 10.

various concentration camps such as Riga-Kaiserwald, Kaunas-Prósidszki, and a few others, were dissolved in 1944. This led to a massive transfer of prisoners of Russian, Belo-Russians, Latvian, and Lithuanian nationality, as well as many thousands of Latvian, and Lithuanian Jews, to Stutthof. Furthermore, the liquidation of Hungarian Jews that was occurring at Auschwitz at that time exceeded the capacity of Auschwitz Camp. Thousands of Hungarian Jews were now sent to Stutthof and its subsidiary camps."

According to the Polish historical literature, many – mostly Jewish – Stutthof inmates were murdered with poison gas beginning in June or July of 1944. This allegation is also contained in several works of western Holocaust literature; namely, the anthology *Nazi Mass Murder*⁴ published by E. Kogon, H. Langbein, A. Rückerl among others, as well as the *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*.⁵

And yet there are other historians – even among those who maintain the reality of a systematic extermination of Jews in the Third Reich – who make no claim of any extermination of human beings at Stutthof Concentration Camp. Raul Hilberg's 1300-page standard work on the Holocaust⁶ mentions Stutthof briefly only four times, and makes no mention of any gas chamber for the extermination of human beings in that camp. Nor does Gerald Reitlinger, the author

⁴ Yale University Press, New Haven 1993; all subsequent quotes from this work are from the German original *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas*, Fischer, Frankfurt/Main 1983.

⁵ Eberhard Jäckel, Peter Longerich, Julius H. Schoeps *et al.*, *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust. Die Verfolgung und Ermordung der europäischen Juden*. 3 volumes, Argon Verlag, Berlin 1993; the 4-volume English original of this encyclopedia is way inferior to the better edited German edition, which is why we do not quote it here (Israel Gutman (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, Macmillan, New York 1990).

⁶ Raul Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden*, 3 volumes, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1997; Engl.: *The Destruction of the European Jews*, 3 vols., Holmes and Meier, New York 1985. Hilberg distinguishes between three different types of National Socialist Concentration Camps: "Death camps" (Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Kulmhof and Lublin), "Camps with killing operations" (Poniatowa, Trawniki, Semlin), and "camps with numbers of victims in the area of a few tens of thousands or less." The third category, in his view, included Stutthof in addition to Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Dachau (*ibid.*, p. 1,299). Hilberg thus expressly excludes Stutthof from the category of extermination camp – even an "ad hoc" one. See Jürgen Graf's critique of Hilberg's work: *The Giant with Feet of Clay*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015; also C. Mattogno, *Raul Hilberg e i "centri di sterminio" nazionalsocialisti. Fonti e metodologia*, Rome 2008, www.vho.org/aaargh/fran/livres8/CMhilberg.pdf

of another Holocaust classic,⁷ make any claim of homicidal gassings at Stutthof.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that Stutthof Concentration Camp was never even mentioned during the Nuremberg Trial.

The most-prolific Polish author on the Stutthof camp in Western literature is Marek Orski, who contributed the article about the Stutthof camp in the 1998 anthology *Die nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslager*⁸ and who ten years later elaborated on the same topic during the 2008 historical conference in Oranienburg, Germany,⁹ although he did not add anything new of significance to the issue.¹⁰

The claims made in the orthodox western Holocaust literature on gassings at Stutthof are based on two kinds of sources: the relevant Polish historical literature, and court judgments in West German trials, based exclusively upon eyewitness reports. No western Holocaust scholar has ever made a serious study of Stutthof. This may be due, at least in part, to the fact that the camp is only alleged to have played a part in the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question” after mid-1944.

Among the revisionists, until now, only the American historian Mark Weber has made any effort to study Stutthof. Although his paper on the subject, which appeared in the *Journal of Historical Review* in 1997, is not based upon original documents, but rather upon the sparse literature available in western languages only, it is nevertheless of high quality. Weber mentions the extensive deportation of Baltic, Polish, and Hungarian Jews to Stutthof in 1944, and remarks:¹¹

⁷ Gerald Reitlinger, *Die Endlösung*, Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1983; Engl.: *The Final Solution*, 2nd ed., Sphere Books, London 1971.

⁸ M. Orski, “Organisation und Ordnungsprinzipien des Lagers Stutthof”, in: Ulrich Herbert, Karin Orth, Christoph Dieckmann (eds.), *Die nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslager. Entwicklung und Struktur*, Wallstein Verlag, Göttingen, 1998, vol. I., pp. 285-308.

⁹ M. Orski, “Die Vernichtung von Häftlingen des Konzentrationslagers Stutthof durch das Giftgas Zyklon B,” in: Günter Morsch, Bertrand Perz, Astrid Ley (eds.), *Neue Studien zu nationalsozialistischen Massentötungen durch Giftgas. Historische Bedeutung, technische Entwicklung, revisionistische Leugnung*, Metropol, Berlin 2011, pp. 294-303.

¹⁰ See the analysis by Carlo Mattogno, *Inside the Gas Chambers*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2014, pp. 201-206.

¹¹ Mark Weber, “An Important but Little-known Wartime Camp: Stutthof” in: *Journal of Historical Review*, volume 16, no. 5, September/October 1997, p. 2.

“These transfers to Stutthof are difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a German policy to annihilate Europe’s Jews. If there had been such an extermination policy, it is particularly difficult to understand why Jews from the Baltic region – all of whom were supposedly doomed – were evacuated on Germany’s overtaxed transportation system instead of being killed on the spot. The fact that many of the Jews evacuated by the Germans from the Baltic area to Stutthof were unemployable children is particularly difficult to reconcile with a general extermination policy.”

3. The Objective of the Present Study

The point of departure for our study consisted of a visit to Stutthof in very late June and early July 1997; as well as visiting the camp itself, we viewed a considerable quantity of documentation in the archives. We acquired additional important material on Stutthof Camp during a trip to Poland in March 1999. Since the history of the camp is largely undisputed up to 1944 – the time of the large-scale Jewish deportations – the principal focus of our investigation revolved around three points:

- the alleged gassings of inmates (primarily Jewish);
- the total number of persons who died in the camp;
- the conclusions to be drawn regarding wartime National Socialist Jewish policy from the mass deportations of Jews which occurred in 1944.

The clarification of these three questions – which are closely related – formed the real object of our study. That it also provides a survey of the history of a camp known in the West almost by name only may be viewed as an additional result of the present study.

*April 28, 1999
Jürgen Graf
Carlo Mattogno*

Since the publication of this work, the historiographic landscape of the Stutthof camp has remained virtually unchanged. None of the new contributions, which are rather poor in quality, has significantly increased our understanding of fundamental issues that we investigated for the first edition of the present book. Apart from some obviously needed minor revisions and corrections, we have therefore found it unnecessary to make major changes in this new edition, alt-

hough we did enhance and expand the documentation in the Appendix.

May 9, 2012
Jürgen Graf
Carlo Mattogno

CHAPTER I: An Overview of the History of Stutthof Camp

1. The Period from September 1939 to February 1942

As described in an earlier book,¹² wartime National Socialist concentration camps served primarily two purposes: they performed an internal security function through the internment of actual or potential opponents of National Socialism, and they acquired increasing significance for the war effort at a time when increasing numbers of Germans were being called up for military service, causing a serious manpower shortage in the Reich.

Stutthof Camp was created, at least initially, for the first of the two factors mentioned. The present study intends to provide a brief description of the camp. It is based, in particular, on a paper by Polish historian Mirosław Gliński, which was published in the book on the official history of the camp.¹³

On July 3, 1939, SS *Brigadeführer* Johannes Schäfer, the plenipotentiary of the Free City of Danzig for political affairs, founded the so-called SS *Wachmannsturmbann* under the leadership of SS *Obersturmbannführer* Kurt Eimann. Its duties included the creation of temporary internment camps for all Poles known to be actively anti-German, who were to be arrested immediately in the event of the outbreak of war.

Construction of the camp – northwest of the village of Stutthof (in Polish, Sztutowo) – began in the same month, using prisoners

¹² Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, *KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie*, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 1998; Engl.: *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, 3rd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2012.

¹³ Mirosław Gliński, “Organisation und Struktur des Lagers Stutthof,” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 76-98.

from Danzig Prison under the command of SS *Obersturmführer* Erich Gust.

On the afternoon of September 2, *i.e.*, the day after the outbreak of war, a contingent of approximately 200 Poles arrived at Stutthof after having been arrested in the area of Danzig.

All the internment camps in the region were under the command of SS *Sturmbannführer* Max Pauly. The central command post was initially located in the Neufahrwasser camp, which became a subsidiary camp of Stutthof in April 1940. This subsidiary camp was first officially referred to as a “Civilian Prison Camp,” but was also referred to in correspondence as a “Prisoner Camp” and “Prisoner Assembly Camp.” The population of the adjacent area usually referred to it as the “*Waldlager*” (Forest Camp).

Following the visit of SS *Sturmbannführer* Arthur Liebehenschel to Stutthof, Neufahrwasser, and a third internment camp, Grenzdorf, on behalf of the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps in January 1940, he drew up a report of his impressions for the head of the Inspectorate Richard Glücks. Glücks then proposed to *Reichsführer* SS Heinrich Himmler that the status of Stutthof be officially changed to that of a concentration camp, as it was favorably situated and offered good possibilities for the use of inmate labor. Himmler, however, initially rejected this proposal.¹⁴

Stutthof had approximately 4,500 inmates at the end of January 1940.¹⁵ These inmates consisted almost entirely of Polish men, including numerous priests, teachers, and other members of the intelligentsia considered politically unreliable. A small number of female detainees also arrived at Stutthof after the middle of the same year. They were housed in Barracks I, which received the designation “Women’s Block.”

At this point, a few remarks on the expansion of the camp are in order; our source of information in this regard is a contribution by the Polish historian Ewa Ferenc.¹⁶

When the first prisoners entered the camp in the beginning of September 1939, there were already a number of tents, a kitchen, a washroom and a latrine. The prisoners were first set to work exclu-

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 76ff.

¹⁵ Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce, *Obozy hitlerowskie na ziemiach polskich 1939-1945*, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warsaw 1979, p. 493.

¹⁶ Ewa Ferenc, “Bau und Erweiterung des Konzentrationslagers Stutthof (2. September 1939 – 31. December 1944)” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 99-108.

sively on the construction of the internment camp: clearing the forest, leveling the site, etc. As in other camps, the construction phase was particularly arduous for the detainees – the forest commando, occupied with the felling of trees, was considered the hardest job.

The Construction Office, referred to as the *SS Neubauleitung Stutthof* in early 1942 – later referred to merely as the *Bauleitung* – was responsible for the construction of the buildings. The first head of the Construction Office was SS *Untersturmführer* Otto Neubauer. The Construction Office was subordinate to the Central Construction Office of the *Waffen-SS* and Police in Danzig, which in turn was subordinate to the *Bauinspektion Reich Ost* (Construction Inspectorate of the Reich East), with headquarters in Posen. The latter was in turn subordinate to the chief of Office C (*Amtsgruppe Haushalt und Bauten*; Office Group Budget and Construction) of the *Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt* (Economic and Administrative Main Office, *WVHA*) under SS *Gruppenführer* Hans Kammler.¹⁷

Until October 1941, there were only three inmate barracks in Stutthof. At approximately the same time, the sewer installations were completed, and washrooms were installed in the barracks. Prior to that, the inmates had washed themselves in troughs in the open air.

Another barracks was used as an inmate infirmary, containing, among other things, a surgical division, a first-aid room, and a pharmacy. There was also a kitchen barracks and a laundry. A former retirement home on the camp's property was used as the headquarters building.

Barracks for camp workshops were built after the beginning of 1940; when completed, there was a paint shop, a furniture workshop, a joinery, an electrotechnical workshop, and a smithy. Outside the camp, the inmates built stables for livestock and a slaughterhouse.¹⁸

Between the beginning of April and the end of September 1941, for reasons which are not readily apparent, Stutthof was referred to in the concentration-camp nomenclature as a “transit camp,” although its function had not changed as against the preceding period.¹⁹ Very few documents from this period have survived.

¹⁷ M. Gliński, “Organisation...,” *op. cit.* (note 13), p. 98. On the organization of the SS Construction Administrations, see also Carlo Mattogno, *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005.

¹⁸ E. Ferenc, “Bau und Erweiterung...,” *op. cit.* (note 16), pp. 99-102.

¹⁹ M. Gliński, “Organisation...,” *op. cit.* (note 13), p. 79.

In addition to the inmates from 1941 were the so-called *Erziehungshäftlinge* (rehabilitation inmates). These were nationals of occupied territories – and, to a lesser extent, Germans – who had violated their labor contracts or neglected to comply with the call-up to the labor service. On May 28, 1941, Himmler, in a circular letter to all offices of the *Sipo* (Security Police), ordered the construction of labor rehabilitation camps. He explained the reasons for this decision as follows:²⁰

“With the increasing use of foreign labor and other manpower in companies important to the national and the war economy, the cases of reluctance to work [also] increase, which, in the interest of the war effort of the German people, must be countered by all means. Workers who refuse to work or who endanger the morale of the workers otherwise and who thus have to be arrested by the police to maintain order and security, should be interned in special labor re-education camps and be given regular work. The labor re-education camps are intended exclusively to accommodate the work shirkers and idlers. Internment will occur for the purpose of re-education, nothing else.”

The *Sipo* chief of Danzig, Heinrich Willich, who had received Himmler’s above order to establish a labor re-education camp at Stutthof, sent a request about the camp’s status change and about the increase of the camp guards to Reinhardt Heydrich, Chief of *RSHA* (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*, Imperial Security Main Office), who approved it the following day.²¹

At that time the camp was very small and, as indicated by Willich, contained about 2,000 inmates. An undated “List of the necessary manpower for the permanent staff and for the guards of the labor re-education camp Stutthof” stemming from this period included a total of just 291 staff members.²²

Compared to the political inmates, the “rehabilitation inmates” had an easy time and were usually freed after 56 days and assigned to a job. Their internment was not considered a punishment and did not affect the criminal record of the inmates. Furthermore, unlike other prisoners, the Polish and Jewish rehabilitation inmates were entitled to compensation for work done during the internment of 2 *Reichsmark* per day for married prisoners and 0.50 *Reichsmark* for unmarried inmates.²³

²⁰ Circular by Himmler of May 28, 1941, re. “Errichtung von Arbeitserziehungslagern,” RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 1f.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 21-21a.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 10-10a.

²³ Letter to the *Gestapo* at Danzig by the head of the *Arbeitserziehungslager* at

With the conversion of the camp, non-Polish detainees entered Stutthof for the first time in bigger numbers. French citizens arrived after September 1941; the first of these was a certain Jean Maurisse, who had been a foreign worker in Elbing (Polish Elbląg) for the E. Schichau company, and who returned there after his release from Stutthof.²⁴ There is also evidence of the presence of Italian rehabilitative inmates, but only in 1943 at the earliest.²⁵

Of the Polish political prisoners interned after the outbreak of the war in 1939, approximately 2,000 were released in 1940 and 1941.²⁶ The considerable reduction in the camp manpower starting in the spring of 1940 must be attributed partly to these releases and partly to transfers. In this regard, two large transports which left for Sachsenhausen as early as April 1940 are of considerable significance: 1,000 Stutthof inmates were transferred to Sachsenhausen on April 9, 1940, and another 800 inmates on April 19, 1940.²⁷ In contrast, however, there were no transports from officially recognized concentration camps to internment camps, transit camps, or work camps. On December 10, 1940, Stutthof, therefore, had only 1,024 inmates (including 100 women) over a third of whom were inmates of the subsidiary camps of Elbing and Grenzdorf.²⁸

Stutthof became a labor re-education camp officially on October 1, 1941. On that day the administration of the former civil internment camp was also transferred to the *Gestapo*. At that time it consisted of three residential barracks, one of them for female inmates, one infirmary building, a kitchen building, a disinfection building as well as four watchtowers.²⁹ From the transfer protocol it can be gleaned that the disinfection building contained a room with an autoclave and a disinfection boiler, a vestibule, a bathroom, a room for changing clothes, and a laundry facility.³⁰

Stutthof, Oct. 25, 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 71; see Document 1 in the Appendix.

²⁴ Marek Orski, *Des français a Stutthof*, Muzeum Stutthof w Sztutowie, Danzig 1995, pp. 9f.

²⁵ Marek Orski, *Gli Italiani a Stutthof*, Muzeum Stutthof w Sztutowie, Danzig 1996, p. 8.

²⁶ Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), p. 498.

²⁷ Danuta Drywa, "Ruch transportów między KL Stutthof a innymi obozami," *SZM*, no. 9, 1990, p. 27.

²⁸ Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), pp. 498, 504.

²⁹ Transfer protocol of Oct. 28, 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 38-38a; see Document 2 in the Appendix.

³⁰ *Gerätebestand der Entlausungsbaracke* dated Stutthof, Oct. 1, 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 71; see Document 3 in the Appendix.

Himmler visited Stutthof on November 23, 1941³¹ and finally decided to change the status of the camp to that of a regular concentration camp. The decisive factor in this decision was economic; this is proven by the following letter sent by Heinrich Himmler to the chief of the SS *Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt* Oswald Pohl on December 19, 1941:³²

“Dear Pohl!

I recently visited Stutthof Camp during my visit to the district of Danzig-West Prussia. I have become convinced that Stutthof is of great significance to the subsequent settlement of the district of Danzig-West Prussia. Stutthof has all the possibilities for workshops, joineries, metal-working shops, etc. I believe that we must further expand and utilize Stutthof. In my opinion, the expansion must strive at the following:

- 1) The installation of building joineries and metal workshops for settlement activity in West Prussia.*
- 2) The fullest use of the tailor shop, joinery, and other workshops for us. A great quantity of orders for the armed forces is being fulfilled.*
- 3) Installation of an auto repair workshop for the local SS headquarters.*
- 4) Purchase of a brickyard on the bay, which is very favorable and which has a narrow-gauge railway and canal, and which is being offered to us there now.*
- 5) Stutthof must also be expanded to accept 20,000 Russian prisoners of war at a later time, who can be used to build a settlement in the district of Danzig-West Prussia.*

I enclose a statement on the preparation of the site, drawn up in Danzig. Some of the sludge could be of interest for the fertilization of the meadows if it is worth mining it at a depth of 10-12 m, as well as the white, soft, medium-hard and hard limestone lying at a depth of 100 meters on the other hand. If I am not mistaken, there is a great lack of cement and limestone in the district of Danzig-West Prussia. Both can be derived from limestone.

Stutthof is now to be taken over by yourself and SS Brigadeführer Glücks as a recognized concentration camp with industrial function.

Heil Hitler!

Your H. Himmler”

Inspector of Concentration Camps Richard Glücks announced on January 7, 1942, that Stutthof would now be considered a state concentration camp. The respective cable stated:³³

³¹ A photo album of the Himmler visit has survived and is stored in the archive.

³² Archivum Muzeum Stutthof (hereinafter briefly referred to as AMS), I-IA-2; see Document 4 in the Appendix.

³³ RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 95; see Document 5 in the Appendix.

“The Reich Leader SS and Head of the German Police has ordered that the internment camp Stutthof, including [its] industrial enterprises, is taken over by the Head of the SS Main Office Economics and Buildings and the Insp.[ectorate] of the Concentration Camps. The necessary preparations have to be implemented immediately.”

This decision was reflected in a circular letter of February 20, 1942 from the Chief of the Security Police and the SD:³⁴

“Former SS special camp Stutthof, by order of the Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police, effective immediately, is to be taken over as a state concentration camp with the designation ‘Concentration Camp Stutthof’. Former commander of Special Camp Stutthof, SS Hauptsturmführer of the Waffen-SS Pauly, is to be assigned camp commander by the Inspector of Concentration Camps.”

With its promotion to the rank of “state concentration camp,” Stutthof became subordinate to the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps in Oranienburg.

At that time the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps, directed by SS-*Brigadeführer* Richard Glücks, was still subordinate to the SS *Führungshauptamt* (Central Office of the SS Leader). When this office was merged with the *Hauptamt Haushalt und Bauten* (Central Office Budget and Construction) to the new SS-WVHA, the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps was incorporated into *Amtsgruppe D – Konzentrationslager* (Office Group D – Concentration Camps), to which the Stutthof Camp was also subordinate.³⁵

Max Pauly remained the commandant of the Stutthof Camp, as mentioned in the above document. At the end of August 1942, he was recalled from Stutthof to Neuengamme Concentration Camp, which he commanded until the end of the war. For his activities in this latter camp, he was sentenced to death and hanged after trial by the British occupation government in Hamburg.³⁶

Pauly’s successor in Stutthof was SS *Sturmbannführer* Paul Werner Hoppe. Hoppe was no longer fit for active service due to an inju-

³⁴ AMS, I-A-7; see Document 6 in the Appendix.

³⁵ The Inspectorate of Concentration Camps under Richard Glücks consisted of four departments, which, as *Amtsgruppe D*, were subordinate to the *Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt (WVHA)* of the SS in Berlin. Department D I (Concentration camps), which governed the administration of concentration camps; Department D II (Inmate labor), which coordinated inmate labor and ordered transfers; Department D III (camp hygiene and sanitary personnel); and Department D IV (Administration), which was responsible for the financing and equipping of the concentration camps.

³⁶ Janina Grabowska, “Die Verantwortung für die im KL Stutthof begangenen Verbrechen. Die Prozesse,” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), p. 294.

ry suffered on the eastern front, and was therefore recalled into the concentration-camp service, to which he had already belonged as a member of the Dachau camp staff from 1937 to 1941. He commanded Stutthof until the end of the war, but left the camp at the beginning of April 1945, whereupon it was unofficially commanded by SS *Hauptsturmführer* Paul Ehle. Hoppe was sentenced to nine years imprisonment after a trial in Bochum in 1957. He was released after serving seven and half years.³⁶ We have no information as to Ehle's fate in the post-war period.

Stutthof was organized as follows:³⁷

Camp Commandant – Division I-VI – SS Death's-Head *Sturmbann*

The six departments were as follows:

Department I – Command Post: This consisted of the camp commandant's staff, and was subordinate to the adjutant of the latter. The following services were part of Department I: **The Security Service** supervised order in the camp; the **Information Service** was responsible for relations between the camp and the higher offices; **Motor Pool** in charge of transportation; the **Armory, Canteens** (there were two, one for the camp personnel and one for the inmates); the **SS Court** adjudicated minor violations of camp regulations (serious cases were referred to the SS Court in Danzig).

Department II – Political Department: This compiled the inmate's personal files based on transport lists, including the inmate's category (political prisoner, protective custody prisoner, criminal, etc.). In the event of death, it informed the relatives of the deceased person as well as the office that had ordered the transfer of the deceased person to the Stutthof camp. The Political Department also performed interrogations of inmates.

Department III – Protective-Custody Camp: The various departments of the camp were subordinate to the leader of the protective-custody camp: the men's camp, women's camp, and the camp complexes set up later (special camp, Germanic camp, and Jewish camp, which will be discussed in detail below). The leader of the protective-custody camp was accompanied by an officer responsible for determining the camp's manpower by carrying out roll calls twice a day. The **Labor Service**, which was subordinate to the Labor Service Leader, was a sub-department. The Labor Service Leader com-

³⁷ M. Gliński, "Organisation...", *op. cit.* (note 13), pp. 88ff.

piled an inmate card file based on vocation in order to ensure the most efficient employment of camp inmates.

Department IV – Economy and Administration: This department was responsible for financial issues, paying out wages to camp personnel, purchasing necessary food and clothing, etc.

Department V – Camp Doctor: The head camp doctor was responsible for medical care. The inmate and staff infirmary, the pharmacy, and the crematorium were under his care. The head camp doctor had to be present at executions as well as during the infliction of corporal punishment.

Department VI – Training: This department was responsible for the political and vocational training of camp personnel as well as for cultural events.³⁸

The **SS Death's Head *Sturm* CC Stutthof** consisted of camp guard personnel. In addition to Reich Germans, the guards consisted of a large percentage of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe, as well as non-Germans (Ukrainians, Latvians, Lithuanians). Approximately 2,500 guards, including a number of women, did service during the sixty-eight months of the camp's existence.³⁹

2. The Period from March 1942 to June 1944

On December 19, 1941, after his visit to the camp, Heinrich Himmler ordered the expansion of the Stutthof Camp within the framework of the “*Generalplan Ost*”.⁴⁰ Pursuant thereto, 20,000 Soviet PoWs were to be admitted into the camp in order to contribute to “settlement expansion in the district of Danzig/West Prussia.”³²

As a result of this decision, SS *Unterscharführer* Johann Pauls delivered a plan for the camp expansion to the *Reichsführer* SS, which was approved by Himmler on March 3, 1942. Among other

³⁸ These included, among other things, theatrical performances. For example, the Regional Theatre of Danzig-West Prussia presented a comedy on February 16, 1944 in the Comradeship Home of the camp. AMS, 1-1B-3.

³⁹ In 1944, when the large Jewish transports arrived, the camp administration organized a crash course for women supervisors, the graduates of which then did service in the Jewish camp as well as in the exterior offices. M. Gliński, “Organisation...,” *op. cit.* (note 13) p. 92.

⁴⁰ Jan Erik Schulte, “Vom Arbeits- zum Vernichtungslager. Die Entstehungsgeschichte von Auschwitz-Birkenau 1941/42,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. 50, 2002, no. 1, p. 53.

things, it provided for the construction of housing for 20,000 inmates west and north of the already existing structures, now known as the “old camp.” To enable the planned expansion, the brickyard that was mentioned in Himmler’s letter of April 1942, as well as the Werdershof estate (also located south-east of the camp), were leased by Department II of the SS-WVHA (Budget and Construction),⁴¹ where the “Germanic camp”⁴² was to be built the following year.

North of the old camp 30 barracks were now built as the first part of the “new camp”; of these, 20 (labeled with numbers I to XX) were intended for inmates, including the camp canteen, the kitchen, and the quarantine barracks for inmates suffering from contagious diseases. The DAW (*Deutsche Ausrüstungs-Werke*) factories were housed in the remaining barracks, including a furrier’s workshop, tailor’s workshop, weaving workshop, shoemaker’s workshop, and a bicycle-repair workshop (see Document 7 in the Appendix for a Polish post-war camp map).

The first inmates were transferred to the new camp in July 1943. The women remained in the old camp.

Following completion of the barracks, construction began on the streets, sewerage, and water mains for the new camp. At the same time, construction began on a barracks for guard personnel west of the old camp; the guard personnel in question moved in on March 28, 1943.

Northeast of the new camp, work began in October 1943 on the construction of two factory hangars for the DAW. These were put into operation one year later. The Focke-Wulf Company manufactured airplane parts in the first factory hangar, while motors and machine parts were repaired in the second, the “*DAW Maschinenhalle*.”

Inmate labor was basically divided into two categories: the construction and maintenance of the camp itself, and labor for industrial enterprises. Inmates were made available to the latter against payment. As stated above, a few companies, such as the DAW or Focke-Wulf, established operations in the camp itself. Otherwise, inmates assigned to companies were put to work in “subsidiary camps” or “exterior commandos,” in which case there was a gradual transition between both types. Polish historiography assumes a total of 60 subsidiary camps and exterior commandos.⁴³ These included, for exam-

⁴¹ E. Ferenc, “Bau und Erweiterung...,” *op. cit.* (note 16), pp. 103f.

⁴² Camp for inmates of Germanic origin (mainly Norwegians and Danes).

⁴³ Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), pp. 502-506.

ple, the “Elbing exterior office,” where between 200 and 500 inmates were active for various undertakings “including work done for the Holzmann company in building the wharf, in the plywood factory, in cleaning the city, in the sewers of the city, and in some smaller enterprises,” as well as in building houses.⁴⁴

Other inmates were rented out to farmers working in the vicinity of Stutthof.⁴⁵

The leader of the Stutthof protective-custody camp, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Theodor Traugott Meyer, in his notes written in August 1947 while in a Polish prison, explains that 3,000 Jewish women were transferred to help during the harvest upon the personal intervention of Camp Commandant Hoppe.⁴⁶

All the above-mentioned factors prove the great significance of Stutthof Camp from an economic point of view (cf. Section IV.1).

Many inmates were released from the camp. According to the official history of the camp, the total number of released inmates amounted to 5,000.⁴⁷ Special lists of released inmates were compiled every day by the camp’s “Political Section.” Hundreds of such lists are preserved by the Stutthof Museum, which cover almost the entire history of the camp. Here are some examples:

June 13, 1942:	44 releases ⁴⁸
August 28, 1942:	58 releases ⁴⁹
December 18 1942:	51 releases ⁵⁰
May 06, 1943:	30 releases ⁵¹
July 12, 1943:	46 releases ⁵²
January 21, 1944:	55 releases ⁵³
February 10, 1944:	32 releases ⁵⁴
July 13, 1944:	24 releases ⁵⁵
August 29, 1944:	ca. 40 releases ⁵⁶

⁴⁴ Marek Orski, “Die Arbeit” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 207ff.

⁴⁵ In this regard, see the report by Gerda Gottschalk in: Hermann Kuhn (ed.), *Stutthof. Ein Konzentrationslager vor den Toren Danzigs*. Edition Temmen, Bremen 1995, pp. 138ff.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 190.

⁴⁷ Janina Grabowska, “Die Häftlinge” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), p. 120.

⁴⁸ AMS, 1-11C-6, p. 5.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

⁵¹ AMS, 1-11C-7, p. 37.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁵³ AMS, 1-11C-8, p. 5.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 37; see Document 8 in the Appendix.

Many of the inmates released on a given day were “rehabilitation inmates.” The list of May 6, 1943, provides an example of this: 30 rehabilitation inmates were released, in addition to two inmates to be transferred to Auschwitz or Sachsenhausen (one stateless “asocial” and one Polish protective-custody inmate).⁵⁷ On the other hand, the 58 inmates released on August 28, 1942, consisted of 23 “shirkers” (which was certainly a synonym for “rehabilitation inmates”) as well as 21 protective-custody inmates, *i.e.*, political prisoners. The majority of released inmates were Poles.

The releases from Stutthof are totaled at least until October 1944 in the “Lists of departures” (*Abgangslisten*), some pages of which have been preserved. For example, on October 19, 1944, at least 51 prisoners were released (indicated by the abbreviation A = 1), 15 women and 36 men.⁵⁸

It should be noted that some of these releases took place at a time when, according to the orthodox version of history, large numbers of inmates were being murdered in the gas chamber. According to the orthodox version of history, therefore, the Germans released witnesses to their alleged mass-extermi- nation program, enabling them to report about what they had seen! Since the alleged gas chamber was located immediately at the edge of the old camp and was easily visible from the old camp (see Document 7 in the Appendix), there would have been no way to conceal any homicidal mass gassings.

The increase in camp manpower after the decision to expand the camp is revealed in the following statistics:

31 July 1942:	2,283 inmates, including 163 women;
31 July 1942:	1,855 inmates, including 332 women;
31 March 1943:	3,590 inmates, including 285 women;
End of 1943:	approximately 6,000 inmates. ⁵⁹

With the designation of Stutthof as a regular concentration camp, transports not only departed for other concentration camps, but transports from other concentration camps entered the camp as well. A Polish study written in 1990 estimated the total number of persons

⁵⁶ Page number missing in our copy. The original has the lower part of the page torn; see Document 9 in the Appendix.

⁵⁷ See Document 10 in the Appendix.

⁵⁸ *Abgangsliste Nr. 8*. RGVA, 1367-1-195, pp. 206-206a. See Document 11 in the Appendix.

⁵⁹ Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), p. 498.

transferred from Stutthof at 24,624.⁶⁰ We will discuss the extent of transports from other camps to Stutthof in another chapter.

The transports to Stutthof beginning in 1942 – the first, with 114 inmates from Buchenwald, arrived on April 14, 1942⁶⁰ – resulted in an internationalization of Stutthof Camp. Of course, Poles remained the most numerous group of camp inmates until mid-1944, but the numbers of inmates from other countries, especially the Soviet Union and Germany, were constantly increasing. Resistance fighters or persons suspected of supporting the resistance, in addition to prisoners of war, also arrived from the USSR.

German new arrivals included significantly more criminals than political prisoners. Many such criminals arrived from Mauthausen, a camp designated for incorrigible serious criminals. This bad habit, stubbornly indulged in by the SS, of assigning career criminals to positions as *Kapos*, and therefore in a position of authority over other inmates, may have been the main reason for the brutality and mistreatment described at great length – as well as indubitably with dramatic embellishment – in the testimonies of former Stutthof inmates.⁶¹

Two smaller groups of prisoners also received privileged treatment in Stutthof. The first group consisted of the so-called “honorary prisoners,” which was understood to mean intellectuals interned for their political unreliability, or diplomats from the Baltic States of Latvia and Lithuania. These inmates lived separately from the other prisoners and did not have to work.⁶² The same was true of a group of 282 (or, according to other sources, 273) Norwegian policemen transferred to Stutthof in December 1943 or January 1944 for refusing to sign a loyalty oath to Vidkun Quisling’s National Socialist government. In 1943, these Norwegians were quartered in the so-called Germanic camp south-east of the old camp, which was originally intended for SS men liable to punishment.⁶³ Some of them voluntarily performed light work as gardeners or postmen. The approx-

⁶⁰ Danuta Drywa, “Ruch transportów...,” *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 31.

⁶¹ The terrorization of the political prisoners by the criminal inmates was a phenomenon observable in many camps. It is described in detail in serious works of concentration camp memoirs, such as, for example, Paul Rassinier’s *Le Mensonge de Ulysse* (reprint: La Vieille Taupe, Paris 1980), or Benedikt Kautsky’s *Teufel und Verdammte* (Büchergilde Gutenberg, Zürich 1946).

⁶² M. Orski, “Stutthof als internationales Lager,” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2) p. 145.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 148; M. Gliński, “Organisation...,” *op. cit.* (note 13), p. 93.

imately 150 Danish communists, having previously entered the camp in October 1943, were required to work on a regular basis, but they also appear to have received preferential treatment on the basis of their Nordic descent.⁶⁴

As in other camps, disease was the principal danger and chief cause of the high mortality. Typhus – which broke out in the spring of 1942 for the first time – was especially devastating. Another epidemic broke out in April 1943, and lasted until June.⁶⁵ Of the more than 1,100 inmates who died in that period, the majority doubtlessly died of typhus.⁶⁶

3. The Period from June 1944 to January 1945

Conditions in Stutthof changed drastically starting in mid-1944. In addition to a few transports of non-Jews, numerous mass transports of Jews – the vast majority of whom were women – arrived between 29 June and 28 October. I will return to this in Chapter IV.

The manner in which the camp administration reacted to the continuous arrival of mass transports is described by SS *Hauptsturmbannführer* Theodor Meyer, protective-custody camp commander in Stutthof, in his notes written in a Polish prison while awaiting execution.⁶⁷

“When the Lublin and Riga camps and outer camps in the East were evacuated, Stutthof was designated a reception camp. Transports with thousands of Jewish women arrived, even from Auschwitz. These trans-

⁶⁴ M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 62), p. 145.

⁶⁵ On the typhus epidemics, see Elżbieta Grot, “Indirekte Extermination,” in: *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 195f. The German term for typhus is *Fleckfieber*. Unfortunately the Polish literature does not distinguish between *Typhus* (typhoid fever) and *Fleckfieber* (typhus). These are two distinct diseases with merely partially similar symptoms. He could therefore not determine which one is meant.

⁶⁶ On the mortality, see Chapter III, Section 5. E. Grot mentions only 849 deaths between 1 April and 12 June, which may possibly be attributed to the fact that they do not take account of the exterior stations and auxiliary camps. In the death register, “Typhus” is listed as the cause of death in only 12 cases, leading E. Grot to assume a falsification of mortality statistics by the camp authorities. It is, however, impossible to understand why the camp authorities would have attempted to hide the typhus epidemic – which everyone knew about – through false statistics. Presumably “heart failure” was entered as the immediate cause of death for most victims of typhus, “heart failure,” “general exhaustion” and the like, being in fact results of the epidemic.

⁶⁷ Copy in the Archives of the Stutthof Museum, quoted according to H. Kuhn (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 45), pp. 189f.

ports were mostly in a condition that exceeded anything ever seen before. They were sent on the transports without sufficient clothing and food. Now they were supposed to be accepted in a camp that was itself on subsistence level. Telexes, radio messages, went back and forth between Berlin and Stutthof to make the gentlemen in Berlin realize that this was impossible; that Stutthof could no longer accept any more inmates. The camp commandant himself traveled to Berlin for a conference intended to prevent any more inmates from being sent to Stutthof, but without success. Berlin only promised to ensure that the inmates would be detailed off in workers.⁶⁸ A representative appeared and made contacts with industry. Commandos were detailed off to Königsberg, Elbing, Danzig, Gotenhafen, Stolp, Bromberg, Stettin, and to the nearer or more distant surroundings. New masses arrived. The various offices of the Gestapo emptied their camps and ghettos and sent the inmates to Stutthof without making any inquiry at any time. Typhus-infected inmates spread the disease in the camp, and this epidemic caused many victims among the masses tightly packed together in the camp. Where, and how, could an improvement be made? More and more transports arrived. Could one refuse to accept them? No! When the transports arrived with their inmates, they had to be accepted.”

We see not the slightest grounds for doubting the truthfulness of the content of this testimony.⁶⁹

In order to provide at least some housing for the many new arrivals, a “Special Camp” was created from scratch in the western part of the camp in July 1944; this camp consisted of a kitchen barracks in addition to several inmate barracks. This camp was used, for example, to quarter Germans who had been taken hostage because relatives of theirs belonged to anti-National Socialist resistance movements; one of them was Fey von Hassell, daughter of diplomat Ulrich von Hassell.⁷⁰ Parallel to this area, 10 barracks numbered XXI

⁶⁸ Error in original.

⁶⁹ Theodore Traugott Meyer, in his report written during Polish imprisonment, expressly disputed the accusation of tormenting the inmates and insisted that he helped them as much as he could. He said he had taken care to ensure that as many inmates as possible would receive hard work bonuses, even when many prisoners were not entitled to them. He continues:

“The incorporation of the bath installations was approved for every housing block. The sanitary installations were good. The camp orchestra played Sundays. Entertainment was provided. And I am supposed to have approved all this because I wanted to torment the inmates? [...] Were the inmates mistreated at their arrival? No. When the big transports arrived, I made frequent inspections and saw no act of mistreatment.”

We reproduce these remarks by Meyer because we are of the opinion that both parties have the right to be heard.

⁷⁰ Fey von Hassell’s report regarding her stay in Stutthof was reproduced in extract

and XXX were built north of the new camp and designated, as a whole, the “Jewish camp,” although only six of the ten barracks were intended for Jews; another two were used to house women deported to Stutthof after the crushing of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, and the other two were used as warehouses for personal effects.⁷¹

At the end of August 1944, the camp census, including the outer camps, was approximately 60,000;⁷² it had therefore multiplied ten-fold in eight months! The last large transport arrived from Auschwitz on October 29. In the following month, only individual groups of inmates arrived at Stutthof; the last inmate, the Pole Jan Zielina, no. 105,302, arrived from Auschwitz on January 17, 1945.⁷³ The fact that transports from Stutthof departed after October 1944 was one reason for the renewed decline in the camp census. A second reason was the typhus epidemic that broke out in late summer 1944 for the second time and took on devastating proportions by the end of the year. The poor hygienic conditions in the further-overcrowded housing naturally contributed to propagation of the lethal epidemic. The deficiency of the disinfestation facilities is shown, among other things, by the certification of a transfer to Flossenbürg dated November 24, 1944:⁷⁴

“The following inmates are to be transferred from Stutthof Concentration Camp to Flossenbürg Concentration Camp on 11.24.1944:

216 men (Jews)

284 women (Jews).

It should be noted that these inmates come from a camp in which typhus, paratyphus, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are rampant at the present time. Quarantine is therefore to be imposed, and these inmates are to be put to work in closed groups.

These inmates were bathed and deloused prior to departure on the transport. Due to insufficient delousing facilities at this camp, we cannot guarantee that these prisoners are free from lice.

The SS garrison doctor.”

On December 29, 1944, Hoppe found himself compelled to decree a partial camp quarantine by special order.⁷⁵

by H. Kuhn (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 45), pp. 176ff.

⁷¹ M. Gliński, “Organisation....,” *op. cit.* (note 13), p. 93; E. Ferenc, “Bau und Erweiterung...,” *op. cit.* (note 16), p. 107.

⁷² Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), p. 499.

⁷³ Elżbieta Grot, *Rejs Śmierci, Evakuacja morska Więźniów KL Stutthof*, Muzeum Stutthof w Sztutowie, Danzig 1993, p. 13.

⁷⁴ AMS, I-II-C-4, p. 159; see Document 12 in the Appendix.

⁷⁵ AMS, I-IB-3, p. 275.

“In the course of the struggle against typhus, entry and leaving of the new women’s camps I, II, and III is blocked, effective immediately, due to danger of contagion by typhus.”

The raging epidemic and the generally deteriorating conditions against the background of the German military collapse led to the final, and worst, phase in the existence of Stutthof Camp – just as in Bergen-Belsen, Dachau, and other camps.

As of January 24, 1945, the day before the first waves of evacuation, the camp census report indicated a census of 28,390 female and 18,115 male inmates (including the subsidiary camps). This number included 25,775 Jewish women and 2,898 Jewish men.⁷⁶

4. Evacuation and the End

Documentation on the tragic last months of Stutthof Camp is very fragmentary. In Polish literature on the subject, commonplace facts and atrocity propaganda are intermixed in a veritable stew.⁷⁷ For this reason, it seems to us impossible to offer even an approximate estimate of the number of victims caused by the evacuation of the camp, and we will refrain from putting forth any estimates.

What has survived, though, are daily records on the camp strength from a series consisting mainly of *Morgenappell* (morning roll call) documents ranging from January 24 to April 22, 1945. They show the numbers given in Table 1 (next page).⁷⁸

The fate of Stutthof inmates at that time was very little different from – or even identical to – the fate of the millions of German civilians who fled before the advancing Red Army during that harshest winter of the war, under almost inconceivable circumstances and

⁷⁶ Camp strength report of 24 January 1945, GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 1.

⁷⁷ For example, J. Grabowska reports that women who were unable to march were burnt alive in their barracks by the SS (“Die Letzten Tage des Lagerbestehens. Die Befreiung,” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), p. 292). As a source, the reader is referred to the testimony of Kapo Alfred Nicolaysen before the Soviet Committee for the Investigation of War Crimes. As the author informs us on the following page of the same book, Nicolaysen was sentenced to death following trial in Danzig of 25 members of the camp guard personnel; Nicolaysen was then the only person pardoned out of the 14 persons sentenced to death, presumably in consideration for services rendered in shoring up the traditional atrocity story of Jews burnt alive by the SS.

⁷⁸ GARF, 7021-106-3, pp. 1-182.

Table 1: Inmates in the Stutthof Camp in early 1945⁸⁰

DATE	MALE INMATES	FEMALE INMATES	TOTAL
January 24	18,115	28,390	46,505 ⁸¹
January 30	10,544	23,404	33,948
February 1	10,317	22,274	32,591
February 5	10,229	22,165	32,394
February 10	10,050	21,803	31,853
February 15	15,900 ⁸²	10,209	26,109
February 20	15,662	9,381	25,043
February 25	15,469	9,075	24,544
March 1	15,270	8,744	24,022
March 5	15,158	8,434	23,592
March 10	15,020	8,188	23,208
March 15	14,904	8,000	22,904
March 20	6,287	3,170	9,457
March 25	6,603	3,236	9,839
April 1	4,866	2,239	7,105
April 5	4,843	2,159	7,002
April 10	4,773	2,093	6,866
April 15	4,692	2,043	6,735
April 20	4,629	2,004	6,633
April 22	4,614	1,985	6,599

who therefore suffered horribly high losses. The U.S. historian Mark Weber hit the nail on the head when he wrote:⁷⁹

“Stutthof’s prisoners were not the only ones to endure this terrible calamity. During this same period, hundreds of thousands of German civilians, most of them women and children, as well [as] civilians of other nationalities, were slowly making their way westward in the snow and freezing weather. Many of these people also died during the winter trek.”

In her interesting book *Rejs Śmierci (Voyage of Death)* the Polish historian Elżbieta Grot quotes a Norwegian inmate, not mentioned by name, who gives us the following general atmosphere of the conditions prevailing in West Prussia at that time:⁸³

“A line of refugees from East Prussia, several miles long, consisting of terror-stricken families who had abandoned their homeland and their property in panic was, to us, the visible image of a people in a state of

⁷⁹ Mark Weber, *op. cit.* (note 11), pp. 3ff.

⁸⁰ See Documents 23-34 in the Appendix.

⁸¹ GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 1. According to the *Stärkemeldung* and the *Stärke-Nachweis* for the same day, the number of inmates was 46,331 (GARF, 7021-106-3, pp. 2f.). The difference is explained by the changes occurring during the day.

⁸² It is unknown where these approximately 5,900 prisoners came from who were admitted into the camp between February 11 and 15.

⁸³ E. Grot, *Rejs Śmierci...*, *op. cit.* (note 73), p. 15.

complete dissolution. Dead horses lying by the edge of the road, desperation-filled old people, weeping women, and – the worst experience for us – starving infants, often running barefoot through the snow looking for mothers or fathers who had attempted to break through to the other side of the Weichsel [...] By midday, a sexton approached requesting us to help him bury the bodies of the dead, excusing himself by saying that no auxiliary labor was available to him.”

The tragedy of the Stutthof refugees who died during the evacuation must be viewed in the context of this tragedy extending over an immense territory. The decision to evacuate the camp appears to have been made by Fritz Katzmann, the Higher SS and Police Chief of Danzig, after the onset of the large-scale winter offensive of the Red Army on January 12, 1945. After January 20, all work in the camp was directed at the forthcoming evacuation, and approximately 11,000 inmates were led out of Stutthof on January 25 and 26. They were supposed to march on foot to Lauenberg, 140 km further west, for internment in a non-commissioned officers' school for the *Waffen-SS*. The distance was to be covered in seven days, exclusively on backroads, because the main roads were filled with German refugee columns and German troops. At night, the inmates were supposed to be lodged in villages.

The evacuation did not run according to plan, particularly because of the heavy snowdrifts and poor road conditions. Many inmates died on the road, others escaped, and considerable numbers were overtaken by the advancing Soviet troops and liberated. The majority of the evacuees were halted by the *Wehrmacht* before they reached Lauenberg, and put to work building anti-tank ditches. In early March, following the onset of another Soviet offensive, those who were able to march were led in the direction of Gotenhafen and Putzig, where they were supposed to be transported to Germany by ship. They did not get there, because the columns were captured on the way by the Soviets.⁸⁴ According to Polish sources based on estimates that cannot be verified, approximately 5,000 died out of the 11,500 evacuated on January 25 and 26.⁸⁵

Stutthof still had 33,948 inmates on January 30, approximately one third of them in the main camp.⁸⁶ At approximately the same

⁸⁴ M. Orski, *Ostatnie dni Obozu Stutthof*, Wydawnictwo Marpress, Danzig 1995, pp. 8ff.; J. Grabowska, “Die Evakuierung des Stammlagers zu Lande” in: *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 267ff.

⁸⁵ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 84), p. 275.

⁸⁶ M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 84), p. 14.

time, the camp began to fill with German refugees who took up temporary lodgings there, taking over the new camp and part of the old camp. Many of these German civilians were later evacuated to the west by sea. The camp was attacked by Soviet bombers on March 25 and on several occasions afterwards; several of the women's barracks in the old camp burnt down.⁸⁷

At this time, a large proportion of the inmates in Danzig and Gotenhafen – the name for Gdingen at that time – were put to work in the shipyard or in various factories. Beginning in March, these cities were severely bombed by the Soviet air force, killing many inmates and German civilians.⁸⁸

Instead of simply leaving the remaining inmates behind for the Soviets, as reason would have indicated, since the Soviet arrival was now only a question of time, even more panicked evacuation actions were carried out by sea during the last weeks of the war, ending tragically for a great many of the persons involved. On March 25, a ship transport with over 600 refugees from the Gotenhafen subsidiary camp sailed for Kiel, where the inmates were interned in subsidiary camps of Neuengamme Concentration Camp. Two large sea transports with a total of approximately 4,400 inmates departed on April 25 and 27. The first traveled by way of Hela to Neustadt, where the inmates were lodged in a hospital following the arrival of British troops. A few were later transferred to Sweden by the Swedish Red Cross for medical care. The second transport arrived at Flensburg after a long period of wandering. There, the inmates were embarked onto the ship *Rheinfels*. On May 9, the ship was boarded by representatives of the Swedish Red Cross, who decided to take the totally exhausted inmates to Sweden for treatment. A large number of the persons evacuated by sea died from hunger, exhaustion, or disease before the end of the war. An unknown number were killed during British aerial attacks on the evacuation ships.⁸⁹

The Red Army entered Stutthof on May 9, 1945, but found only approximately 150 inmates – most of whom were sick – in addition to approximately 20,000 German civilians. Paul Ehle, acting unofficially as the last concentration-camp commander, had fled a few

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 19. Many of the Jewish women later reported by the Soviet Commission to have been burnt alive by the SS presumably died during these bombing attacks. See note 77.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁸⁹ A detailed description of the evacuation by sea can be found in E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 73).

days before. The existence of Stutthof Concentration Camp coincided almost precisely with the duration of war: it opened the day after the war began, and was captured by Soviet troops the day after it ended.

In 1946 and 1947, four trials were held in Poland against a total of 80 members of Stutthof Camp guard personnel. After trial, 21 death sentences were handed down and carried out, with one exception. Another five camp functionaries, including the second commander, P.W. Hoppe, were brought to court in three trials in the Federal Republic of Germany (1955, 1957, and 1964); four of them received sentences of imprisonment of up to nine years.⁹⁰

The joy of liberation was of short duration for many inmates captured by the Red Army. Accused of collaboration with the Germans or of membership in Polish nationalist movements such as the *Armia Krajowa* (Homeland Army), or the Boy Scout-type organization *Szare Szeregi* (Gray Ranks), they were promptly arrested again and disappeared into Soviet concentration camps, some of them for many years. Three examples were Marian Pawlaczyk, Jan Będziński and Mieczysław Goncarzewski, who were only released from the Gulag archipelago after Stalin's death in 1953. Their crime: During interrogations held after their liberation by the Soviet secret service NKVD, they were found to be too well-informed about the structure of the camp. This sealed their fate: in the eyes of the NKVD, this proved that they had collaborated with the Germans.⁹¹

⁹⁰ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 36), pp. 293f.

⁹¹ M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 84), pp. 36ff.

CHAPTER II: Stutthof as “Extermination Camp”: The Orthodox Version

We mentioned in the introduction that, according to the orthodox version of history, Stutthof performed the temporary function of “ad hoc” extermination camp. This chapter reproduces the statements of the principal texts in connection with the alleged mass killings and, in particular, the mass gassings of human beings at Stutthof, in chronological order.

The first testimony to be mentioned is the Soviet expert report, drawn up only five days after the capture of the camp, on 14 May 1945, which we quote in full.⁹²

“Protocol of the technical expert report on the SS concentration camp Stutthof, May 14, 1945.

The undersigned, the engineer Major Ivan Alexandrowitsch Fjodorow, deputy chief of staff of the 57th Red Banner Brigade of Engineers and Pioneers of Gomelsk, and Lieutenant Georgi Sergejewitsch Kapustin, Adjutant of the Commander of the First Department of the Brigade Staff, on behalf of the Council of War of the 48th Army, conducted an examination of the SS camp Stutthof, which established the following:

The Germans began construction of Stutthof Concentration Camp in 1939. Until 1941, there was a total of approximately 15 standard-type wooden barracks, as well as the necessary small buildings for guard personnel.

Initially, the above-mentioned camp was intended for political prisoners. In mid-1942, the camp began to expand rapidly, and by the end of 1944, it consisted of the following buildings:

Wooden barracks: 60 units

Brick barracks: 12 units

Barracks for guard and service personnel: 17 units

⁹² “Protocol of the technical investigation of the SS concentration camp at Stutthof,” May 14, 1945. GARF, 7021-106-216, pp. 5f.

Warehouses: 11 units

Workshops: 5 units

Factory buildings: 7 units.

Every standard-type living barracks has a normal capacity of 450 people, which means that, with normal occupancy, the inmate barracks could house $450 \times 72 = 32,400$ people. In reality, according to the data of former inmate Woźniak, a Pole, 800 to 1000 people were crammed together in the barracks in each case. Consequently, the huge numbers of persons interned in the camp amounted to approximately $60 + 12 \times 800 = 62,000$ to $72,000$.¹⁹³

In the living barracks, triple bunkbeds made of wood had been erected; there were separate rooms for the guards, and common washrooms and toilets. The washrooms and toilets in the barracks did not work, since construction of the sewerage network was not yet completed.

From a model found in the office of the SS camp Stutthof, it may be concluded that the camp was, to some considerable extent, still uncompleted; in particular, it was intended to increase the number of living barracks to 180, in which event the new part of the camp would have been built of brick, in contrast to the old part.

The construction and expansion of the camp, as well as the construction of the factories, was performed by inmates.

Two factory buildings were erected and put into operation on the grounds of the old camp, while three others were unfinished; two factory buildings were finished on the grounds of the new camp, but not yet put in operation.

At the time of our inspection visit, there was no production machinery in the factory buildings. According to the testimony of former Polish camp inmate Woźniak, the installation was disassembled and removed in January 1945.

A barbed-wire fence surrounded the entire camp terrain. Around the living area of the camp was a separate barbed-wire barrier, mounted on porcelain insulators. The wire was charged with high voltage. On the side of the barracks, in front of the above-mentioned wire barrier, was another barbed-wire fence three meters high.

While planning and constructing the camp, especially the living quarters, no provisions were made at all for fire protection installations and for sanitary installations, which are otherwise obligatory in all buildings. Open latrines without walls and roof, all of them only two to three meters away from the barracks, spread a penetrating stench all over the camp site. The distance between the barracks was 10 to 15 meters.

At the time of our inspection of the camp, 30 of the 72 existing living barracks had burnt down.

⁹³ Meaning $(60+12) \times (900 \pm 100) = 64,800 \pm 7,200$.

The concentration camp contained one gas chamber^[94] of 8.5 x 3.5 x 2.5 meters in size, in the form of a simple box, built of bricks, with two hermetically sealed doors, and a ceiling of reinforced concrete; in the ceiling, there was an opening 20 cm in diameter which was used for throwing in the 'Zyklon' poisonous material. Outside the gas chamber, a small, primitive stove, built of brick and measuring 1.5 x 1.2 x 0.8 m, had been added; this was heated with coal. A metal pipe 20 cm in diameter led from this stove to the interior of the gas chamber, and ran along the walls of the chamber. The pipe was embedded in a wall clad in cement mortar, with perforations measuring 2.5 cm. CO was able to exit through a brick chimney, especially built on the outside of the gas chamber, next to the entrance door. Thus, death by asphyxiation of the people in the above-described gas chamber was due, not to CO, but to another poisonous substance, a 'Gasgift' [gas poison⁹⁵] by the name of Zyklon, which was found near the west side of the gas chamber.

The gas chamber functioned as follows:

The people were led into the gas chamber, after which the doors were hermetically sealed. The poisonous substance 'Zyklon', in the form of irregular quadrilaterals of white color, was poured through the round opening in the ceiling, and, under the influence of the atmosphere as well as the increased air temperature achieved by means of the stove described above, as well as because of the tightly packed mass of people, was transformed into a gaseous poisonous substance.

The gassing procedure was primitive, and apparently was to be perfected later.

In view of the surface area of the gas chamber, which amounted to 8 x 3 = 24 m², as well as the tight packing of the people doomed to destruction, it was possible to force 4 to 5 persons together in one square meter. In this manner, the gas chambers could contain 24 x 4 = 96 people standing up.

The testimony of a former Polish camp inmate, Zbigniew Krawczyk, who was put to work for a longer time in the crematorium in order to cremate the corpses, according to whom the gas chamber could contain 90 persons standing up, corresponds to reality.

According to the testimony of this same Krawczyk, the asphyxiation procedure lasted 45 minutes.

In visiting the camp, we discovered two cremation furnaces built in 1943, which were operated with coke, as well as third furnace heated with a flammable liquid fuel, that is, a total of three furnaces. We did not find a fourth furnace, but something resembling a furnace foundation remained. There are grounds for assuming that the Germans blew up the fourth furnace.

⁹⁴ See Document 13 in the Appendix.

⁹⁵ In German in the original.

The most important technical data relating to these furnaces are to be taken from the attached diagrams.^[96]

The furnace consists of fireproof brickwork, with an opening for the introduction of the bodies on the front side; further down, also on the front side, is an opening for the removal of the ashes, the ash chamber. On the left side, two heating systems had been installed. On the front, there was also a small round opening 20 cm in diameter, which could be sealed with a small door; this was used to regulate the air supply. All openings had iron doors 7 to 9 mm thick.^[97]

The interior volume of each cremation furnace amounts to $0.5 \times 0.6 \times 3.2 = 0.96 \text{ m}^3$. If one considers the extreme emaciation of the corpses, which means that a corpse, on average, occupied a volume of $0.25 \times 0.2 \times 1.56 = 0.08 \text{ m}^3$, this means that the furnace was able to contain $0.96 \div 0.08 = 12$ corpses. During use at full capacity, therefore, twelve corpses could be introduced lengthwise into the furnace in two layers.

The design of the furnace, intensively heated with coke, allowed attainment of temperatures of 900 to 1000 degrees Celsius. At this temperature, the cremation process lasted 50 to 60 minutes.

The furnaces were installed together with a room used for executions by shooting and hanging, and measuring 18 x 10 x 2 meters, including the surface area of the furnace room area.

Conclusions:

1. The normal capacity of the camp, assuming 2.7 persons per square meter, was 32,400 persons, but it was in fact inhabited by 62,000 to 70,000 persons, which meant that the inmates were subject to extraordinary overcrowding. The unbearably unhygienic conditions to which they were exposed; the absence of heating in the barracks during the cold seasons; the quite insufficient, miserable nourishment; the exhausting heavy work, which lasted up to 16 or 17 hours a day;^[98] the lack of suitable clothing and suitable shoes, especially in winter; all this led to a total exhaustion of the inmates and to the rapid propagation of various contagious diseases, i.e., created the precondition for massive mortality by means of the above-described methods.

2. The average capacity of the gas chamber, in operation twenty four hours a day at normal load, and assuming 40 minutes to fill the chamber, 45 minutes for the gassings as indicated by Krawczyk, as well as one and a half hours to empty the chamber, amounted to the following:

$$\frac{24 \times 96}{3} = 768 \text{ persons in a time period of 24 hours}$$

⁹⁶ This document has been published in Carlo Mattogno, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015, Part 2, Documents 276a&b, p. 440

⁹⁷ This is a typographical error. The meaning is no doubt 7 to 9 cm; the doors of the Topf crematory furnaces of Auschwitz, for example, were 10 cm thick, and consisted of 8 cm of monolithic lining material and 2 cm of cast iron.

⁹⁸ For the actual working times see Section IV.2., particularly Note 234.

3. The concentration camp had three cremation furnaces. Assuming, as stated above, that twelve corpses could be introduced into one furnace at a time, that the cremation procedure took 50 minutes, and that 10 minutes were required to fill the furnaces, then the total capacity over a 24-hour period was:

$$\frac{24}{1} \times 12 \times 3 = 864 \text{ corpses.}$$

At lower temperatures, i.e., 450-500 degrees Celsius, the cremation procedure naturally took twice as long, i.e., one hour and forty minutes; this means a capacity of:

$$\frac{24}{2} \times 12 \times 3 = 432$$

4. That the concentration camp had one gas chamber, three cremation furnaces, and one special room for shooting and hanging, is multiple proof of the fact that the people imprisoned in Stutthof were intended for extermination.

Major Fjodorow, Engineer (signature)
Lieutenant Kapustin (signature)''

In 1947, Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz published an article entitled “*Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof*” (The Stutthof Concentration Camp), which appeared in the Bulletin of the “Main Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland.”⁹⁹ With regard to mass killings, he remarked:¹⁰⁰

“Executions were only one additional means of liquidation. There were four different methods: gassing, shooting, lethal injection, and hanging. The building containing the gas chamber was, at the time of the investigation, still intact, so that it could be thoroughly examined. It was a masonry building. The gas chamber measured 8.5 x 3.5 x 3 m. There were two entrances, which could be tightly closed by means of hooks. On the exterior, a fireplace for the gas chamber had been built; a pipe led from the fireplace, which was used to heat the interior of the chamber to approximately 25 degrees Celsius before they led the victims inside. The floor was of cement, the walls were plastered. In the ceiling was a round opening of 15 cm diameter, with a shaft through which the gas-forming substance was poured in. Under this opening, on the floor, was a second, square-shaped opening measuring 30 x 30 cm, covered with a wooden lid. Eyewitnesses have reported how the SS men poured a granular, yellow-brownish substance out of tin cans through the opening in the ceiling. At the time of the investigation, several such cans were found in the vicinity of the gas chamber. The chamber was used to kill a group of over one hundred persons at one time. Death occurred after the lapse of approximately one half-hour. Although the chamber

⁹⁹ Z. Łukaszkiewicz, “Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof” in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji badania zbrodni niemieckich w Polsce*, Warsaw, 1947, III, pp. 59-90.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

was usually opened after an even longer period in order to remove the bodies, it happened that individual victims still showed signs of life. The murders in the gas chamber lasted from the summer of 1944 until approximately December of the same year."

Łukasziewicz claims that the gas chamber was built in the fall of 1943,¹⁰¹ and adds:¹⁰²

"It is obvious to all witnesses that the German authorities intended to exterminate as many Jews as possible; this was fully and entirely accomplished."

On the number of victims in the camp, the author states:

"Assuming a maximum number of 110,000 inmates, a number of inmates still living at the beginning of the evacuation of 50,000, and, finally, if one considers the approximately 3,000 inmate releases according to the estimates of witnesses, as well as the more or less equal number of transfers to other camps – not including Stutthof subsidiary camps – one must conclude that approximately 50,000 persons had died by the time of the evacuation."

Taking into consideration the approximately 15,000 victims of the evacuation (according to his own testimony), Z. Łukasziewicz concludes that a total number of 65,000 inmates died in Stutthof Camp and its subsidiary camps.¹⁰³ He adds:¹⁰⁴

"The gas chamber was in operation mainly during the period from August until December 1944. The witnesses report that approximately 3,000 Jews were gassed during this time. Since the chamber was also used before this time, that is, from the moment of its construction onwards, the actual number of victims may be higher by at least one thousand. Thus, a total of 4,000 people were murdered in the gas chamber."

In 1967, Krzysztof Dunin-Wąsowicz, former inmate and one of the leading Polish experts on this camp, discussed the thesis of a "ad hoc" extermination camp in an article, an excerpt of which has already been quoted.¹⁰⁵

Three years later, in 1970, Dunin-Wąsowicz published a book on Stutthof, in which he wrote the following in relation to the extermination of Jews in the camp:¹⁰⁶

"The Jews in Stutthof, quite apart from the severe living and working conditions in the camp, were decimated by two catastrophes, namely

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 79.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 82.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 83.

¹⁰⁵ See Introduction, note 3.

¹⁰⁶ K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof*, Warsaw, 1970, pp. 83f.

the so-called S.B. Action – Special Treatment – and the typhus epidemic.

The Special Treatment Action was basically a manifestation of the mass murder directed in particular against Jews in the concentration camps. In other camps, it took the form of a selection. In Stutthof, Special Treatment began in August 1944, and lasted until the beginning of November of the same year. The first victims were 70 Russian prisoners of war, most of whom were disabled, and who had just arrived from the prisoner-of-war camp at Czarny. Before their deaths, they spent three days in the open and received no food. They were utterly exhausted. The remains of their clothing, consisting solely of rags, were simply falling off their bodies. Finally, the SS men deceived them by making them believe that they were being taken to a sanatorium for the disabled, which made the poor wretches very happy. They attempted to clean up and bring order into their outward appearance. Near the gas chamber stood two third-class railway wagons. The SS made the Soviet prisoners of war climb into them. They were told that they were only waiting for the locomotive to be hooked on. The victims entered the waiting room without resistance in order to have dinner. The ‘waiting room’ turned out to be a gas chamber. The iron doors were slammed shut and the Zyklon was thrown in.

The later Special Treatment action applied exclusively to Jews, particularly women. In August, a total of over 300 women and over 100 men died in this way; in September, over 300 women; in October, over 600 women and a few dozen men, and, in the first days of November, between two and three hundred women.

The death sentences were arbitrarily handed down by the Oberscharführer [Ewald] Foth. He was head of the Jewish camp, and a notorious drunkard. This man felt sick if he had not killed at least one inmate during the course of a day’s work. The female overseers were not inferior to him in their zeal, but in the Jewish killing actions, Foth was without doubt the most bestial and ruthless torturer. One time, when the gas chamber didn’t work, this bloodthirsty sadist beat the doomed women to death with his own hands. There was no appeal against his decision. Every day, he ordered a roll call lasting several hours, at which he took out the sick and weak women. He judged their state of health according to their legs, forcing the Jewish women to run races against each other. Those who could not run fast enough went to their deaths. There were frightful scenes during the separation of families. In particular, Foth sought out pregnant women who were unable to work. Once it happened that one of the young Jewish women who was pregnant fled from a group of death candidates, and was able to hide in the attic of a barracks. Foth started a search action, found her, and brought her triumphantly back to the group of death candidates.

Initially the Jewish women did not know the purpose of the selection, but they soon realized and began passive resistance. They refused to go

to the place of execution, which was located approximately 800 meters from the [Jewish] camp. They fought back before they entered the gas chamber. The Hitlerites then staged a black comedy, setting up a doctor's consultation office in the enlarged gas chamber, and led the women in on the pretext that they were about to receive a medical examination. After the deluded women had entered without resistance, they closed the doors and let the gas in.

The Poles quickly discovered this new method of murder, and informed the Jewish women. This again led to resistance. Then SS men, Hauptscharführer [Arno] Chemnitz and Oberscharführer Foth, invented a new comedy – a transport. Transfer to a subsidiary camp was considered by the Jews to be equivalent to a temporary extension of life. In particular, they believed that it would be easier to survive in the subsidiary camps, where there was a greater need for labor. This new action was called the 'sock-mending commando'.

We will return to this “sock-mending commando” later.

A reference work published in Warsaw in 1979 by the “Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland”¹⁰⁷ contains a very detailed discussion of Stutthof, stating:¹⁰⁸

“The high mortality rate was due not just to the living conditions, but to direct extermination as well. Many inmates died as the result of blows with a stick or rifle butts, either at work or in the blocks. Others were shot after having escaped, or hanged or shot after failure to escape. During mass executions in 1939/40, many Polish activists and Jews from Danzig also died.

From the middle of 1944, mass killings were carried out in the gas chamber. It had been built in the fall of 1943, was located 20 meters from the crematorium, and was initially used for the delousing of clothing. At the end of June 1944, people were killed in it for the first time, using a gas (Zyklon B). The first group of gassing victims consisted of disabled Russian prisoners of war brought from a camp in Czarny. Subsequently, a few groups of Polish resistance fighters from Warsaw, Plock and Pomerania were gassed, as well as some 4,000 Jewish women, in particular sick women who could not be used for work.

In the infirmary, patients were often drowned in the bathtubs or murdered by means of phenol injections into the heart.

Partisans or Soviet spies were also brought to Stutthof for the execution of death sentences. The last group of Soviet spies was shot in the crematorium in March 1945 [...].

¹⁰⁷ With one eye on the German Democratic Republic – the Communist Central German State of 1949-1990 – the original name of the “Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland” was changed accordingly. After the end of Communist rule, when their crimes were also investigated, it was called the “Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish People.”

¹⁰⁸ Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), pp. 500ff.

Approximately 85,000 people died in Stutthof Camp, its subsidiary camps, and during the evacuation.”

The well-known 1983 anthology *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas* contains an article on Stutthof by K. Dunin-Wąsowicz.¹⁰⁹ The article deals specifically with the question of the alleged mass gassings of human beings in the camp. The article is especially significant for two reasons: first, it was written by one of the most important of all Polish Stutthof experts, and second, it appeared in a book that is considered a classic of orthodox historiography. Dunin-Wąsowicz writes:

“Just when work was begun on the gas chamber in Stutthof Concentration Camp can no longer be established; the inmates who participated in the construction work cannot remember the exact point in time. The gas chamber was constructed according to the pattern in other camps: 8 ½ meters long, 3 ½ meters wide, and 3 meters high. The poison gas Zyklon B was thrown in through a round opening in the roof, measuring 15 cm in diameter.

The first verifiable gassing in Stutthof took place on June 22, 1944. Approximately 100 persons were killed – mostly Poles and Belo-Russians who had been sentenced to death by the Reich Security Main Office. There were incidents with regard to the second group [...].

The next known gassing took place on 26 July 1944. 12 members of a Polish resistance movement were killed.

The next victims were approximately 70 disabled prisoners transferred to Stutthof from a camp for Soviet prisoners of war. [...]

Camp commandant SS Sturmbannführer Paul Werner Hoppe subsequently received the order to kill the Jews who had been admitted in great numbers to his camp.”

According to the verdict of a West German court, handed down in Bochum against former camp commandant Paul Werner Hoppe and others in Bochum on December 16, 1955, “initially the old, sick, and unfit Jews and Jewish women were to be exterminated.” The author Dunin-Wąsowicz continues:

“To maintain the pretense and to forestall attempts at resistance, a passenger carriage from a narrow-gauge railway leading into the camp was temporarily used as a gas chamber. [...]

It is estimated that in August and September 1944, 300 Hungarian Jewish women were killed by poison gas in each case. In October, more than 600 had probably been killed, in addition to a group of men. Another 250 more women were killed in this manner before the gassing was stopped in the beginning of November 1944.”

¹⁰⁹ E. Kogon *et al.*, *op. cit.* (note 4), pp. 263-266.

In his monumental book, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Jean-Claude Pressac also discusses the gas chamber of Stutthof. In this regard, Pressac writes as follows:¹¹⁰

*“It is not known when the gas chamber for delousing prisoner’s effects was installed. Its dimensions (8 meters long, 3 wide and 2.30 high, giving a volume of approximately 55 m³) are close to the standard dimensions of those erected by BOOS⁽¹¹¹⁾ or DEGESCH. There are two gas-tight doors, one at the southern end and the other at the northern end. The doors do not seem to be original, since they were missing at the Liberation and there has been modification of the brickwork to adjust to the curved top of the frame, as can be seen by comparison with a photograph of this chamber published on pages 108 and 109 of ‘1939-45. We have not forgotten’, Polonia, Warsaw 1962. The agent used for delousing is not known precisely, but given the presence of the external stove (to the left of the door, see Photo 6), it must have been either dry heat or hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon B) used in a heated room. In this case, it was not essential to pour the product in through an external opening, as an operator wearing a gas mask could distribute the pellets or porous discs on the floor, then go out and close the door. At the end of the cycle, opening the two doors allowed efficient natural ventilation. From June 22nd to the beginning of November 1944, it was used as a **homicidal gas chamber** for groups of about 100 people, Zyklon B being poured in through a small opening of 15 cm in the roof, a system apparently introduced on the advice of SS Lieutenant Colonel Rudolf Höß, former commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau and at that time head of Department D1 of the WVHA of the SS (SS Economic Administrative Main Office). While the history of this gas chamber is known from testimonies by Father Krzysztof Dunin-Wąsowicz, there has been no scientific examination of the ‘murder weapon’ since 1945, which means that we do not know how the chamber functioned as a delousing installation and are unable to provide material proof of its criminal use. The number of victims is estimated at one to two thousand.”* (Emphasis by Pressac.)

In a text first published in Polish and then included as part of an anthology in German translation five years later,¹¹² Janina Grabowska deals at length with the “immediate extermination” of inmates. She remarks:¹¹³

¹¹⁰ Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989, pp. 539f.

¹¹¹ The Cologne-based company Friedrich Boos, specializing in heating, ventilation and sanitation, performed numerous constructions projects at Auschwitz as well.

¹¹² Janina Grabowska, *Stutthof. Informator historyczny*, Danzig, 1990. The German translation is the first part of the anthology edited by H. Kuhn, *op. cit.* (note 45).

¹¹³ H. Kuhn, *ibid.*, pp. 62-64.

“In the second half of 1944, the importance of Stutthof in the extermination machinery increased mightily, since the camp was integrated into the system of the ‘Final Solution’ of the Jewish question. At this time, over 47,000 Jewish men, women and children were sent to Stutthof Camp. The first selections of those unfit for work were undertaken immediately after the arrival of the transports from Eastern Europe. At that point, Stutthof was not yet equipped to liquidate that many people. The decision was made to transfer them to Auschwitz-Birkenau. A transport of 1,423 persons, including mothers with children, departed Stutthof on June 26, 1944. Another transport with 603 persons – including, again, mothers with children, pregnant women, sick and disabled inmates – left Stutthof on September 10, 1944. These people were killed in the gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau.”

The official camp guide states:¹¹⁴

“The smallest building is the gas chamber, the construction of which dates back to the fall of 1943. It was initially used for the delousing of clothing. But in June 1944, one began to kill inmates by means of gas – Zyklon B – in the chamber. In the period from July to November 1944, Jews, mostly women, from the transports entering Stutthof at that time, were killed (more than 47,000 inmates, most of them women, entered Stutthof from July 29 to October 14). Two specially modified carriages of the narrow-gauge railway were also used in gassing the prisoners.”

The short entry on Stutthof Camp in the *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust*, published in 1993, consists simply of a summary of articles by K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, which the author of the article, however, obviously failed to understand correctly. In particular, he states:¹¹⁵

“Starting in June 1944, some of the new arrivals were immediately murdered in the gas chambers¹¹⁶ of the camp. Of the 50,000 Jews brought to Stutthof, almost all perished.”

In the official camp history – prepared with the participation of eleven Polish historians – the chapter “Direkte Extermination,” taken from Danuta Drywa, states as follows:¹¹⁷

“In the second half of 1944, a new period began in the history of Stutthof. Starting in July, the camp was included in camps carrying out the ‘Final Solution’ of the Jewish question. Beginning on June 29, 1944, mass transports of Jews from the eastern territories entered Stutthof, as well as of other Jews transferred from Auschwitz Concentration Camp. [...]

¹¹⁴ Romuald Drynko, *Informator wystaw stałych Muzeum Stutthof w Stutowie, Gdingen/Stutthof*, 1991, p. 27.

¹¹⁵ E. Jäckel *et al.*, *op. cit.* (note 5), volume III, p. 1382.

¹¹⁶ Note the plural!

¹¹⁷ *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 250, 251f.; the original German is clumsy in parts, which is the fault of the Polish publisher.

The Jews were subjected to selection. The first selections were performed immediately upon arrival of the transport into the camp. As a result, a transport with 1,893 persons left Stutthof for Auschwitz on August 26, 1944. The transport consisted of women, including mothers with children unable to work. Another transport of mothers and children, as well as of the sick and unfit, was sent on September 10. These transports were for the purpose of extermination. Upon arrival at the destination, the Jews were sent directly into the gas chamber. Further selections in the camp were intended to select the inmates for gassing in Stutthof itself.

The gas chamber in Stutthof Concentration Camp, built in 1943, was initially used for the disinfection of clothing. It is difficult to establish exactly when it was put to work for extermination. The earlier literature on Stutthof assumes that the first group of gassed persons consisted of Russian invalids from the prisoner of war camp at Czarné; this occurred at the end of July 1944, after receipt of the Inspectorate's approval. Based on recent research, Maria Jezierska was able to establish that this gassing took place on August 22, 1944. The Soviet prisoners of war arrived in Stutthof Concentration Camp with a large transport from the Security Police Riga on August 15, and received the numbers 63224-63806. Of this group, 77 invalids were given the same date of death, that is, August 22. On the date, neither the number of the death certificate appears in the death register nor the letter 'E', which would indicate execution. This data is also missing from the personal identification sheet for these prisoners of war.

As physically unfit, they represented no economic value for the camp management, and were doomed for extermination by gas from the outset, according to guideline '14 f 13'. In the concentration camp regulations, '14 f' stood for the death of an inmate, and the number '13' with Action 'T4' meant gassing as a form of euthanasia. An approximate date of the gassing of war invalids, also from August, is given by Aldo Coradello, in which he adds a suggestive description of their attitude upon entering the gas chamber. He learned of this from crematorium Kapo Wilhelm Patsch and his assistant, Franciszek Knitter. The gassing of another group of Soviet invalids at an earlier date cannot, however, be entirely excluded, because executions of unregistered groups also took place, as already mentioned.

Since the documents for the first half of the year 1944 are missing, we can neither find confirmation nor denial of this fact in the camp records. For this reason, it is equally difficult to establish the date of the gassing of two groups of Poles, partisans from the Bialystok region and from the Warsaw ghetto uprising, often described by former inmates in their memoirs. These memoirs indicate that the gassing of approximately 100 partisans was carried out at the end of July, while the Warsaw group was murdered between September and November. There are discrepancies in the reports relating to the date and procedure of the ac-

tion, but most of these reports repeat that both groups were taken to the crematorium, and attempted to hide in the camp because they had been warned of their fate. The SS escorts began to shoot; some of the inmates fell, and the others were taken to the gas chamber.

The killings by gas acquired greater proportions when the Jewish inmates arrived in 1944. According to the testimony of the former SS man Hans Rach, the gassing of the Jewish women lasted from July to November 1944; on some days, during this time, ten or even tens of people were killed. The date was marked with the date stamp in the record books, and, as in the case of the Soviet prisoners of war, the numbers are missing from the death book. The death of the first larger group of female inmates was noted on July 24, 1944; the other mortalities were registered throughout August, September and October.

The Jewish women were selected for gassing during roll calls that lasted hours. The selections were carried out by the block elder with SS men, usually Ewald Foth, Otto Knoth and Otto Haupt; sometimes the camp doctor Otto Heidl participated, in addition to Theodor Meyer and Arno Chemnitz. Particularly pregnant women, mothers with children, and the sick and elderly were slated for extermination. Their state of health was judged by the condition of their legs; foot races were therefore held between Jewish women. Anyone who could not run was loaded onto a wagon and taken to the gas chamber. When the gas chamber was full, the door was shut, and Otto Knott, who had undergone special training in Oranienburg and in Lublin Concentration Camp (Majdanek), climbed onto the roof and poured Zyklon B through a special opening into the chamber. In addition to Knott, SS Unterscharführer Hans Rach and Ewald Foth also did this.

Initially, the women, children, and old people went unsuspectingly and quietly into the gas chamber. Later, when, thanks to the quick circulation of rumors in the camp, they knew what was in store for them, the groups of 25-30 persons being led to the gas chamber put up resistance; but they were violently forced inside. Since the situation became difficult at the end of October or beginning of November, extermination in the gas chamber was stopped. To fool the victims, two of the narrow-gauge railway carriages were equipped for the gassing. In the Jewish camp, it was announced that there was a need for women who could knit and darn stockings. The selected persons, mostly older Jewish women, were given sewing and knitting needles (this is the origin of the so-called sock-mending commando), and taken away, since they allegedly were supposedly being taken to the workplace by train. The women saw SS men in railway uniforms and were convinced that they were being taken to work, and willingly climbed onto the trains. The narrow-gauge railway made a round trip around the camp and stopped in front of the crematorium with the gassed Jewish women.

In November 1944, the extermination action was stopped. But this did not reduce the mortality in the camp, since a typhus epidemic broke out,

which affected mostly the Jewish camp, exhausted by work and illness. It is highly likely that the epidemic was provoked by the camp administration, since nothing in particular was done to combat it.”

In the following chapter, we will examine the historical basis for the allegations made in the orthodox version of history.

CHAPTER III: Stutthof as an “Extermination Camp”: Critical Investigation of the Sources

1. Preliminary Remarks

Polish historians who directed their attention to Stutthof were even more influenced by the crude propaganda of the immediate post-war period than Polish Majdanek specialists were, for example. They make exhaustive use of the most dubious eyewitnesses who are, for the most part, refuted by the available documents. This practice is reflected, in particular, in the claim that the reason for building the Stutthof Camp was to bring about the “direct” and “indirect” extermination of the inmates. So-called “indirect extermination” is alleged to have consisted of creating intolerable living conditions in the camp,¹¹⁸ while “direct extermination” is said to have consisted of murdering the inmates. In this regard, D. Drywa remarks as follows in the official camp history:¹¹⁹

“In addition to indirect extermination, the concentration camps, not excepting Stutthof, also performed direct extermination, the purpose of which was to kill as many people as possible in a short time. The methods used for this purpose were: shooting, hanging, killing by phenol injection or in the gas chamber.”

We will now examine the basis of these claims.

¹¹⁸ Compare in this regard the chapter “Indirekte Extermination” by E. Grot, in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 167-199.

¹¹⁹ D. Drywa, “Direkte Extermination,” in: *ibid.*, p. 234.

2. “Indirect Extermination:” Mistreatment, Torture, and Deliberate Propagation of Disease

Although the camp regulations prohibited the mistreatment of inmates, there is no doubt that the inmates in Stutthof, as in other concentration camps, suffered not only from hard work, malnutrition, intolerable hygienic conditions, and epidemics spread by these intolerable hygienic conditions, but also from cruelties and mistreatment by the *Kapos* and guards.

The *Merkblätter für den Unterricht. An die SS Führer im K.L. Dienst* (Instruction sheets for SS officers on duty in concentration camps) stated unequivocally:¹²⁰

“Guards are prohibited from inflicting corporal punishment upon inmates unless authorized.”

The punishments were meted out against any individual by an official regulation reflected in a document that has been preserved – a *Strafbuch* (Register of punishments) starting on October 1, 1941. The first inmate punished was Franz Hempel, ID 10572, who had been caught smoking in his room at 5.10 a.m. (he was *Stubenältester* – barrack eldest).¹²¹

On July 11, 1944, the Stutthof Camp commandant, Paul Werner Hoppe, promulgated the *Kommandanturbefehl* (Headquarters Order) No. 46, which reads:¹²²

“Subordinates and men must again be continuously instructed that they, insofar as they are assigned as commando leaders or chain of sentry posts, are responsible for seeing that sufficient work is performed by the inmate commandos. It is a matter of course that the inmates must not be beaten, pushed, or touched in so doing. Reprimands may only be given verbally. It does not matter whether the guard gives his instructions in German or in a foreign language, for the inmate knows well what he is supposed to do.”

It would, of course, be naïve to assume that no mistreatment took place in practice, since regulations often exist only on paper. Orthodox Polish historiography, however, goes to the other extreme, and inundates the reader with “eyewitness testimony” which quite obviously falls into the category of atrocity propaganda, yet still are being taken seriously by Polish historians. The following are a few examples.

¹²⁰ AMS, I-IIB-6; see Document 14 in the Appendix.

¹²¹ AMS, I-IIC-1; see Document 15 in the Appendix.

¹²² AMS, I-IB-3. See Document 16 in the Appendix.

In discussing the eyewitness account by an Ester Szlamowitz, D. Drywa writes:¹²³

“One day the commander of the women’s camp came and explained to the block eldest that they wanted 150 corpses on a certain day. Since it was difficult to gather so many deaths on the first call, the soup kettles for us inmates were emptied out into the latrine. The starved inmates began to scoop up the remains of food from the latrine; this immediately helped: the Germans reached their quota easily.”

A certain Teodor Kluka tells of the block elder Josef Pabst:¹²⁴

“[...] Pabst, who was characterized by particular cruelty to the inmates, killed an inmate for waking him up at night while walking by his bunk on his way to the latrine, and there were days on which he killed approximately ten men.”

According to Father K. Dunin-Źasowicz – himself a former Stutthof inmate – Pabst, who according to the witness Kluka is supposed to have killed approximately 10 men on some days, was publicly executed by the Germans at Stutthof at the end of 1944 for *one* murder – breaking the ribs of a Pole and then strangling him – after confirmation of the death sentence by Berlin.¹²⁵

E. Grot goes one better based on the testimony of Olga M. Pickholz:¹²⁶

“In the summer of 1944, when the camp could no longer house all inmates in the barracks, the camp administration stopped the water supply to the Jewish section. The women were forced to drink their own urine.”

It is hard to believe, but this historian’s gullibility even goes so far as to repeat the old atrocity story of soap from human fat:¹²⁷

“In 1944, the Institute for Hygiene and pathological anatomy in Danzig, administered by Prof. Rudolf Spanner, undertook the experiment of manufacturing soap from human fat. The bodies were collected chiefly from Stutthof, as well as the camps in Königsberg and Elbing. The first trial experiment in the manufacture of soap was carried out in February 1944. Until the end of the war, soap production did not extend beyond mere experimentation. The institute was visited, among others, by [Reichsstatthalter of Danzig-West Prussia] Albert Forster, the Minister for Education Bernhard Rust, and Reich Health Minister Leonardo Conti. This enhanced the institute’s official character. In the statement of the Commission which investigated the laboratory on May 4, 1945, it

¹²³ D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 119) pp. 250f.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 239.

¹²⁵ K. Dunin-Źasowicz, *op. cit.* (note 106), p. 90.

¹²⁶ E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 182.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 199.

was stated that ‘in Danzig, German scientists committed the crime of soap production from the human fat of inmates and prisoners of war, chiefly of Polish and Russian origin, as well as the crime of preparing human skin for utilitarian purposes [...]. In the light of the indictment of the State Prosecutor of the USSR in Nuremberg and the Decision of the Reich Court of March 7, 1912, any disposition of the human body after death was impermissible and punishable from a legal point of view.’”

It is well known that orthodox Western historiography has long since abandoned the fairy tale of soap from human fat. As remarked by Raul Hilberg:¹²⁸

“Even the soap rumor appears to have stubbornly clung to life. According to Friedmann,^[129] soap was actually boycotted by the Polish population because they assumed that human body parts were used in the manufacture. A document from Prof. Spanner, the Director of the Anatomical Institute of the Medical Academy of Danzig, dated February 15, 1944 (USSR-196), contains a recipe for the manufacture of soap from fat residues, with recommendations for the removal of unpleasant odors. The document does not, however, specifically mention human fat. [...] On May 5, 1945, however, the new (Polish) mayor of Gdansk, Kotus-Jankowski, testified before a session of the National Council: ‘At the Hygiene Institute in Danzig we discovered a soap factory in which human bodies were used coming from the Stutthof Camp near Danzig. We found 350 corpses of Polish and Soviet prisoners. We found the remains of a boiler which contained boiled human flesh, a box of processed human bones [sic], and baskets with human hands, feet, and skin, from which the fat had been removed.’^[129] The rumor of soap manufacture even survived the war. Pieces of soap allegedly made from the fat of murdered Jews were stored in Israel and in the YIVO Institute in New York.”

To be fair, we must add that such silly credulity is not the exclusive province of Polish historiography. The story of the human-soap factory in Danzig had already been proffered by the Jewish historian Konnilyn G. Feig in a quick guide to the Stutthof Camp. Although he knew about the “enormous controversy” which human-soap claims had caused among orthodox historians, he had come to this surprising conclusion:¹³⁰

“I accept without further question that the Nazis did use every part of the human body, for the evidence now is irrefutable.”

¹²⁸ Raul Hilberg, *op. cit.* (note 6), vol. II, p. 1,034.

¹²⁹ This is a reference to Filip Friedman, *This Was Oswiecim*, London 1946, p. 64.

¹³⁰ Konnilyn G. Feig, *Hitler’s Death Camps. The Sanity of Madness*. Holmes & Meier, New York/London 1981, pp. 201f. & 479, note 19; the book’s pp. 191-203 are dedicated to Stutthof.

Just as unfounded is Danuta Drywa's claim that the terrible typhus epidemic which struck Stutthof starting in the fall of 1944 was "very probably" caused by the camp administration.¹³¹ Perhaps the German camp administration had a manic death wish? Even their own people suffered during the first epidemic, which broke out in spring of 1942:¹³²

"The first cases of sickness from abdominal typhus appeared in the spring of 1942. On April 24, Dr. Stefan Mirau, inmate doctor since 1939, died in the infirmary from typhus; a few SS men also fell ill, one of them died."

In the very same book the attentive reader even finds that Drywa refutes her own claim:¹³³

"Before the washroom and delousing installations were finished in the camp, the inmates were taken to Danzig for this purpose. The camp clothing was disinfested upon mass outbreaks of contagious diseases."

3. "Direct Extermination" by Means Other than Gassing

a) Executions

As in other camps, there was a significant number of executions at the Stutthof Camp as well. The Polish historian Maria Elżbieta Jezierska has done extensive research on this topic.¹³⁴ She has based it both on testimonies and on German documents, and in two cases even on physical evidence (exhumations). We are interested only in the documents and physical evidence.

According to this Polish research, two sets of executions for resistance against the occupational troops are documented for the camp's first phase (from 1939 to January 1942, when it became a concentration camp): 22 persons were shot on January 20, and 67 persons on March 22, 1940.¹³⁵ The shootings were described by witnesses and confirmed by an exhumation carried out in 1946. The corpses were buried in the woods between Stegna and Stutthof.¹³⁵

Based on the extant original documentation (registration records and personal records of prisoners), 263 executions occurred during the camp's second phase (January 1942 to 1945). Most death sen-

¹³¹ D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 119), p. 253.

¹³² E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 188.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, p. 177.

¹³⁴ M. E. Jezierska, "Straceni w Obozie Stutthof," in: *SZM*, no. 7, 1987, pp. 79-199.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 114f.

tences were imposed for politically motivated acts (partisan activity, support for armed resistance, communist propaganda, sabotage, etc.; in some cases even for attempting to escape from the camp). A small proportion of those executed had received capital punishment for ordinary crimes (murder, rape, theft, etc.; in one case even for cruelty to animals).

Among those executed in this phase were 126 Soviet citizens, 122 Poles, 12 Jews, 2 Germans, and 1 Latvian; 19 were women. The death sentences were executed by hanging in 50 cases and by firing squad in 36 cases; for the remaining 177 cases only the execution was recorded without indicating the method.¹³⁶

b) Euthanasia by Injection

As for other camps, the claim is also made for Stutthof that some inmates were killed by SS doctors or health auxiliaries by means of injections. “Heart failure” and the like are then alleged to have been entered mendaciously onto the records as the cause of death. The Polish historian Maria Elżbieta Jezierska cites several cases of “lethal injection” (“*spilowanie*”). An example, according to the testimony of three witnesses, was Taissa Lyssenko, a Russian woman who, in a fit of mental derangement, threw herself naked onto the barbed wire and suffered such frightful injuries that she was killed by deadly injection. The relevant personal file (no. 22967) is said to have indicated “heart – general physical exhaustion. Serious psychosis.”¹³⁷ Jezierska considers three cases of euthanasia as proven with certainty, and eight others as probably “similar to the first.”¹³⁸

Although such killings are not documented, we do not doubt that they may have happened. The number of such cases may have amounted to a few dozen. A special case of euthanasia will be discussed later.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 127-142. The documents don't indicate what criteria were applied to determine the methods of execution – firing squad or hanging. Both were used for political and for common crimes.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* p. 151.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 151f.

c) The Infirmary as “Extermination Factory”

What cannot be taken seriously – in contrast to the data on individual examples of euthanasia – is the claim of Polish historians that the camp infirmary was a sinister murder factory. D. Drywa writes:¹³⁹

“One of the locations where the inmates of Stutthof Concentration Camp were deliberately and systematically exterminated was the camp infirmary.”

In the same vein, J. Grabowska writes:¹⁴⁰

“Inmates who lay sick too long in the infirmary were killed by the SS doctors by phenol injections or in the gas chamber. All these actions caused the inmates to consider the infirmary an extermination factory.”

She undermines her own statement, though, when informing us about thousands of releases from the camp hospital:¹⁴¹

“The fundamental sources for investigation of the governmental structure consisted of the record books, transport lists, and the register of releases from the camp infirmary (18,000) and the inmate personal files.”
(Emphasis added.)

Considering these 18,000 releases of recuperated inmates, it is easy to see that Stutthof inmates, when they fell ill, had no reason to be overly afraid of this “extermination factory”!

The value of the claim that sick inmates were “deliberately and systematically exterminated” is apparent from the fact that, before completion of the camp infirmary, seriously ill inmates were treated in a civilian hospital. E. Grot remarks:¹⁴²

“The other patients (i.e., those not treated on the spot), were transported to the infirmary at Neufahrwasser; especially serious cases (for example, amputations of the extremities) were treated in Danzig State Hospital (the Stutthof inmates were confined to a barrack guarded by the police). [...] After April (1940), amputations of the legs or hands were already performed in the camp infirmary.”

Why did the Germans perform amputations if the unfit were to be immediately liquidated?

That the camp hospital was indeed a real hospital results also from a list of medical supplies – 219 products with a collective weight of more than 80 kg – which was supplied to the camp by the Danzig Gestapo on 31 January 1942.¹⁴³

¹³⁹ D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 119), p. 248.

¹⁴⁰ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 112), p. 24.

¹⁴¹ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 142.

¹⁴² E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 191.

¹⁴³ *Geheime Staatspolizei. Rechnung über die an die Inspektion der KZ.-Lager, KZ.-*

Despite its sinister context, the story of the three murderous healthcare workers appears involuntarily comical, if only the issue itself weren't so tragic. This story as dished out by D. Drywa runs as follows:¹⁴⁴

“The transport with ten inmate healthcare workers which arrived from Dachau Concentration Camp on April 22, 1942 had another intention [other than the transfer of inmates for labor reasons]. They had been especially trained to kill the inmates in the camp infirmary with intravenous injections of phenol. [...] Another ten healthcare workers were transferred from Dachau Concentration Camp in September 1944 to kill Jewish women with injections of phenol.”

In a different paper, the same author states:¹⁴⁵

“On August 23, 1944 [correct date: September 23, 1944]¹⁴⁶ another 10 trained healthcare workers (including the Frenchmen Alphonse Kienzler and Paul Weil), arrived at Stutthof from Dachau in connection with implementation of action on the ‘Final Solution of the Jewish Question’ underway at Stutthof at that time.”

The two “murderous healthcare workers” from France, Alphonse Kienzler and Paul Weil, are supposed to be star eyewitnesses to the reported mass crimes in Stutthof, and are referred to as such in the official history of the camp!¹⁴⁶ The claim by D. Drywa appears even more distorted in view of the fact that at least one of the two healthcare workers alleged to have been transferred from Alsace to West Prussia for the purpose of participation in the mass murder of Jews by injection, P. Weil, was himself Jewish. Polish historians are so hypnotized by the preconceived notion that everything that happened at Stutthof was intended to bring about the *extermination* of human beings that they can simply no longer conceive of the idea that healthcare workers could ever be sent anywhere *to heal human beings*. At the same time, however, these same historians inform us that in April 1942 – when the first contingent of healthcare workers arrived from Dachau – typhus had just broken out at Stutthof!¹⁴² The second group of healthcare workers was therefore almost certainly

Lager Stutthof, am 31.1.1942 übergebenen Medikamente und Verbandsmittel.
Dated 14 April 1942. RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 115-118, see Document 17 in the Appendix.

¹⁴⁴ D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 119), pp. 162, 165.

¹⁴⁵ D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 19. The date of this transfer was 23 September 1944; this harmonizes with the inmate numbers assigned to the two healthcare workers; compare the table of transports on p. 30 of the article.

¹⁴⁶ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 155. The most important excerpt from the eyewitness statements of Kienzler and Weil will be given later (compare Chapter III, Section 4, d) ii.).

sent to Stutthof in connection with an epidemic as well, since, according to E. Grot:¹⁴⁷

“The next epidemic – typhus this time – broke out at the end of the summer of 1944, when there were approximately 33,000 inmates in the main camp.”

The indication of the point in time – “the end of the summer” – coincides perfectly with the date of the transfer of the second group of healthcare workers – September 23!

d) Conclusion

There is no doubt that life in Stutthof was extremely hard, and that camp discipline was very harsh. But this in no way implies a policy of extermination. Death sentences were passed for absurdly minor offences – such as attempted escape – but they always involved an *individual* punitive procedure, and had to be confirmed by Berlin.¹⁴⁸ Cases of euthanasia were restricted to a small number of seriously ill and seriously injured persons, while the legends of the murderous functions of the camp infirmary are refuted simply by the 18,000 inmates who received medical treatment there and left the building alive.

That efforts were made in Berlin to ensure improved living conditions in the camp is shown by the following statement by E. Grot:¹⁴⁹

“The lack of food, in addition to the physically exhausting hard work, became one of the factors of indirect extermination. Himmler’s circular directive of 5 December 1941 on the introduction of additional food rations and clothing had no influence on the improved living conditions in Stutthof. Himmler’s regulation of October 29, 1942 on the admission of food packages into the camps, as well as Pohl’s order of mid-May 1943 on the recognition of cash bonuses for hard-working inmates, were both carried out and gave the inmates a chance to receive additional rations in addition to the official rations.”

The above must certainly be considered evidence against a policy of extermination.

¹⁴⁷ E. Grot, “Indirekte Extermination,” *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 188.

¹⁴⁸ M. E. Jezierska, *op. cit.* (note 137), pp. 112ff.

¹⁴⁹ E. Grot, “Indirekte Extermination,” *op. cit.* (note 65), pp. 182f.

4. The Gassing of Human Beings

a) Stutthof as Auxiliary “Extermination Camp” of Auschwitz

As described in the previous chapter, Polish historiography considers the Stutthof Camp to have been some kind of auxiliary extermination camp of Auschwitz. This thesis is explicitly expounded several times in the camp’s orthodox historiography.

In this regard Janina Grabowska writes that, with the massive influx of Jewish prisoners in the second half of 1944, Stutthof¹⁵⁰

“changed its character; it was no longer just a large concentration camp, but also an extermination site for thousands of Jews.”

She then explains her thesis as follows:¹⁵¹

“The extermination of Hungarian Jews, which was implemented in Auschwitz until the middle of 1944, exceeded the camp’s capacity. A part of them, especially Jewish women, was transferred to Stutthof. In the summer of that year the Litzmannstadt (Łódź) ghetto was also cleared, so that many transports, after a short stay at Auschwitz, were directed to Stutthof.”

What is important to note is the claim that Stutthof’s presumed extermination role is not said to have been the consequence of a local initiative, but was allegedly based on a specific order from Berlin. Grabowska expounds this argument by using the terminology sanctioned by orthodox historiography:¹⁵²

“In the second half of 1944, Stutthof was included in the ‘Final Solution’ of the Jewish question. [...] They [the Jewish inmates] were subject to direct extermination within the framework of special treatment (Sonderbehandlung – SB). At Stutthof this activity began in July 1944 and lasted until November.”

Marek Orski goes even further by averring the following thesis:¹⁵³

“Within the camp’s social structure the Jews occupied the lowest rank. With a few exceptions they were slated for direct extermination within the framework of special treatment. Upon arrival at the camp, the Jews were housed in the so-called Jewish camp [Judenlager] (a separate part of the new camp) and subject to selection. Then the sick and those unable to work were systematically murdered, or – as the court that tried von Hoppe and Knott in Bochum [Germany] has ascertained in its verdict – ‘those from which the masters of that time thought they could no

¹⁵⁰ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 119.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 123. On the deportation of the residents of the Łódź ghetto see Section IV.3.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 132 & 134.

¹⁵³ M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 62), pp. 154f.

longer reap any profit, neither in the form of labor nor as a barter token in negotiations with neutral or enemy states, which could be important for the conduct of the war.' From August 1944 they were killed in the gas chamber and in an especially equipped gassing train."

b) The Stutthof Gas Chamber: Structure and Method of Functioning

Before examining the question of the mass gassing of human beings, the structure and functioning of the reported killing installation must first be examined.

There are no surviving documents relating to the Stutthof gas chamber, located approximately 10 meters north of the crematorium (see Photos 1-18 in the Appendix). According to orthodox historiography, it was built in 1943 for disinfestation purposes. The following description is based on a personal inspection by the authors during their visit to Stutthof in the early summer of 1997.

The gas chamber (Photo 1) is a small, rectangular structure 8.5 meters in length, 3.5 meters in width, and 2.55 meters in height (exterior measurements). The walls are of ordinary brick masonry, while the ceiling is of reinforced concrete. The chamber had two gas-tight steel doors, located opposite each other. The steel doors were removed before the arrival of the Soviet troops, probably upon instructions from the camp authorities, as can be seen from a Soviet photograph taken in 1945 (Photo 2). The doors in existence today, of light sheet steel (Photos 3 and 4), were installed after the war. To the left of the south door, on the exterior wall, is a small brick stove (Photos 5 and 6); the front side of the stove contains two small metal doors. The upper door is the hearth door; the lower one is the ash chamber door. The first was used to close the coke-fired combustion chamber, containing a grid of diagonal rods. An opening pierced in the rear wall links the combustion chamber to a cast-iron pipe (Photo 7) running alongside the gas chamber's inside wall. The stove doors bear the inscription "*Patent Bzrajber.*"

The interior volume of the chamber is 8 m × 3 m × 2.50 m. The floor is of perforated brick.¹⁵⁴ The brick's holes are filled with cement. The walls are whitewashed; the ceiling is of rough cement. At stove height, the above-mentioned cast-iron pipe, approximately 25 cm in diameter, runs along the west wall;¹⁵⁵ the pipe then bends at a

¹⁵⁴ Brick with three round perforations.

¹⁵⁵ It is 78 cm in circumference.

right angle, rising perpendicularly up the north wall (Photo 8) and leading out of the roof of the chamber into a brick chimney (Photo 9). Today, this pipe is almost entirely walled in, forming a rectangular solid 65 cm high and 50 cm wide. It is uncovered only for the short section visible in Photo 7. As may be seen in a Soviet photograph taken after the capture of the camp (Photo 10), the first half of the pipe was originally surrounded by a wall of perforated brick of the type used in construction of the floor; the other half was uncovered.

A circular opening 15 cm in diameter was pierced in the middle of the ceiling (Photo 11). Above is a metal shaft with a lid (Photo 12). Directly beneath the opening in the floor mentioned above is a small drain (Photo 13) formerly equipped with a protective grate. Enormous stains of Iron Blue (or Prussian Blue) formed by iron cyanides which had migrated over the years to the surface¹⁵⁶ are visible on all four inside walls of the chamber, clearly proving the use of hydrogen cyanide gas in this building (Photo 14). Blue pigmentation has also formed around the circular opening in the ceiling. Finally, enormous blue stains are visible on the exterior walls of the chamber, particularly on the east (Photos 15 & 16) and west walls (Photos 17 & 18), and, to a lesser extent, near the doors on the north and south walls as well (Photos 5 and 9).

This gas chamber may appear to have been rather crudely constructed in comparison with the DEGESCH circulation devices designed for disinfestation with Zyklon B, but it was quite capable of functioning effectively. The relatively low temperature required for the rapid evaporation of hydrogen cyanide out of the granular carrier was ensured by the output of the stove. The combustion products heated the cast-iron pipe, as well as the walls of perforated brickwork partially surrounding the pipe, and then rose through the chimney into the open air. The small shaft in the ceiling made it possible to shake out the Zyklon B with the doors closed, after covering the opening of the floor drain with paper.

Simultaneously opening the two doors along the north-southwest axis achieved rather rapid and efficient ventilation. This was accelerated by the heat which continued to radiate all along the pipe. If the fire was kept burning during ventilation as well, the result was an air

¹⁵⁶ This was also confirmed by qualitative chemical analysis carried out by the Soviets. The document is mentioned in: AMS, 2-V-24, p. 3.

flow inside the chamber which would have been sufficient to ensure an almost complete air exchange in a short time.

Contrary to J.-C. Pressac's impression, the opening in the ceiling was quite necessary to the functioning of the installation. Simply sprinkling Zyklon B granulate on the floor would have been prevented by the metal racks upon which the articles of clothing were to be hung and then disinfested, occupying the entire surface area of the gas chamber right up to the doors.¹⁵⁷ That this opening was installed on the murderous instructions of Rudolf Höß was simply invented by Pressac.

Nevertheless, in our view, use of these delousing chambers in their original condition for the killing of human beings would have been possible *in a purely technical sense*. The time periods mentioned in the Soviet Expert Commission's report, as well as the procedure described in the report, lie within the realm of the possible, at least theoretically.¹⁵⁸ We must now examine whether or not the chamber was *actually* used for this purpose. The following, therefore, is intended to approach the question from the *historical* point of view.

c) The Crematorium

First a few remarks on the camp crematorium are in order. The crematorium, of course, plays quite a secondary role in connection with the reported extermination of human beings, but the claims made by eyewitnesses with relation to its function and capacity are a solid criterion for an evaluation of their general credibility.

In Stutthof, two coke-fueled furnaces by the H. Kori Company were installed (Photo 19). The same firm also installed one oil-fired furnace. These three furnaces are exhibited in the crematorium reconstructed by the Poles after the war.¹⁵⁹

No documents relating to the crematorium have been found. All statements contained in the literature on this installation are based on eyewitness testimonies. The most detailed information is found in Ewa Ferenc; we quote:¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ This rack is similar to the one shown by Pressac, *op. cit.* (note 110), pp. 83ff.

¹⁵⁸ Although it is unlikely that it took 40 minutes to fill the chamber with victims, as the report claims.

¹⁵⁹ A description of them can be found in Mattogno, F. Deana, *op. cit.* (note 96), vol. I, 2nd part, Chapter 11.

¹⁶⁰ Ewa Ferenc, "Bau und Erweiterung..." *op. cit.* (note 16), pp. 105f.

“The plans of the camp crematorium arrived together with the plans of the new camp. The camp was to have had eight double furnaces and one morgue, to be linked to the furnaces by a lift. A gold workshop with a safe and 4 rooms measuring 20 m² in surface area were to be connected to the crematorium. On the plan, the rooms were designated with the letters z.b.V. (zur besonderen Verfügung = for special duty). The furnaces were to cremate approximately 100 corpses in one hour. According to the plans, the whole crematorium was to be surrounded by a high wall. The plan, however, was not carried out.”

As a source, the Polish historian refers to the testimony of the former inmate Waclaw Lewandowski. The latter, however, provided a distorted description of the original crematorium project. A document from the Central Construction Office of Auschwitz offers a background explanation: on June 15, 1942, the Construction Office of Stutthof Concentration Camp asked the Central Construction Office of Auschwitz for information on the installation of a crematorium. The head of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, SS *Hauptsturmführer* Karl Bischoff, replied on July 10, enclosing the plans for the future Crematorium II of Birkenau, providing for the construction of “5 three-muffle cremation furnaces.” Bischoff also reported that, according to the furnace manufacturer, Topf, the period of time required for the cremation of one corpse amounted to one half hour.¹⁶¹ This information was not in accordance with reality, however, but was rather the reflection of wishful thinking. In actual fact, the average cremation time for a corpse amounted to one hour.¹⁶²

Hence, the witness Lewandowski not only got the number of furnaces wrong, but mentioned the wrong model as well (“eight double furnaces” instead of five triple-muffle furnaces); he also exaggerated the crematory capacity by a factor of three in comparison to the capacity reported by Topf (six corpses instead of two).

E. Ferenc continues:¹⁶³

“In the summer of 1942, an oil-fueled cremation furnace was delivered. It was installed on the east side of the infirmary, with a wooden roof built over it; the crematorium was set apart from the camp. The furnace was in operation approximately one half year. It burnt 5-6 corpses in 45 minutes, using approximately 5 liters of oil to do so. The first cremation took place on September 1, 1942 [...]

¹⁶¹ RGVA, 502-1-272, p. 168. The document is reproduced in: C. Mattogno, F. Deana, *op. cit.*, (note 96), vol. II; doc. 263, p. 424.

¹⁶² Cremation times are discussed in detail in Mattogno, F. Deana, *op. cit.* (note 96).

¹⁶³ Ewa Ferenc, “Bau und Erweiterung...,” *op. cit.* (note 16), p. 106.

At the end of 1942, the Kori Corporation in Berlin built two walled cremation furnaces and one chimney 18 meters long. One furnace burnt 7-8 corpses in 45 minutes. Around the furnace, a wooden barrack was constructed; this burnt down in the night of December 3-4. For this reason, the wooden barrack was replaced by a stone barrack, with a room for the heater; toilets, and two small rooms 'z.b.V.' (for special duty). After reconstruction, the crematorium began to 'work' again on December 26, 1944. Until then, the corpses of inmates were burnt in a field crematorium."

This information, again exclusively based on eyewitness reports, is on a weak footing as well, both historically and technically.

As regards the historical aspects, the only known original plan of the camp, which dates back to January 25, 1943,¹⁶⁴ contains no designation of a crematorium – which means that at that time construction had not even begun. The story of the burnt-down barrack therefore presumably relates to the oil-fueled furnace. That this was put out of operation after only six months of use – even before the stationary furnaces were built – is highly improbable. That not one single furnace was in operation for fully three years – until December 26, 1944 – is refuted by several documents. There is, first of all, the death registry. One section of it relating to the time period between January and April 1944 has survived and contains cremation dates of deceased inmates.¹⁶⁵

Technically speaking, it is impossible to burn five to six corpses in 45 minutes in an oil-fueled Kori furnace. Our book on Majdanek discusses a German report attributing a capacity of 50 corpses in 12 hours to this type of furnace. Our hypothesis at that time – that such a high capacity was actually within the realm of possibility under ordinary circumstances¹⁶⁶ – is refuted by the documentation relating to the oil-fueled furnaces of the crematorium at Theresienstadt,¹⁶⁷ which was still unknown to us at that time. These furnaces were much bigger than the Kori furnaces, but could only cremate two corpses per hour.¹⁶⁸ The capacity of the oil-fueled Kori furnaces could under no circumstances have been higher.

¹⁶⁴ *Stutthof...*, *op. cit.* (note 2), photo 96 outside of text.

¹⁶⁵ See Chapter III, Paragraph 5.a).

¹⁶⁶ J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 12), German ed., pp. 114f.; Engl. ed. pp. 113f.

¹⁶⁷ We learned about the existence of this crematorium only after the publication of the book mentioned in the previous note.

¹⁶⁸ This is due to the peculiar structure of these furnaces, as described in more detail by C. Mattogno, F. Deana in their book on the crematoria (see note 96), vol. I,

The claim that seven to eight corpses could be cremated in one oil-fueled Kori furnace in 45 minutes is quite absurd. The documentation on the coke-fueled Kori furnaces at the Dutch Westerbork transit camp proves that a cremation took an average of 50 minutes.¹⁶⁹

All this shows that both the claims by orthodox Polish historiography and by the Soviet expert report quoted in the Chapter II relating to the capacity of the cremation furnaces at Stutthof are devoid of all scientific basis. In particular, the statement contained in the Soviet report that 12 corpses could normally be introduced into one combustion chamber, and that they could be cremated within only 50 minutes, is pure nonsense:

- First, the calculations of the Soviet “experts” are based upon the theoretical volume of the combustion chamber and corpses, as if the first were a container and the second a liquid, a certain quantity of which could simply be poured into the container.
- Second, cramming the combustion chamber with 12 corpses – which would be impossible in any case – would have interrupted the combustion process in the coke furnaces due to lack of draft.¹⁷⁰ Even in the oil-fueled furnaces, combustion would have been impossible, because the flame would have been extinguished by the corpses stacked up near the combustion nozzle.
- Third, even if combustion had been possible – and it was not – it would have taken ten to twelve times as long as the time indicated. Precisely this was true, in particular, of the animal-corpse incineration installations built by the Kori Corporation – the only existing furnace in which organic substance of such quantity was incinerated as was claimed for the furnaces at Stutthof.¹⁷¹

pp. 448-453.

¹⁶⁹ The above-mentioned data relates to the cremation of adult corpses. This point has also been discussed by C. Mattogno, F. Deana, *ibid.*, vol. I, pp. 357-363.

¹⁷⁰ The combustion of the coke in the gas generator of a coke furnace is directly dependent upon the suction draft of the chimney, which must be sufficiently large to overcome the resistance of the layer of coke against the passage of combustion air through the layer of coke. Cramming the combustion chamber with 12 corpses would have blocked the connection opening between the gas generator and the combustion chamber as well as the combustion-gas outlet, which was located behind the introduction door on the vault of the combustion chamber. For this reason, the cremation process would have immediately come to a full stop!

¹⁷¹ See in this regard the thorough treatment of cremation capacities in: Mattogno, F. Deana, *op. cit.* (note 96), vol. I, pp. 369-378.

Let us now turn from the above discussion of the crematorium to the allegations of mass gassings in the Stutthof Camp.

d) The Time and Number of Victims of the Alleged Mass Gassings According to Various Sources

In the previous chapter, we reproduced the reports of orthodox historiography alleging the murder of human beings in the gas chamber of Stutthof. These statements, for the most part, are very vague as regards the decisive questions of the date and number of victims of the gassings, and to some extent they contradict each other. The following table makes this point very clear:

Table 2: Reported Mass Gassings in Stutthof (1944)

Author Month(s)	Łukaszki- wicz 1947	D.-Wąso- wicz 1970	G. Komisja 1979	D.-Wąso- wicz 1983	D. Drywa 1988
June				22.6.: 100	
July				26.7.: 12, ?:70, ?:300	24.7.: ?
August		70, 300, 100		300	22.8.: 77
September		300		600 ?	
October		600 ?			
November		200-250		250	
June and later			4,000		
pre-August	1,000				
Aug.-Dec.	3,000				

The above table gives the following overall picture of reported homicidal mass gassings:

- 22 June: 100 Poles and Belo-Russians
- 24 July: ? Jews
- 26 July: 12 Polish resistance fighters
- 22 August: 77 disabled Soviet prisoners of war
- August: 300 Jews; 100 men
- September: 300 Jewish women
- October: 600 Jewish women; a few dozen men
- November: 250 women

Adding up the above figures, we arrive at a total of 1,739, which is less than half the official figure of 4,000. With regard to eight gasings, with a total of 1,550 victims, only the month is indicated. In one case, of course, the exact date is given, but not the number of victims; in another case, we are left in the dark as to the date as well as the number of victims.

The vagueness of these data is of course explained by the fact that there are no documents on the alleged homicidal mass gassings.

Marek Orski has put forward the figure of 1,150 victims,¹⁷² which confirms that the numbers of the alleged gassing victims are utterly arbitrary.

e) Sources for Alleged Homicidal Mass Gassings

i) The Gas Chamber

With relation to the sources, J. Grabowska remarks:¹⁷³

“The gas chamber was used several times between June and October 1944 to kill Polish political prisoners and resistance fighters. For example, a group of Polish partisans from the region of Bialystok were killed in this manner (in June 1944), as well as a group of men delivered after the uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto (September/October 1944). The date and the number of the last-mentioned executions as well as the number of executed persons cannot be established with exactitude, since the related documents have not survived (if they were ever prepared). The reports of former inmates are inexact; for the most part, they repeat that both these groups were warned of the fate awaiting them on their way to the gas chamber; they are said to have attempted to escape inside the camp. The SS men began to shoot, and killed a few inmates; the others were recaptured and gassed.” (Emphasis added.)

D. Drywa also admits that just when the gas chamber “was used for the killing of human beings” could “only be established with difficulty.” In connection with the “gassing of two groups of Poles,” she speaks of “difficulties” and “discrepancies in relation to the date and procedure of the action” in the eyewitness statements. This is anything but of minor importance when one considers that it is precisely these eyewitness statements which are the only sources for the alleged mass gassings; these statements are furthermore extremely scarce.

The most important purveyors of these reports are the former Polish Stutthof inmate Zbigniew Krawczyk – mentioned only in the Soviet expert report – and, in particular, the Italian Aldo Coradello, a former camp inmate and star witness to the gas chamber at Stutthof.

First, with regard to Krawczyk, the Soviet expert report permits one to conclude that this person described the mass-gassing procedure, but without any exact reference to the date or the number of

¹⁷² M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 9), p. 301.

¹⁷³ H. Kuhn (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 45), p. 62.

victims. On these grounds alone, the testimony is much too indefinite to possess any value as an historical source.

As soon as Krawczyk goes into any detail, he becomes totally untrustworthy, as in the following:¹⁷⁴

“Thanks to the testimony of Krawczyk, it was possible to determine that the furnaces were in operation day and night. The service crews worked in shifts. Up to 30 corpses were introduced into two furnaces at the same time. The cremation process lasted two hours. Coke was used as fuel.”

The simultaneous cremation of 15 corpses in one coke-fueled Kori furnace, and in two hours to boot, is quite simply a technical absurdity; please see our above remarks on the topic.

In 1946, A. Coradello prepared a longer report for the Criminal Court in Danzig, expounding at length upon the homicidal mass gasings (the linguistic unclarity is due to the fact that German was a foreign language to Coradello):¹⁷⁵

“By far the greatest number of death victims was due to the gas chambers in Stutthof – as in the other concentration camps. It is hard to say, to indicate, an exact number of these victims. But one is not far off when one reports that there were many thousands. Over the years, the SS elevated this type of butchery into a pure science.

There were several different types of these infamous gas chambers, which were constructed according to the taste of the SS, on which dedicated technicians must have worked. From simple dark chambers, without any comfort, only the inscription ‘Caution. Mortal Danger. Close doors well during use,’ up to well-built railway cars accompanied by all kinds of chicanery and supplied by the German railways, and even some built especially for the narrow-gauge Danzig-Stutthof railway.

Those exterminated in the gas chamber at Stutthof were mostly Jews, Poles, and Russian patriots. In addition to the separately described case of the gassing of 50-60 Russian disabled prisoners of war in August 1944, a few more details are known to me. This took place in the fall of 1944.

After the evacuation of the eastern territory, the Germans transported a large number of Jews of all nationalities to Stutthof from the camps from Estonia, Riga, Kaiserwald, and the ghetto of Kaunas. In particular, I remember, for example, the Jew Lulie and his son Asjas from Riga.

¹⁷⁴ “Note on the investigation about the mortality reasons at Stutthof” (17 May to 13 June 1945). GARF, 7021-106-2, p. 16.

¹⁷⁵ “Ausschnitt aus dem Zeugenbericht des früheren Mitglieds des Kgl. Ital. Generalkonsulates Aldo Coradello in Danzig, vom Sonderstrafgericht Danzig angefertigt.” ROD, 250I, Box 32a.

These Jews were in the worst imaginable physical and moral condition; after they had hardly spent a month in Stutthof, they had lost weight until they were starved skeletons. They were the only survivors of the extermination policy of the Germans in this camp. [...]

In the fall of 1944, the butchers raged unmercifully, especially in women's camp no. 3 in S[tutthof]. Of the women lodged there, approximately 14,000 were no longer able to work due to general physical exhaustion and malnutrition. They were even indicated as such in the daily reports of the work service. A few thousand more women were only fit to work in a restricted capacity. The number of the unfit increased by the day. Due to the injustice of camp life and insufficient food, the women lost more and more weight and got sicker every day.

The appropriate methods were devised in Stutthof, since no one doubted that the proposed numbers were not approved in Berlin. Up to 3 prisoners had worked in the crematorium until now. One more prisoner was therefore detailed there. The commando was further reinforced by a night shift of 3 inmates, and the brutal SS overseer Peters, who was said to have been a former beer-truck driver from the Fischer brewery in Danzig, and the right man for this job. [...]

Even in Berlin they immediately recognized the possibility of doing something to save German food by provisionally approving the gassing of 4,000 women as the first contingent. Work began thus immediately. Foth, the SS women's guards and the 'B.Ver.'¹⁷⁶ block elders, sometimes also supported by SS Doctor Heidl, now picked out the victims."

The "separately described case of the gassing of 50-60 Russian disabled prisoners of war in August 1944," is described by Coradello as follows:¹⁷⁷

"In Stutthof mostly Jews, Poles and Russians were murdered in the gas chamber. Apart from the gassing of 50-60 disabled Russian prisoners of war in August 1944, several other murders are known to me, which were committed in the fall of 1944 [...]

In order to get rid of the Jews, who were dying too slowly, they were selected every day by the block elders; above all those who felt especially weak or simply wanted to sleep in. After the evening meal, groups of 30 inmates were chased out in front of the canteen, where they were loaded onto simple wooden wagons. It often happened that a father stood by and could not rescue his son, or a man could not rescue his brother. The victims being loaded onto the wagons were mostly so weak they let themselves be taken away without protest. In case of refusal, however, they laid him low with a blow by one of the professional criminals, and threw him on the wagon. Everyone in the camp then knew that there would be a gassing that evening. On the same day, the Jews cleared out

¹⁷⁶ *Berufsverbrecher* = professional criminal.

¹⁷⁷ Report by Aldo Coradello "written in 1946 as testimony in the Stutthof Trials instead of oral testimony," in: H. Kuhn (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 45), pp. 124-128.

of my block were reported as 'ordered away' during the roll call. The Kapo of the Crematorium, the 'professional criminal' (B.Ver.) Willy Patsch, told me that they were gassed. [...]

In the fall of 1944 the SS raged especially in the women's camp no. 2. 14,000 of the women there were separated as completely unable to work due to general weakness. They were thus characterized in the reports of the labor service. Many others could only work in a limited way. The number of 'unfit' increased by the day. In Stutthof, they thought up a corresponding solution. In order to get rid of these 'useless eaters,' they sent a proposal to Berlin. A fourth inmate was detailed in addition to the three inmates working in the crematorium. An additional reinforcement of this commando took place through a night shift under the command of SS Scharführer Peters, who had been previously active in the Fischer brewery in Danzig. He did not complain about this work, since, as he himself said, by searching carefully, it was possible to rob many gold teeth before the cremation. That was enough for brandy and a little savings.

In Berlin, it was quickly recognized that they could save food for the 'heroes at the front': 4,000 women were designated for the first gassing. They immediately set to work. The victims were selected by the SS man Foth, the overseer and the block elder, sometimes by the SS doctor Dr. Heidl. Then a first group of 60 to 70 women left the camp. These were extremely weak, starved beings, for whom death no longer had any meaning. They were ready to die at any time. None of the women had the strength to protest, even if they knew that they were going to be gassed. The SS men, however, turned a human tragedy into a show; that's how it was this time too. They told the women that they had succeeded in obtaining a free school building in order to set up a sanatorium for the Stutthof inmates. Nobody believed it, but the poor women wished in their hearts that it might be true. Strengthened by this illusory hope, they went voluntarily out of the interior part of the camp. They were unceremoniously packed into the gas chamber.

Often the quantity of gas was too small, that meant longer sufferings – but the result was the same.

Sometimes it happened that the criminals had too little time, because they wanted to participate in yet another evening feast. In order not to arrive too late, they rushed; so it happened that, apart from the dead women, women who were merely unconscious were taken out of the gas chamber and dragged into [sic] the furnaces. The political inmate Erich Rössler told me that the German 'professional criminals,' when they were drunk, smashed in the skulls of the only half-dead victims with an axe. Then they returned to the block all smeared with blood, because they had no time to wash. They received the brandy from their 'protector' Chemnitz.

The gassing action in mid-November 1944 lasted four days and required the deaths of over 400 women. Then they were suddenly stopped.

Among the inmates the rumor went around that the higher authorities in Berlin had interrupted the action. [...]

On August 26 [1944] I was transferred to Stutthof once again. [...] Then I saw a group of 50-60 disabled Russian prisoners of war on the square in front of the delousing installation. Most of them had had a leg amputated, some even both legs, and they could only move with the greatest effort with the help of crutches. Others had no arms or were blind. In one regard they were all the same: they were starved to the highest degree and in rags. None had shoes; their heel bones were swollen and full of wounds. They were so weak that they looked like skeletons of death, even worse than the so-called camp 'cripples.' The long-time inmates, who were busy with the delousing and in the 'reception' of the arrivals, told me that most of these invalids came from the prisoner-of-war camp at Hammerstein. They had already spent three days under the open sky, without any food, on the road. The only thing they could get was some water and food given to them by other inmates. The camp headquarters had come to the conclusion that these unfit disabled persons were no longer worth the food.

We newly arrived inmates had to wait for our acceptance formalities for 10 to 18 hours in the searing sun. The Camp Commandant Hoppe, the Protective Custody Leader Meyer, and Reporter Leader Obersturmbannführer Chemnitz walked around us in circles. From their conversation, I was able to understand that they were concerned with the problem of the Russian invalids. Chemnitz thought that this 'Russian scum' should be gotten rid of; at the same time, he looked at the crematorium. [...] In the afternoon, Chemnitz and Lüdtke went to the Soviet war invalids and told them that they were to be sent to a sanatorium for invalids, where they would certainly feel better. I saw how the wretches showed their joy at finally being treated humanely, as they were entitled to be as prisoners of war and invalids to boot. With the rest of the water that was left over, they attempted to wash themselves to look more decent. I will never forget how one prisoner made an effort to shave another who had no hands, using a piece of glass. They had neither soap nor brushes or razor blades. In painful excitement, I watched how they hurried in order to be ready for the transfer to the sanatorium. They were really transferred, not through the main gate, though, but through a side gate to the right of the SS shoemaker shop, through which the bodies were taken out of the camp and the infirmary toward the crematorium. For us experienced inmates, it was clear that the transferees would be cruelly murdered in a few hours.

On the evening, all the formalities for our transport were completed. The barber had cut off our hair to the skin. Everyone received his number that he had to sew onto the left breast pocket and on the trousers. [...]

When we sat together with our comrades, the inmates Wilhelm Patsch and Franz Knitter appeared suddenly, both German 'professional crim-

inals' with a green triangle. They had high positions in Stutthof. Patsch was a Kapo in the crematorium and Knitter was his right hand. On this evening, they were both drunk. From one of them I learned that the Russian invalids had been murdered around 6 o'clock in the gas chamber. In order to prevent any possible resistance, the SS men had organized a special event. Next to the crematorium ran the Danzig-Stutthof narrow-gauge railway. On this day, two additional third-class carriages stood in the vicinity of the crematorium. The Soviet invalids had to take their places in it. They were convinced that the Germans meant well for them. After a half hour came Chemnitz, Lüdtke and Meyer, who were swearing at the locomotive driver for being late. Then they told the invalids that the locomotive would only be there in an hour, so they would have time for an evening meal. They all got out and went into the 'waiting room.' As soon as they were all inside the room indicated by Chemnitz, the steel doors shut behind them, and gas streamed into the room from the opening in the ceiling. The camp's entire headquarters staff was present at the gassing. After a good hour, the doors were opened, the bodies were dragged out and laid down by the crematorium. Every corpse was stripped naked; the clothing was piled up for further use. Every dead person was searched for jewels and gold teeth. The gold teeth were removed, together with the jaws, using a special device, and the bodies were labeled: 'Checked by a dentist'. [...]

Patsch and Knitter reported that the cremation of the bodies of the Soviet invalids proceeded very quickly, because they wanted to hide the murders. They had poured oil and gasoline over the bodies. The furnaces normally held 13 bodies, and the cremation lasted 80 to 100 minutes. The bodies of the invalids were especially emaciated, and they could load 15 bodies in the furnaces. Around midnight, the furnaces were filled with the last bodies. Already the next days, newly arrived inmates were walking around in the clothing of the gassed Soviet war invalids; they had no idea of the martyrdom of the prior owners of these articles of clothing." (Emphasis added.)

Let us now test this report for its credibility. First, one must stress the obvious fact that Coradello was *not an eyewitness*, since everything he relates about the homicidal gassings is from hearsay. This fact alone decisively diminishes the value of this testimony. His testimony is furthermore very unspecific, except in the case of the Russian invalids, which will be discussed separately.

As for the date of the gassing of the Jewish women, Coradello is unable to specify even the month, and is content to say that it happened in the "fall of 1944"!

On the number of the gassed Jewish women, Coradello first writes that it is difficult to provide "an exact number," but then establishes the number of Jewish victims at 4,000, which is not even

based on eyewitness testimony – much less a document – *i.e.*, he did not even hear this figure from someone else.

In addition, he states that the camp authorities at Stutthof had implemented a policy of exterminating the “useless eaters.” On orders from Berlin, or at least with Berlin’s approval, according to him, only 4,000 of the 14,000 unfit were murdered. We fail to see why 10,000 more “useless eaters” should have been spared.

The only time Coradello provides a less-generic date – when he speaks of the gassing of 400 women “in the middle of November 1944” – it contradicts one of the cornerstones of orthodox historiography, the cessation of homicidal gassings on November 2, 1944.¹⁷⁸

The best that Coradello can offer as to the preparations for the extermination of the “useless eaters” can only arouse laughter: the number of inmates assigned to operate the crematorium was increased from *three* to *four*!

Coradello describes the doomed Jewish women as “extremely weak, starved beings,” and adds that none of them had the strength to protest, “even if they knew that they were to be gassed”; he nevertheless considers it necessary for the SS men to trick them by luring them into the gas chamber by acting out the farce of a “sanitarium.”

The allegation of the “insufficient quantities of gas,”¹⁷⁹ as well as that of the women burnt alive in the furnaces, belongs to the standard litany of atrocity propaganda which always ascribes every conceivable type of crime to the SS.

In his description of the alleged gassing of 50 to 60 disabled Soviet prisoners of war, Coradello provides all kinds of detail with great exactitude, but, upon closer examination of his testimony, the fact remains that Coradello saw these poor wretches *alive*: everything he says about the gassing and cremation is based on hearsay:

“From one of them I learned that the Russian invalids had been murdered around 6 o’clock in the gas chamber”

The “one” from whom Coradello heard this can only have been one of the German professional criminals – Patsch and Knitter – who worked in the crematorium and must have participated in the crema-

¹⁷⁸ Danuta Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*, Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1989, p. 921.

¹⁷⁹ In the storage room for toxic substances located near the Stutthof camp, the Soviets found more than 450 cans of Zyklon B, 368 of them unopened (AMS, 2-V-24, pp. 46f., Soviet “Protocol on securing poisonous substances at the Stutthof camp” dated July 11, 1945).

tion if not the gassing; yet the description of the procedures involved contains the following impossibilities:

- 1) The description of the gassing is very short and nebulous; Coradello takes a total of four sentences to deal with the entire tragic event. What is decisive, however, is that he knew nothing whatsoever about Zyklon, which consisted of granules poured out of a can through an opening in the ceiling – Coradello claims that the “gas streamed out of the opening in the ceiling”! He doesn’t mention Zyklon B at all. Even if he knew the name, he obviously had no idea what Zyklon insecticide looked like, or its method of utilization.
- 2) The statements relating to cremation are simply madcap nonsense. According to Coradello, one furnace normally burnt 13 corpses simultaneously, but in this case, even 15!

Unless he simply invented the whole story, Coradello can only have been gullibly repeating mere rumors making the rounds in the camp, without attempting to make sense of them. As in the example of the alleged gassing of the 4,000 Jewish women, his description of the perfidious SS camouflage maneuver is pure nonsense. With regard to the doomed disabled prisoners of war, he says, “Most of them had had a leg amputated, some even both legs, and they could only move with the greatest effort with the help of crutches. Others had no arms or were blind.” The SS were nevertheless compelled to invent the comedy about the sanatorium to avoid “any possible resistance”!

ii) The Alleged Use of Railway Carriages for Homicidal Gassings

The claim that inmates, mostly Jewish women, were gassed “in two small narrow-gauge railway carriages” is without any documentary basis. Even the method of selection described is quite incredible. The new killing system is supposed to have been introduced in early November 1944 “in order to fool the victims” and to prevent groups of “25 or 30” doomed persons from resisting the process. When one recalls that the alleged victims in each case consisted of approximately two dozen unfit persons – cripples, sick inmates, pregnant women, etc. – and that, according to Coradello, “most of them were so weak that they let themselves be taken away without resistance,” one wonders how much resistance could have been feared from these poor wretches. It might be recalled that Coradello has already regaled us with this same nonsense with regard to the gas chamber.

The credibility of the allegation that news of the mass gassings circulated all over the camp, and that, as a result, the SS men were

compelled to invent the diabolical subterfuge of gassing the victims in railway carriages, is apparent from the fact that many witnesses, *in a trial against members of the Stutthof Camp personnel in 1946*, knew nothing in particular about any gassings at all. For example, former inmate Paul Wiechern, who was assigned to the crematorium crew on January 3, 1945, never even mentions them – not even with a single word.¹⁸⁰ Another former camp inmate, Alfred Lehmann, limited himself by saying one sentence about it:¹⁸¹

“Executions were carried out by shooting, hanging, or gassing, as well as through the use of inmates for experiments.”

This is the only fleeting reference to mass gassings in his entire testimony.

That the story of the camouflage maneuver was totally made up, is clearly revealed by the allegations of K. Dunin-Wąsowicz – who conjures up constantly new variants – relating to the “doctor’s consultation office” installed in the “enlarged gas chamber.” No architectural proof exists for this alleged “enlargement.”

The claimed tragic end of the “sock-mending commando” must be relegated to the realm of fairy tales as well. In the absence of documentary proof, this tale as well is supported merely by Aldo Coradello’s testimony, who reports as follows:¹⁸²

“Another method very commonly utilized – the ‘sock-mending commando’ – was mentioned. This type of killing was intended for older women. At morning roll call, women were sought out who could darn and sew well. They were given sewing and knitting needles and marched out of the camp. Somewhere in the vicinity of Stutthof, stockings were to be darned... at the same time, it was not forgotten to promise the women good food. As an exception, a railway carriage was provided for them by the Army, so that they would arrive at their destination more quickly. A brigade consisted of 60 to 70 women, most of them Jewish. The above-mentioned carriage was coupled onto a locomotive, or sometimes even onto a freight car, and actually departed with its tragic freight. Its destination lay in the vicinity of the crematorium, which had an access spur. After the death train had traveled past one or two stations, it turned around and traveled straight to the crematorium. There, the corpses of these unfortunate women were removed from this specially equipped gas carriage. During the journey, the carriage –

¹⁸⁰ Undated statement by Paul Wiechern, with the title “*Einzelheiten aus KZ-Stutthof-Danzig.*” ROD, 250v, Box 32a.

¹⁸¹ “*Bericht über das KZ-Lager Stutthof bei Danzig vom ehemaligen politischen Gefangenen Lehmann.*” ROD, 250v, Box 32a.

¹⁸² AMS, *Berichte und Erinnerungen*, vol. I, pp. 47ff. (no reference number).

locked with a double door – had been filled with blue gas, and the unsuspecting women traveled to their death.

In the camp, these victims left their daughters or other relatives behind, who waited in vain for their return and hoped at the same time to obtain something to eat, even if only raw potatoes. And if the waiting persons asked the SS men why their mothers and daughters were taking such a long time, they were cynically told that, if their relatives had not yet returned, then they must certainly have been released.

Sometimes the departure and return of the ‘sock-mending commando’ took place twice daily. The gas carriage used for this purpose finally proved not modern enough, or else it did not travel quickly enough; in any case, it is a fact that in December 1944 or January 1945 two entirely newly built gas carriages arrived at Stutthof. They were painted dark yellow, like army vehicles. These were not, of course, put into service anymore; that it was, however, the intent of the Germans to put these carriages into service as well, cannot be doubted. After all, they had been built for something at a time when all German industry was working exclusively on war material. Perhaps the SS men considered these satanic railway carriages to be war material as well? Finally, one can say that the SS considered every concentration camp a huge battlefield, and, of course, a victorious battlefield, since thousands and thousands of people were overwhelmed and finally murdered there.” (Emphasis added.)

It is obvious that Coradello was uncritically repeating rumors circulating in the camp in this case as well. As late as 1947, two otherwise well-informed former Stutthof inmates, the Frenchmen Alphonse Kienzler and Paul Weil, told the following version of the murders in the railway carriages:¹⁸³

“Shooting was not the only method of exterminating the ‘enemies of the great Reich.’ Several times, particularly on Sundays, women were sent to fictitious commandos; they were crammed into hermetically sealed carriages, and then an SS man threw a bomb with asphyxiating gas in their midst.”

Let us return to Coradello. His story contains no tangible facts at all – with one exception. He reports that “two entirely newly built gas carriages” arrived in “December 1944 or January 1945.” There is no trace of these two “gas carriages”; nor is there any trace of the carriages allegedly fitted out for homicidal mass gassings at an earlier date. The two railway carriages standing behind the crematorium today are quite ordinary freight cars. The first one – which doesn’t

¹⁸³ Alphonse Kienzler, Paul Weil, “À Stutthof. Document sur le Service Sanitaire d’un Camp d’Extermination,” in: *De l’université aux camps de concentrations. Témoignages Strassbourgeois*, Paris 1947, p. 336.

even have a roof – is 9.5 m long, 2 m wide, and 1.20 m high. The second – which does at least have a roof – measures 9.5 m × 2 m × 2.12 m, has a little window, and many cracks in the floorboards (see Photos 1 and 17).

The rumor of the murderous railway gas carriages no doubt has its origins in a distortion of an actual event lacking any sinister connotations. E. Grot writes:¹⁸⁴

“Since 1942, transports arrived at the camp by railway. The freight trains with the inmates stopped at the standard-gauge railway station at Tiegenhof, which also had a narrow-gauge railway spur to Stutthof. There the inmates were loaded into open carriages. The train stopped at the Waldlager station, not far from the commandant’s villa. The station was built in 1940-41.”

In 1944, large transports with predominantly Jewish prisoners left from this station to other camps. This is proven by the *Kommandanturbefehle* (headquarters orders) headed “Inmate Transfers,” often expressly containing the statement that the transport in question was departing from Waldlager. The following is an example. *Kommandanturbefehl* no. 64 of September 28, 1944 states as follows regarding a transfer of “550 female Jewish inmates” to Neuengamme Concentration Camp:¹⁸⁵

“The inmate transport will depart on 29.9.1944 at approximately 14:30 from Stutthof Waldlager. Exact departure time is still pending. Further transport from Tiegenhof by the Reichsbahn will take place in 8 G- and 1 C-carriages at 18:35 o’clock.”

Other documents mention the “narrow-gauge railway,” but not the Waldlager. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* No. 55 of August 16, 1944 states:¹⁸⁶

“The narrow-gauge railway will provide a transport train with 22 carriages which will at the same time bring to Tiegenhof the 500 female inmates to be transferred to Buchenwald according to number 3 paragraph c.”

The narrow-gauge railway passed directly behind the crematorium and the fumigation chamber, then traveled to the Jewish barracks.¹⁸⁷ It is quite probable that several groups of Jewish women being transferred to another concentration camp or a Stutthof subsidiary camp boarded the train at this section of the track. Since the train departed

¹⁸⁴ E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 167.

¹⁸⁵ AMS, I-IB-3, p. 197.

¹⁸⁶ AMS, I-IB-3, p. 150.

¹⁸⁷ See the camp map, Document 7 in the Appendix.

from where both the fumigation chamber and the crematorium were located, and because it then returned empty to the camp, it is hardly difficult to imagine that the inmates – who were only imperfectly informed about what was going on in the camp – wrongly believed the departing detainees to have been gassed. It is very difficult to plausibly explain the story of the “gassing carriages” in any other way.

The rumor about “selections”¹⁸⁸ for gassings is also the result of a distortion of actual events connected with inmate transports departing the camp. Each transfer always required a previous “selection” by the SS: the *Kommandanturbefehle* prove this. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* no. 64 of September 28, 1944 states:¹⁸⁹

“According to FT [Funketelegramm = radio telegram] of Sept. 15, 1944 from the Head of Office Group D in the SS Economic Administrative Main Office, 1000 male and 1500 female Aryan inmates are to be transferred from Stutthof Concentration Camp to railway station Schöenberg, to be made available to Natzweiler Concentration Camp. The selection of these inmates is to take place after oral consultation with the 1st Leader of the Protective-Custody Camp, the SS Garrison Doctor and Labor Service Leader. [...] According to FT no. 9485 of Sept. 8, 1944 from the Head of Office Group D in the SS Economic Administrative Main Office, 500 female inmates are to be transferred to railway station Hannover-Vinnhorst, connection platform 2, and are to be made available to Neuengamme Concentration Camp for the Brinkenwerke Hannover on Sept. 29, 1944. The inmates to be transferred are to be selected after verbal consultation with the 1st Leader of the Protective-Custody Camp, the SS Garrison Doctor and the Labor Service Leader.”

Selections were also performed before sending commandos to the Stutthof subsidiary camps. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* no. 73 of October 30, 1944 states:¹⁹⁰

“According to FT [radio telegram] no. 11348 of Oct. 11, 1944 and FS [Fernschreiben = teletype message] no. 11701 of Oct. 17, 1944, 200 female Jewish inmates will be transferred to the subsidiary camp Front Repair Workshop in Thorn on Oct. 30, 1944. Selection of the inmates will take place after oral consultation with the 1st Leader of the Protective Custody Camp, the SS Garrison Doctor and the Labor Service Leader.”

That there might have been a sock-mending commando at a “Front Repair Workshop” is quite possible. However, such a commando would require living women, not gassed ones.

¹⁸⁸ The concept “*Selektion*” was invented after the war. The term used at the time was “*Auswahl*,” as shown by all the documents quoted here.

¹⁸⁹ AMS, I-IB-3, pp. 196f.

¹⁹⁰ AMS, I-IB-3, p. 234.

f) The Alleged Mass Gassing of Disabled Soviet Prisoners of War: Analysis of a Particular Case

In view of the absence of any document on the gassing of human beings, and in view of the uncertainty and contradictory nature of the eyewitness testimonies, orthodox historians have had a hard time lending the gassing stories a minimum of credibility.

As seen in Chapter II, Z. Łukaszewicz was content, in 1947, simply to repeat the number of 4,000 gassings as invented by A. Coradello. He neither attempted to shore it up with documentary proof, nor did he make any effort to establish the dates on which the murders were allegedly committed. In 1970, K. Dunin-Wąsowicz drew up a tentative chronology of the gassings accompanied by an approximate indication of the number of victims, but only arrived at approximately 1,600 gassing victims instead of Coradello's 4,000. 13 years later, in 1983, he provided an exact date in two cases, accompanied by an exact number of victims in one case. But since he failed to inform us of the source of his new knowledge, this information is historically worthless.

The efforts of orthodox historians to shore up the gassing story with documentary evidence – at least in one case – remained unsuccessful until 1987. In that year, Maria Elżbieta Jezierska published an interesting and well-researched essay, the title of which, in English translation, is “The Executives of the Stutthof Camp.”¹⁹¹ The section relating to the alleged mass gassing of disabled Soviet prisoners of war reads as follows:¹⁹²

“Anyone who looks at the arrival records bearing the numbers 60703-65672 (August 1944) will realize that, in the case of one transport sent off on August 15, 1944 by the Security Police at Riga, the entry ‘death’ appears on the same date, i.e., August 22 in many cases. [...] This date appears next to 77 inmate names. They arrived on the same day, and they died on the same day. These were all Russian men who were all quite young, with one exception (Piotr Kalinin, who was born in 1860 and was therefore 84 years old!), as well as one 38-year-old Latvian. The assumption immediately arises that they could not possibly have died natural deaths.

It is indicative that similar remarks on members of one and the same transport, many of whom died on the same day, relate to the Jewish transports of 1944. These are known to have been subject to a selection – older and sick people, mothers with small children, and pregnant

¹⁹¹ *Op. cit.* (note 134), pp. 79-167.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, pp. 146-149.

women were immediately killed. Only Jews fit for work were admitted into the camp. [...]

I turn to the question of the Russian transport. The registration book nowhere contains the letter 'E' [¹⁹³...]

The following notes appearing under the heading 'Special characteristics' (height and weight, hair color, eye color, etc.) merit attention. [...]

Among 47 inmates whose cards have survived, there are no indications in four cases. The following remarks appear for the others:

- 'very weak' (1 case)
- shot in the leg – scar (3 cases)
- shot in the knee – scar (3 cases)
- lost one leg (8 cases)
- shot in head and leg (8 cases)
- shot in leg, walks with limp (3 cases)
- shot in thigh, scar – (1 scar)
- shot in leg and lungs – (1 case)
- penetrating gunshot wound in leg – (12 cases)
- penetrating gunshot wound in knee – (2 cases)
- penetrating gunshot wound in hip – (2 cases)
- penetrating gunshot wound in leg and arm (1 case)
- 'limps' – (1 case)
- shot in face (1 case)
- shot in head, foot, and arm – (1 case)
- three bullet wounds – 1 case)
- shot in pelvis (1 case)

All the persons mentioned appear on the card with the notation 'former POW'. Other reasons for assignment to a concentration camp are not indicated.

I have probably succeeded, by way of deduction, in finding the tragic transport of Russian invalids remembered by former camp inmates, a transport of prisoners of war of whom it was said they were only sent into the camp and killed there because they were unsuitable for the labor service as disabled. I point out that there were other Russians in this transport for whom the personal card shows that they were wounded, but they were obviously in a better state of health since they were not liquidated, and some of them were later transferred to Natzweiler camp. I found 41 personal cards with references to the following wounds:

- arm, shoulder, hand, and elbow bullet wounds and penetration wounds (17 cases)
- bullet wound in leg and penetration wound in leg (7 cases)
- bullet wound in knee and penetration wound in knee (3 cases)
- amputation of frozen toes on both feet (1 case)

¹⁹³ According to M.E. Jezierska "E" stands for "exekutiert," "erschossen" (shot), or "erhängt" (hanged). But she admits that "E" in many cases could also mean "entlassen" (released), *ibid.*

- shot in breast (3 cases)
- shot in head, including one shot in area of eye (4)
- several bullet wounds (7).

I stress that I was not successful in finding all the personal cards of the Russians on this transport, and we do not know how many of the others were also disabled.”

M. E. Jezierska’s discovery appears to be important at first glance, but in fact it is rather imprecise with regard to the circumstances and downright foolish as to the claimed reasons.

The most suspicious fact of this affair is the incredibly late date of this discovery, which was neither accidental nor the result of painstaking research taking decades of study. To make such a discovery, it was in fact enough to simply browse with a minimum of attention the list of registrations containing the serial numbers 60703-64672 (9-14 August 1944; see Document 18 in the Appendix), something which, we presume, the historians of the Stutthof Museum have done dozens of times in the more than forty years following the end of WWII. But if that is so, why has no one ever noticed that these 77 detainees had been registered with the same date of registration and the same date of death? Since 1947 they knew about the alleged gassing of Soviet invalids and about its claimed date (end of August 1944) due to Aldo Coradello’s declarations. So are we to believe that none of these historians has had at least the curiosity to look for some proof in the documentary record about this alleged gassing of the above registrations?

On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the date of death (22 Aug 1944) is stamped into the entries of these 77 cases mentioned above. But who added these stamps, and when?

The hypothesis of the murder of these PoWs because they were unable to work is also unreasonable and contrary to all the facts. The Soviet PoWs who had suffered amputations and had several scars had evidently been treated by the Germans. What would have been the point of this, if they were to be killed later on as unfit for labor? These detainees had come from the PoW camp Czarne¹⁹⁴ and had therefore been duly registered; but what would have been the point of doing this, if they were to be killed shortly thereafter?

They were taken over by the Security Police of Riga and transferred to Stutthof on August 15, 1944. However, according to orthodox historiography, the Security Police of Riga had massacred thou-

¹⁹⁴ Główna Komisja..., *op. cit.* (note 15), p. 142.

sands of prisoners on the spot for being unable to work *before these transfers to Stutthof occurred* (see Section IV.4.). But if that was so, why not also massacre these unfit Soviet PoWs on the spot?

Furthermore, the Stutthof Camp regularly registered *all* incoming invalid Soviets. What was the point of this, if they were to be killed as unable to work anyhow? In order to create documentary evidence in the camp's records?

Although these considerations invalidate the value of Jezierska's discovery already by themselves, we will complete the discussion by investigating the historical problems it entails:

- 1) Were the Soviet invalids really killed?
- 2) If so, why were they killed?
- 3) Who gave the order to have them killed?
- 4) How were they killed?

We will now attempt to answer these four questions.

Let us consider the first point, *i.e.*, that, without exception, 77 of the persons delivered one week previously (on August 15, 1944) all died on the same day (August 22, 1944); their deaths were registered in alphabetical order and almost exactly in the same order as their inmate numbers,¹⁹⁵ and this at a time when there were *no* epidemics raging in the camp – it is possible to conclude with a high degree of probability that they were killed. The only possibly imaginable alternative would be the following:

These prisoners, who had all been very seriously injured, all died within a week, but their deaths were all registered on the same day. That such cases actually happened can be proven from the heading “Deaths”: for example, the report of November 29, 1944 mentions five inmates having died between November 21 and 24.¹⁹⁶ A similar case can be proven for a transport having arrived at Auschwitz from Buchenwald; the transport included 163 inmates, who were properly registered. When the camp doctor made a medical examination of the new arrivals on December 4, he noted that 18 had died in the meantime.¹⁹⁷

Although the date of death of the Soviet prisoners of war is not apparent from the death certificates, but rather from the registration book as well as from the “Inmate Personal Cards,” the hypothesis of

¹⁹⁵ In this regard, see the list of Soviet inmates published by M.E. Jezierska on pp. 189-199 of her article.

¹⁹⁶ This document is reproduced in the appendix to *Główna Komisja...*, *op. cit.* (note 15), without page number.

¹⁹⁷ RGVA, 502-1-65, pp. 100-103.

deliberate killing appears considerably more probable. The following remarks are all based upon this assumption.

We now come to the second of the four questions raised above: If the invalids were killed as we assume, then what was the reason for it? M.E. Jezierska's explanation ("because they were not suitable for the labor service") cannot be correct because, as the author herself admits, at least 41 other Soviet invalids arrived on the same transport and were *not* killed; some of them were later transferred to Natzweiler. That these 41 were *not* killed is sufficient in itself to prove that there was no general order from the Reich government to liquidate all the unfit. As for the specific case of prisoners of war, there is even a contrary directive, as proven by the existence of a "field hospital for war-disabled Soviet Russian ex-servicemen" at Majdanek camp.¹⁹⁸ In Auschwitz as well, the "disabled" were regularly listed under the heading "Inmates fit and unfit to work" in the daily reports titled "Labor deployment" drawn up by Section IIIa. For example, there were 135 invalids in Sector BII/d of the men's camp at Birkenau on August 7, 1944.¹⁹⁹

The picture is completed by the fact there was even a "cripple's company" at Stutthof, which

*"consisted of men who were so emaciated that they were no longer fit to work. If someone voluntarily reported from this company, then he was assigned to a job. The barracks could hold 50 to 60 persons, perhaps even more. Those who still wanted to do something were busied with fetching water, cleaning up, and collecting twigs. These were easy jobs. Anyone who could not work was allowed to lie around. The cripples were not bullied."*²⁰⁰

Finally, it should be mentioned that two transports, carrying 298 and 172 weak or disabled inmates, departed for Dachau on November 14 and 20, 1942 respectively.²⁰¹

So the only reason for killing these men would have been euthanasia: in contrast to the other invalids who remained alive, these 77 invalids must have been in such an obvious state of hopeless misery that it was decided to grant them a 'merciful death.' By whom was it decided? In view of the above, the answer to the third question is also obvious. The decision for the killing must have been made by the camp authorities.

¹⁹⁸ J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 12), Engl. ed., pp. 38, 90, 199.

¹⁹⁹ *Auschwitz II/Arbeitseinsatz für 7 August 1944*, APMO, D-AuII/3a16, p. 46.

²⁰⁰ M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 44), p. 214.

²⁰¹ D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), pp. 21f.

There still remains the question as to the method of killing. As may be seen, the statement that the invalids were gassed is based solely upon the testimony of A. Coradello, who was, however, merely repeating hearsay, and moreover made quite nonsensical statements about cremation which ruin his credibility. In addition, a mass killing in the gas chamber, due to the fear of death which would have been experienced by the victims during their last moments, would have been barbaric and incompatible with the notion of ‘merciful death’ – quite apart from the fact that their cries could have been heard in the old camp, which was in close proximity, so that the news would have been all over the camp in an instant, triggering a panic, which was certainly not in the interests of the camp authorities.

The most probable hypothesis appears to us that the Soviet invalids were killed by injection in the camp infirmary.

D. Drywa bases the gassing hypothesis on the following²⁰²

“The date (in the registration book) indicates neither the number of the death certificate from the death registry, nor the letter ‘E’, which would have indicated an execution.”

First, as regards the missing “E”: this letter, in the view of Polish historians – which is probably correct – stood for “*exekutiert*” (executed), “*erschossen*” (shot), or “*erhängt*” (hanged). If it is missing on the death certificates of the Soviet invalids, this simply means that the killings were not an execution, because they did not involve a punishment, which required prior trial and sentence in all cases.

More important than the missing “E,” however, is the first of the two points mentioned by D. Drywa, *i.e.*, the missing death certificate numbers in the registration book, since this is also interpreted as proof of the gassing of the Jewish women. In relation to the latter, D. Drywa writes:²⁰³

“The date was marked in the evidence books with the date stamp, and the numbers are missing from the death book, as with the Soviet prisoners of war. The death of the first larger group of female inmates was noted on July 24, 1944, while the other mortalities were registered throughout August, September, and October.”

Thus the *hypothesis* of the gassing of the Soviet prisoners of war becomes *proof* for the gassing of thousands of Jewish women! Let us examine this argument more closely.

²⁰² *Idem.*, *op. cit.* (note 119), p. 251.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, p. 252.

First, the absence of the number of the death certificate in the registration book does not prove that the deceased inmates were not entered in the death registry. From the moment of their arrival at the camp, the inmates acquired a bureaucratic status that could not dissolve into nothingness. The documents on an individual inmate might occasionally contain *falsified* information, but such documents could under no circumstances be *destroyed*, so that, in the event of death, a notation *had* to be made in the death books, even if a false death date and/or fictitious cause of death may have been entered under certain circumstances. The case of the 77 war invalids is clear proof of this.

That the missing death-certificate number is without particular significance is shown by the fact that this was unrecorded in many cases where there is no suspicion whatsoever. The official camp history, for example, reproduces a page from the registration book from the year 1943 indicating the deaths of two Poles having died on March 3 or 7, 1943 (inmate numbers 19383 and 19385), without any indication of the number of the death certificate. Two other deaths, on the same page, however, are accompanied by the number (two Poles having died on April 21 and March 15, with inmate numbers 19381 and 19387 respectively).²⁰⁴ Quite obviously, in the first case, the responsible camp official simply neglected to make the entry.

From a statistical analysis performed on a sample of 1,850 names of Jewish prisoners from Riga registered between July 19 and August 15, 1944 (most of them on August 9),²⁰⁵ a total of 273 death cases exist (last date: 19 January 1945). 236 cases show the number of the death certificate, whereas the number is missing in 37 cases. The following table is a breakdown of deaths by month and denotes cases where the number of the death certificate is missing:

²⁰⁴ *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), Document 28 (without page number).

²⁰⁵ AMS, I-II-11.

Table 3: Stutthof Death Cases from mid-1944 to 1945

Month	Death Cases	Cases w/o Death Certificate Number
July 1944	3	/
August 1944	6	5
September 1944	4	/
October 1944	42	32
November 1944	44	/
December 1944	104	/
January 1945	70	/
<i>Total:</i>	273	37

The 37 cases of deaths with no indication of the death certificate number are divided chronologically as follows:

- August 1944: 5 cases (18th: 1; 25th: 4)
- October 1944: 32 cases (1st: 10; 14th: 2; 17th: 2; 18th: 1; 21st: 5; 22nd: 5; 30th: 1; 31st: 6)

If the number of deaths without a death certificate really indicates the number of victims of homicidal gassings, then in this case merely 37 out of the 273 total death cases would have been gassed, *i.e.* 13.5%. And then consider the dates when they were allegedly gassed: one on Aug. 18, four on Aug. 25, two on Oct 14 and 17, one on Oct 18 and 30... That would be a rather surprising low rate for an auxiliary extermination camp.

This is so true that even M.E. Jezierska was unable to find any trace of mass extermination in the documents, or even another case comparable to that of the 77 disabled Soviet prisoners of war, although she carefully studied the registration books for the period from July 19 to October 1, 1944, containing approximately 17,000 names of inmates, including 14,400 Jewish inmates, and combed them for proofs of mass killing.²⁰⁶ So the 77 invalids remain quite obviously an isolated case.

All the above considerations lead us to form the following hypothesis as to the origins of the story of mass gassings at Stutthof: it is difficult to go wrong in the assumption that the rumors of mass gassings were first spread by Jews having just arrived from Auschwitz, since such rumors had been busily stirred up in that camp by the resistance movement for years. That there was a fumigation gas

²⁰⁶ These are listed in the article by Mrs. Jezierska, *op. cit.* (note 134), p. 99.

chamber at Stutthof, which was, in addition, easily visible from the old camp, must have given wings to inmate fantasies.

The gas chamber was located immediately opposite the crematorium that received the corpses of the Soviet invalids. This must have necessarily been interpreted by the prisoners – who were only imperfectly informed as to events in the camp – as confirmation of the rumors that the predestined victims of homicidal gassings were those unable to work. If then the invalid Soviets were gassed as disabled persons, Jews would be gassed as well. Thus, in inmate fantasies, Jewish women transferred to outer camps, or other camps, became gassing victims as well.

5. The Death Rate in Stutthof from 1939 to 1945

a) The Documents

The available documentation on the death rate of Stutthof inmates is nearly complete and permits a calculation of the total number of deceased with great exactitude. The following statistics do not, of course, include the victims of the evacuation by land and sea that began on January 25, 1945, since there are no extant documents in this regard.

Our calculations are based, first of all, on the death books; these contain pre-printed death certificates similar to those used at Auschwitz (see Document 19 in the Appendix).

For a better understanding of the following statements, we first present the available sources in their chronological order.

1) **Death Register (Second book)**²⁰⁷ covers the period from January 18, 1939 to August 17, 1940, and contains 584 death certificates, broken down as follows:

- 47 up to December 30, 1939 (consecutive numbers 1-47)
- 537 up to August 17, 1940 (consecutive numbers 48-584).

This death book also contains a few deaths of inhabitants of the village of Stutthof. This explains why it begins with January 18, 1939, and not September 2, the date of arrival of the first inmates.

²⁰⁷ *Zweitbuch*, AMS, Z-V-2. The *Zweitbuch* (second book) was a copy for the camp files. The *Erstbuch* (first book) was sent to the district's civil office. All subsequent archival numbers # given in {braces} refer to AMS, Z-V-#.

There is also a **Death Register – First book**{3}, which covers part of the period covered by the second book – *i.e.*, the period from April 12 to May 23, 1940 – and which contains 200 death certificates.

2) **Death Register (Second book)**{4} covers the period from January 2 to December 31, 1941, and contains 268 death certificates, numbered from 1 to 268.

3) **Death Register (Third book)**{5} covers the period from January 6 to July 7, 1942, and contains 430 death certificates, numbered from 1 to 430.

4) **Death Register (Second book)**{6} covers the period from July 7 to September 9, 1942, and contains 538 death certificates, numbered from 431 to 968.

5) **Death Register (Second book)**{7} covers the period from October 7 to November 19, 1942, and contains 558 death certificates, numbered from 1,325 to 1,882.

Thus, it is clear that the lost death register mentioned above must have covered the period from September 10 to October 6, 1942, and contained 356 death certificates, numbered from 969 to 1,324.

6) **Death Register**{8} covers the period from November 19 to December 31, 1942, and contains 394 death certificates, numbered from 1,883 to 2,276.

7) **Death Register Volume 1**{10} covers the period from January 2 to February 17, 1943, and contains 383 death certificates numbered from 1 to 383.

A comparison with Death Register Volume 3 shows that Volume 2, which has not survived, covered the period from January 18 to March 29, 1943, and contained 798 death certificates, numbered from 384 to 1,181.

8) **Death Register Volume 3**{12} covers the period from March 30 to May 1, 1943, and contains 819 death certificates, numbered from 1,182 to 2,000.

9) **Death Register Volume 4**{14} covers the period from May 7 to June 1, 1943, and contains 376 death certificates, numbered from 2,001 to 2,376.

10) **Death Register Volume 6**{15} covers the period from August 20 to November 22, 1943. From the beginning of June 1943, the system of numbering the deaths in the death registers was altered. Whereas they had previously been numbered consecutively, from the beginning of the year onwards throughout, all deaths were now registered in sections of 185 death certificates each, each section being designated with Roman numerals.

Volume 6 contains 555 death certificates, broken down as follows:

- section V: 185 certificates
- section VI: 185 certificates
- section VII: 185 certificates

This allows the inference that volume 5 must have covered the period from June 2 to August 19, and contained 740 death certificates, broken down as follows:

- section I: 185 certificates
- section II: 185 certificates
- section III: 185 certificates
- section IV: 185 certificates

11) **Death Register Volume 7**{16} covers the period from November 22 to December 31, 1943, and contains 309 death certificates, broken down as follows:

- section VIII: 185 certificates
- section IX: 124 certificates

12) **Death Register**{11} covers the period from January 25 to December 16, 1943, and contains 54 death certificates – not of camp inmates, but of residents of Stutthof village.

13) **Death Register**²⁰⁸ covers the period from January 5 to April 7, 1944, and contains 987 death certificates, broken down as follows:

- January: 259, numbered from 38 to 296
- February: 293, numbered from 1 to 293
- March: 363, numbered from 1 to 363

²⁰⁸ AMS, 1-2C-9.

- April 1 to 7: 72, numbered from 1 to 72.

Taking into account the 37 deaths registered on the missing pages covering the period from January 1 to 4, this register shows a number of 987 deaths for the period from January 1 to April 7, 1944.

14) **Daily Reports on Mortalities** for the year 1944, as well as a few months in the year 1945.²⁰⁹ These reports have only survived in part, except for the month of May. The following table reproduces the data contained in these reports:

- April 8 to 30: 141
- May: 180
- June: 45 (10 of 30 days)
- July: 52 (19 of 31 days)
- August: 9 (4 of 31 days)
- September: 34 (6 of 30 days)
- October: 33 (4 of 31 days)
- November: 752 (13 of 30 days)
- December: 158 in 2 days

15) **List of deceased in Stutthof Camp corresponding to documents found for the period from January to April 1945.**²¹⁰ This is a register drawn up by the Soviets, based on German documents, very probably daily manpower reports. The register covers the period from January 30 to April 23, 1945 and covers 6,550 deaths, broken down as follows:

- January 30/31: 389
- February: 3,804
- March: 1,789
- April: 568

b) The Death Tally

In view of the above, the following is an attempt to establish the number of deaths for each individual year.

1939: 47 deaths (last figure mentioned up to December 31, 1939 in the death register mentioned under Point 1)

1940: approximately 860 deaths: the Death Register/Second Book for 1939/1940 covers the period up to August 17, 1940. Based on the

²⁰⁹ AMS, I-VB-7; see Document 20 in the Appendix.

²¹⁰ GARF, 7021-106-3, pp. 183-185; see Document 21 in the Appendix.

average death rate for these seven and a half months, we arrive at approximately ($537 \div 7.5 \times 12 =$) 860 deaths.

1941: 268 deaths (last figure mentioned in the death register mentioned under Point 2)

1942: 2,276 deaths (last figure mentioned in the death register mentioned under Point 6)

According to statistics compiled by the Soviets on the basis of discovered death certificates,²¹¹ from February 17 to September 2, 1942, a total of 817 deaths occurred as follows:²¹²

– February 17 to 28:	15	– June:	199
– March:	48	– July:	192
– April:	52	– August:	292
– May:	65	– September 1 to 2:	34

1943: 3,980 deaths. This results from the addition of the individual figures mentioned under Points 7 through 11.

– volume 1-4:	2,376	– volume 6:	555
– volume 5:	740	– volume 7:	309

We have not included the 54 deaths in the death book mentioned under point 12, because these refer to civilians rather than concentration-camp inmates.

1944: Approximately 7,500 deaths. The exact figures relating to deaths are available for the first five months only:

– January:	296	– April:	213 ²¹³
– February:	293	– May:	180
– March:	363		

For the other months, our conclusions are based upon the figures in the death registers, which almost always appear in the registration books under the heading “Deceased,” and are consistent with those contained in the death registers. The number of deaths can therefore be estimated as follows:²¹⁴

²¹¹ It is unknown where these documents are stored.

²¹² GARF, 7021-106-2, p. 28.

²¹³ 72 up to April 7, according to the death register, 141 from April 8 to 30, according to the heading “Deaths” in the daily reports.

²¹⁴ The data is based upon an analysis of the names of 1,850 inmates who arrived between July 19 and August 15 1944. AMS, I-II-11.

- June: ca. 135 (45 deaths in 10 days = 45 divided by $10 \times 30 = 135$)
- July: ca. 120 (the number 95 was entered on July 24; 11 deaths from July 25 to 28, and then 106 in 28 days = approximately 120 in 31 days)
- August: ca. 150 (the number 135 was entered on Aug. 29 = approximately 150 in 31 days)
- September: ca. 250 (the number 219 was entered on Sept. 26, *i.e.*, approximately 250 in 30 days)
- October: ca. 380 (the number 365 was entered on Oct. 30, *i.e.*, approximately 380 in 31 days).
- November: ca. 1,450 (the number 1,444 was registered on Nov. 30)
- December: ca. 3,560 (the number 3,553 was registered on Dec. 31)

1945: Approximately 11,200

For January, we have only the following incomplete documentation taken from the heading “Deaths”:

- January 5: 38
- January 7: 99
- January 8: 68
- January 30: 389 (according to the Soviet list)
- January 31: 296 (ditto)

For this month, Polish historians assume 5,000 deaths.²¹⁵ This figure does not appear exaggerated when one considers that 4,489 inmates died between January 30 and February 28, *i.e.*, at a rate of 160 per day. This enormously high mortality rate was mainly due to typhus, which was raging in the camp at that time.

According to the Soviet list, 6,161 deaths were registered between February 1 and April 23. If one accepts the figure of approximately 5,000 deaths for January cited by Polish historians – as we do – the result for the year 1945 is a figure of approximately 11,161 or, rounded off, 11,200 deaths.

The above-established figures result in a total of approximately 26,100 deaths; the following is an overview of the individual years:

²¹⁵ Janina Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 136.

YEAR	FATALITIES	YEAR	FATALITIES
1939	47	1943	3,980
1940	approx. 860	1944	approx. 7,600
1941	268	1945	approx. 11,200
1942	2,276	Total	approx. 26,100

In light of these documented data, the statements of Orski on the number of Stutthof victims must be considered propaganda imposed by the hypothesis of the “auxiliary extermination camp.” He wrote:²¹⁶

“Of the ca. 111,000 individuals ever to have been imprisoned in the Stutthof Camp, almost 65,000 have died. They were victims of the direct extermination by shootings, hangings, killings by intravenous injections of phenol or other toxic substances, and by gassings in the camp’s own gas chamber, as well as victims of the indirect extermination as a result of insufficient provisions. In addition, numerous individuals died during the evacuation of the camp complex in early 1945.”

c) The Number of Jews Who Died at Stutthof between July 1944 and January 1945

According to the estimates of K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, approximately 1,500 Jews were deported to Stutthof by the beginning of 1944.²¹⁷ The deportations involved took place, in his view, from Danzig (1939 and 1940), Pomerania (1940), Warsaw (May 22, 1940), Germany, and Bohemia-Moravia, as well as the eastern regions of Poland, in particular Białystok.²¹⁷ Dunin-Wąsowicz, however, provides no figures for these deportations of Jews except in one case – a transport of 150 Jews from Białystok at the end of November 1943. On December 17, 1943 and January 12, two transports left for Auschwitz with a total of 661 inmates, including almost all of the Jews in Stutthof at that time.²¹⁸

According to the Korherr Report, only 31 Jews had been sent to Stutthof by the end of 1942, 18 of whom died in the camp.²¹⁹ Presumably, therefore, the estimate arrived at by Dunin-Wąsowicz is too high. The number of Jews who arrived at Stutthof before 1944 should not have exceeded a few hundred. The following statistics therefore do not include the few Jews presumably remaining in the camp prior to the arrival of the large transports.

²¹⁶ M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 8), p. 304.

²¹⁷ K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 9.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*; D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 29.

²¹⁹ NO-5194.

As we will see in detail in the next chapter, a total of 48,609 mostly female Jewish inmates were deported to Stutthof between June 29 and October 28, 1944. 28,673 Jews (2,898 men and 25,775 women) were still in Stutthof on January 24, 1945.⁷⁶ 12,548 Jewish inmates from Stutthof were transferred to other camps between July 21 and December 12, 1944.²²⁰ Consequently (48,609 – 12,548 – 28,673 =) 7,388 Jews died in Stutthof between June 29, 1944 and January 24, 1945.

The following is a summary of the overall mortality at Stutthof for the same period of time:

July to December 1944: approximately 5,900; January 1 to 23, 1945: approximately 3,700 (assuming a daily figure of 161 deaths); a total therefore of approximately 9,600.

The percentage of Jews among the victims during this period is approximately $(7,388 \div 9,600 \times 100) \approx 77\%$.

d) The Orthodox Image of Stutthof in View of the Mortality Statistics

The statistics set forth above give us a reliable historical criterion for an evaluation of the claim that Stutthof was an extermination camp, even if only an ad hoc one. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that no claim is made that inmates were exterminated without being registered; this is in contrast to other camps, such as, for example, Auschwitz.

The mortality statistics give the following picture for the period during which inmates regularly accepted and registered in the camp are supposed to have been exterminated, *i.e.*, from July to the beginning of November 1944:

July:	some 120
August:	some 150
September:	some 250
October:	some 380
November 1 to 8:	some 180 ²²¹
Total:	some 1,080

²²⁰ See Chapter IV, Section 1.

²²¹ According to Dunin-Wąsowicz, the gassing was stopped “at the beginning of November” (E. Kogon *et al.*, *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen...*, *op. cit.* (note 4), p. 266, see Chapter II). We have begun with Nov. 8, since that is the first day of that month for which reliable data is available.

These mortality statistics include all inmates, both Jewish and non-Jewish. As established above, the proportion of Jews among the total number of victims during this period amounts to approximately 77%. This means a number of approximately $(1,080 \times 0.77 =)$ 830 Jewish-inmate deaths for the period in question.

In Chapter III, Section 4.c, we reproduced the official statistics relating to alleged gassing victims. To test the historical basis for these statistics, we now need only compare these statistics with the mortality figures proven on the basis of documents for the period from August 1 to November 8 (July has not been taken into account due to the small number of alleged gassing victims):

MONTH	ALLEGED GASSING VICTIMS	DEATHS
August:	477 ²²²	150
September:	300 Jewish women	250
October:	600 Jewish women ²²³	380
November 1 to 8	250 “women”	180
Total:	1,627	960

Thus, the number of *alleged* gassing victims far exceeds the number of Jews who *actually* died in the camp during that time! In view of the above – in particular the fact that all Jews deported to Stutthof were already under the control of the *WVHA* and, as registered inmates, could therefore not simply disappear²²⁴ – this amounts to conclusive proof that the claims of mass gasings at Stutthof Concentration Camp contained in the official camp history are merely rooted in the murky morass a legends.

We stress once again that these 960 deaths also include non-Jews. Assuming the percentage of 77% Jewish victims as established above, this means that approximately 740 Jews died during the relevant time period. The number of *allegedly* gassed Jews, therefore, also exceeds the number of Jews who *actually* died during that time!

The *coup de grace* for the orthodox narrative is given by the following fact: during the time period of the alleged extermination of Jews, the number of Jews who *actually* died in the camp was quite

²²² These are supposed to have included 300 Jewish women, 77 Soviet prisoners of war, and 100 “men.”

²²³ Plus “a few dozen men.”

²²⁴ With regard to Stutthof, and unlike the claims made for Auschwitz-Birkenau, no claim is made that Jews were sent there and killed without being registered; see Chapter I.3. and p. 84.

low; but as soon as the extermination program allegedly stopped, the death rate rose dramatically:

- About 830 deaths occurred during the alleged extermination period, from early July to November 8, 1944. For these 131 days, this is an average of 6.7 deaths per day.
- From November 9, 1944 to January 23, 1945, however approximately $(8470^{225} - [8470 \times 0.77] \Rightarrow)$ 6,470 deaths occurred – after the claimed end of extermination! For these 45 days, this is an average of some 144 per day!

The claim made by Marek Orski – as a typical representative of orthodox historians – that the Jews in Stutthof formed a group which “were slated for direct extermination within the framework of special treatment,”¹⁵³ is, therefore, in crass contradiction to the above statistics, which stand on a solidly proven documentary basis: the Jews who died during the period of alleged extermination represented only $(740 \div 48,609 \times 100 \approx)$ 1.5% of all the Jews who arrived at the camp allegedly for the purposes of extermination! In the case of Stutthof, we need not concern ourselves with those who were “exterminated without registration,” since, as stated above, orthodox historiography does not claim the killing of unregistered inmates.

In view of the above, it is entirely clear that the deportation of Jews to Stutthof in 1944 had absolutely nothing to do with the so-called “Final Solution of the Jewish question,” which is understood by orthodox historiography to mean a systematic extermination of Jews.

²²⁵ For the first nine days of November 1944, the death cases are known for three days (87); assuming an average of 30 cases per day, this results in $(30 \times 8 \Rightarrow)$ 240 at the end of Nov. 8, hence $(1,450 - 240 \Rightarrow)$ 1,210 from Nov. 9 to 30. For December 1944: 3,560. For Jan. 1 to 23, 1945: 3,700. Total: $1,210 + 3,560 + 3,700 = 8,470$ victims.

CHAPTER IV: Stutthof's New Role as of 1944

1. Deportations of Jews to Stutthof in 1944

From June 29 to October 14, 1944, a massive influx of Jews, mostly women, poured into Stutthof from other concentration camp. The extant documents permit to accurately reconstruct the complete picture of these transports as shown in the following table:²²⁶

Table 5: Deportations to Stutthof in Late 1944		
DATE	ORIGIN	NUMBER
29 June 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,502
12 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno (Kaunas)	282
13 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	3,098
13 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	233
16 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	1,172
17 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	1,208
19 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	1,097
19 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	1,072
20 July 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,500
25 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	182
25 July 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	1,321
04 Aug. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Kowno	793
09 Aug. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Riga	6,382
09 Aug. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Riga	450
14 Aug. 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,800
16 Aug. 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,800
23 Aug. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Riga	2,079
23 Aug. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Riga	2,329
28 Aug. 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,800
31 Aug. 1944	CC Auschwitz	8
03 Sept. 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,405
10 Sept. 1944	CC Auschwitz	668
10 Sept. 1944	CC Auschwitz	1,082
27 Sept. 1944	CC Auschwitz	4,501
01 Oct. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Riga	3,155
14 Oct. 1944	<i>Sipo</i> Riga	190
28 Oct. 1944	CC Auschwitz	1,500
<i>Total:</i>		48,609

²²⁶ AMS, I-IIB-8, p. 1. With the exception of the transport dated 28 Oct. 1944, this table was published in 1967 by K. Dunin-Wąsowicz (note 3, pp. 11f.).

Summing up by their place of departure, this yields:

23,566 Jews from Auschwitz
 10,458 Jews sent by the *Sipo* Kowno
 14,585 Jews sent by the *Sipo* Riga

The accumulated monthly influx was as follows:

June: 2,502 August: 20,441 October: 4,845
 July: 12,165 September: 8,656

The transports from Riga in Latvia, as well as Kaunas in Lithuania – Kowno is the Polish name for Kaunas – were the results of the evacuation of the Baltic camps due to the advance of the Red Army.

Some of the Jewish inmates sent to Stutthof were subsequently transferred to other camps. The following table lists the documented transports of inmates away from Stutthof:²²⁷

DATE	DESTINATION	NO. OF INMATES
21 July 1944	CC Dachau	2,000
25 July 1944	CC Auschwitz	1,423
13 Aug. 1944	CC Dachau	950
16 Aug. 1944	CC Buchenwald	1,350
17 Aug. 1944	CC Sachsenhausen	500
17 Aug. 1944	CC Buchenwald	500
10 Sept. 1944	CC Auschwitz	575
12 Sept. 1944	CC Neuengamme	500
29 Sept. 1944	CC Neuengamme	500
29 Sept. 1944	CC Natzweiler	1,000
18 Oct. 1944	CC Neuengamme	150
3 Nov. 1944	CC Buchenwald	800
24 Nov. 1944	CC Flossenbürg	500
26 Nov. 1944	CC Buchenwald	1,000
12 Dec. 1944	CC Buchenwald	800
<i>Total:</i>		<i>12,548</i>

Many Jewish prisoners were also transferred to the grid of subsidiary camps and locations outside the main camp.

Among the inmates transferred from the Baltic to Stutthof were also German Jews who had been deported to Riga in 1941 and 1942.²²⁸

²²⁷ K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *ibid.*, p. 17. All transports listed in the table – except for that of September 10, 1944 – are confirmed by the series of *Kommandanturbehl* documents (AMS, LIB-3). The transport of September 10, 1944 can partly be reconstructed on the basis of the registration records (AMS, *Transportliste*, Microfilm 262). See Section IV.4.

The fragmentarily preserved manifests of the transports from Kaunas and Riga to Stutthof during the second half of 1944 contains at least 959 names of German Jews. One of them, Berthold Neufeldt, born June 17, 1936,²²⁹ had been deported at the age of 5 or 6 years. The already-quoted anthology by Kuhn containing numerous reports by former inmates⁴⁵ features statements by the following German-Jewish men and women transferred from the Baltic to Stutthof:

- Trudi Birger, who emigrated to the Memelland in 1933, emigrated from the Memelland to Lithuania in 1939, spent 1941 to 1944 in Kaunas, and was transferred to Stutthof from Kaunas (pp. 129-133);²³⁰
- Jeannette Wolf, an active Socialist who was deported to Riga in 1942, was interned in the local ghetto or camp, and was transferred to Stutthof in the summer of 1944, along with her daughter (who survived the war; pp. 133-137);
- Gerda Gottschalk, sent to Riga in January 1942, and remained there until the summer of 1944 (pp. 138-141);
- Gertrude Schneider, deported to Riga from Vienna along with her mother and her sister (who, like her, survived the war) at an unstated point in time, and arrived in Stutthof in August 1944 (pp. 146-149);
- Erna Valk, deported to Riga on December 10, 1941, along with her husband (who survived the war with her), was lodged in various camps, and arrived in Stutthof on August 6, 1944 (pp. 149-151);
- Josef Katz, sent to Riga from Lübeck on December 4, 1941, interned in the local ghetto and in various camps until October 1944, and was then transferred to Stutthof (pp. 159-162);
- Max Kaufmann, deported to Riga in 1941, was interned in the local ghettos and camps, and arrived in Stutthof on October 1, 1944 (pp. 163-166);
- Polly Schoeps, sent to Riga on December 13, 1941 and arrived in Stutthof in the summer of 1944 (pp. 166-168).

²²⁸ From November 17, 1941, to February 6, 1942, 25,103 Jews from the Old Reich were deported to Riga in 25 transports. (*Anlage zu den Meldungen aus den besetzten Ostgebieten, Nr. 10 vom 3.7.1942*. RGVA, 500-1-775, p. 233).

²²⁹ AMS, I-IIB-10, p. 176.

²³⁰ 45 years after her liberation from Stutthof, Trudi Birger published a disgraceful collection of atrocity stories under the title of *Im Angesicht des Feuers* (Piper Verlag, Munich/Zürich 1990), which is among the worst works in concentration camp sub-literature, a veritable literary growth industry.

But the known cases such as these are very rare. Many other German Jews who arrived at Stutthof in the second half of 1944 from the Baltic countries are officially considered dead in Riga, victims of alleged massacres.

2. The Reasons for the Deportations

After examining and refuting the orthodox claim that Stutthof became an ad hoc extermination camp for Jews in 1944 due to an alleged shortage of extermination capacity at Auschwitz, we must determine the purpose *actually* performed by the camp at that time. The surviving documents provide an unequivocal answer to this question.

As the war continued, the labor shortage in the Reich took on desperate proportions, and the economic significance of inmate labor increased constantly. By the end of May 1943, Himmler himself ordered that concentration camps inmates ought to be granted productivity awards in order to increase their labor efficiency. At Auschwitz this directive was introduced on June 4, 1943.²³¹ On October 26, 1943, Oswald Pohl sent a directive to all camp commandants demanding increased inmate productivity, stating:²³²

“In earlier years, it might have been regarded with indifference, within the framework of the rehabilitative tasks at that time, whether or not an inmate performed useful work. But at the present time, inmate manpower is of significance, and all measures of the commandants, leaders of the V section^[233] and doctors, must be aimed at maintaining inmate health and ability to work. Not from false sloppy sentimentality, but rather because they must contribute to the achievement of a great victory by the German people; we must therefore be alert to the well-being of the inmates.”

To increase labor productivity even more, the Stutthof Camp commandant ordered an increase in the daily working times to 8½ hours; on Sundays, inmates had to work in the morning only, as before.²³⁴

²³¹ RGVA, 502-1-60, p. 18; see C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 17), p. 44.

²³² AMS, I-IB-8, p. 53.

²³³ “Abteilung V – Standortarzt” (Section V – garrison physician).

²³⁴ M. Orski, “Die Arbeit,” in *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 44), p. 215. Starting on Feb. 2, 1944, the following working schedule for inmates came into effect at Stutthof: Weekdays (incl. Saturdays) from 7 am to 12 pm and from 1 pm to 4:30 pm; Sundays from 7.00 am to 12.00 pm. *Kommandanturbefehl* No. 10 of February 2, 1944. AMS I-IB-3, p. 29

To optimize the deployment of inmate labor and thus compensate somewhat for the lack of manpower in all concentration and PoW camps, the so-called “Hollerith Kartothek” was introduced, which was a system of punch cards for machines processing statistical data as invented by the American Herman Hollerith in 1890. This system was introduced at Stutthof by the end of 1944, coinciding with the beginning of the arrival of the large Jewish transports. The file was maintained by four Polish inmates, including the later camp historian K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, and included approximately 80,000 inmate names by the end of the war, with an indication of identity and profession. Parts of this card-file system have survived.

The “Hollerith Kartothek” was particularly useful when, in early October 1944, a central distribution of manpower to industrial undertakings of particular importance to the war effort was initiated in all concentration camps. The companies wishing to obtain inmate workers sent an application for the allocation of inmates to the Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production of Albert Speer. After examining it and after evaluating the importance of the planned work and employment, the ministry forwarded the application to Office D II of the SS-WVHA (“Employment of Prisoners”), which was subordinate to SS *Standartenführer* Gerhard Maurer. The camp commander and the inmate *Kapo* overseeing the employment of prisoners also examined the request in accordance with the needs of their camp, then sent a report to the Head Office D II, and finally Oswald Pohl himself decided the acceptance or rejection of the request.²³⁵

If the required inmate workers were not available locally, the prisoners were requested to be sent from other concentration camps. The above-mentioned transfers of Jews to Stutthof happened within the framework of the general project of employing detainees for war production.

Polish historian Miroslaw Gliński describes in detail Stutthof’s role in this program of the exploitation of forced workers as supplied by the concentration camps.²³⁶

“A relatively significant increase in terms of the numbers of subsidiary camps took place during the summer and fall of 1944. Stutthof Camp could not house and employ all the inmates assigned to it. In particular, it lacked jobs for the nearly 43,000 Jewish women from Lithuania, Latvia and Hungary. The problem was solved by sending over 22,000 per-

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 214f.

²³⁶ M. Gliński, “Nebenlager und grössere Aussenkommandos des KZ Stutthof (1939-1945),” in: *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 226f.

sons to other concentration camps, and the remaining 21,000 persons into newly formed subsidiary camps or by assigning them to farmers in Zulawy. Of the Jewish women, 10,500 were transferred to the Organization Todt, which was building field fortifications in the vicinity of Thorn and Elbing; over 5,000 women were set to work in the maintenance of military airports in East Prussia. Jewish women worked in the maintenance of railway tracks in Bromberg, Stolp, and in the area of Praust, in addition to the gunpowder factory in Bromberg, the electrical works in Thorn, and the Schichau wharves in Danzig. In addition to the subsidiary camps for Jews, there were also 'Aryan' subsidiary camps. Mainly skilled workers, chiefly Poles, were sent there. [...] A total of nearly 30,000 inmates were sent to the newly built camps in the summer and fall of 1944."

Thus, the question of the *real* function of Stutthof in the summer and fall of 1944 is answered very clearly: the camp was in no way intended for the extermination of human beings; on the contrary, it represented a large labor resource for the German war effort.

3. The Deportation of Hungarian Jews to Stutthof in 1944

In a 1983 paper by Georges Wellers,²³⁷ which he prepared on the basis of the first German edition of Danuta Czech's *Kalendarium*,²³⁸ he claimed that, of the 437,402 Hungarian Jews who were deported to Auschwitz between May and July 1944, 409,640 were gassed immediately upon arrival and only 27,760 managed to escape temporarily from the first "selection" in that camp. Wellers merely proclaimed explicitly what Czech had suggested implicitly in her work, namely that all Hungarian Jewish inmates who were not registered immediately, were gassed upon arrival in Birkenau.

In the second German edition of her work, Czech was forced to admit that a number of Hungarian Jews, despite not having been registered on arrival at Birkenau, had not been gassed but had been admitted to the transit camp, from where most of them were transferred to other concentration camps. She tries to trivialize this concession, though, by failing to mention that in the summer of 1944 many Jewish transports departed from Birkenau to other camps. In this specific

²³⁷ G. Wellers, "Essai de détermination du nombre de morts au camp d'Auschwitz," in: *Le Monde Juif*, Oct.-Dec. 1983, no. 112, pp. 127-159.

²³⁸ D. Czech, "Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau," in: *Hefte von Auschwitz* (Wydawnictwo Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu), Nos. 2-4, 6-8, 1959-1964.

case, Czech mentions only three of the ten transports of Jews transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof in the second half of 1944 – and moreover with faulty chronological and numerical references:

- one of 2,000 inmates on 14 July 1944,²³⁹
- one on September 21, 1944, without numbers given,²⁴⁰
- one of 1,500 inmates on October 27, 1944.²⁴¹

This selective silence is all the more reprehensible as the list of Jewish transports to Stutthof had been published in 1967 by K. Dunin-Wąsowicz in the prestigious bulletin of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, which could not have remained unknown to Danuta Czech and her colleagues at the Auschwitz museum.

According to Danuta Drywa, there were 10,602 Hungarian Jews and 11,464 Jewish from Łódź among the 23,566 Jews transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof,²⁴² but according to our count, there were about 12,100 Hungarian Jews.²⁴³ A more-thorough study of this question revealed that the number of Hungarian Jews sent from Auschwitz to various concentration camps for labor assignments amounted to at least 106,700, of whom 79,200 passed through the “transit camp” in Birkenau without being registered.²⁴⁴

A number of Hungarian Jews arriving at Stutthof came from Baltic countries according to the few extant transport lists:

From Kaunas:²⁴⁵

- 54 (serial numbers 48947-49000) on July 19 in a transport of 1,097 Jews;
- 588 on Aug. 4 in a transport of 793 Jews, 743 among them with known name.

From Riga:

- 484 on August 9, in a transport of 6,382 Jewish women, 1,858 among them with known name;²⁴⁶
- 15 on October, in a transport of 1,777 Jews, 817 among them with known name.²⁴⁷

²³⁹ D. Czech, *Kalendarium...*, *op. cit.* (note 178), p. 822

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 885.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 917.

²⁴² D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 17.

²⁴³ This number includes the Jews transferred to Stutthof from Kaunas and Riga. See below.

²⁴⁴ See C. Mattogno, “Die Deportation ungarischer Juden von Mai bis Juli 1944. Eine provisorische Bilanz,” in: *Vierteljahreshfte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, vol. 5, no. 4, Dec. 2001, pp. 381-395, esp. p. 395.

²⁴⁵ AMS, I-IIB-10.

²⁴⁶ AMS-I-III-12.

In total, the extant documents prove that a minimum of 1,141 Hungarian Jews arriving at Stutthof came from Kaunas and Riga. The actual number of prisoners transferred to Stutthof was certainly higher, and consequently the number of inmates initially transferred to the Baltic camps must have been even higher than that. Whence came these Hungarian Jews? Most likely directly from Hungary via Auschwitz, according to the original plan to send a large number of Hungarian Jews to the eastern territories for labor assignments.²⁴⁸ However, according to orthodox historiography, these Jews found alive in Riga and Kaunas were part of those allegedly “gassed” in Auschwitz upon arrival!

Another case of prisoners transferred to Stutthof and considered “gassed” by Danuta Czech is that of the Jews from Łódź, some 70,000 of whom were deported to Auschwitz between August 15 and September 2, 1944, and who are said to have been “gassed” *en masse* except for a small contingent of 2,318 registered inmates.²⁴⁹ This is inescapably false, since at least 11,464 of these Jews from Łódź were transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof.²⁵⁰

4. The Transfer of Unfit Jews from Stutthof to Auschwitz

As stated above, Stutthof acted as a labor reservoir beginning in mid-1944. This provides a natural explanation for the two transfers of Jews “unfit for labor” to Auschwitz that occurred on August 26 and September 10, 1944, which, according to orthodox historiography, were allegedly “for the purpose of extermination.” Apart from Danuta Drywa (see p. 45), these two transports are also mentioned by Grabowska, who remarks:²⁵¹

“The transports of July 1944 from Kowno and Riga contained mothers with small children [...] After a stay of several days in Stutthof, some of these children were transported to Auschwitz. On July 26, 1944, a transport left with 1,423 persons, including 524 women, 416 girls, and 483 boys. The others were transferred on the next transport on Septem-

²⁴⁷ AMS-I-IIB-12.

²⁴⁸ C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 244), pp. 387f.

²⁴⁹ D. Czech, “Les événements les plus importants dans le camp de concentration Auschwitz-Birkenau,” in: AAVV, *Contribution à l’histoire du KL Auschwitz*. Edition du Musée d’Etat à Oświęcim, undated, p. 209.

²⁵⁰ See C. Mattogno, “Das Ghetto von Łódź in der Holocaust-Propaganda,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, vol. 7, no. 1, April 2003, pp. 30-36.

²⁵¹ J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 138.

ber 10, 1944. This transport contained 575 Jewish women and children, as well as 8 mothers with 8 children, and 9 pregnant women of other nationalities. Both transports were sent to Auschwitz II (Birkenau), that is, to direct extermination."

The purpose of the transfer of unfit Jewish inmates was quite obviously to make room for Jews who could work, and who were arriving at Stutthof in great numbers at this time. That the unfit Jews were sent to Auschwitz, and that D. Czech's *Kalendarium* only mentions two registered new inmates from Stutthof on September 11,²⁵² in no way proves that the purpose of these transports was to exterminate the transferees. In 1944, the percentage of unfit inmates at Birkenau was very high over this entire period. For example, on February 15, 1944, of the 19,072 prisoners in the women's camp, 8,094, or 42.4%, were "unfit for labor and not employable."²⁵³ In the men's camp, on August 8, 1944, 3,167 out of 19,115 inmates (16.6%) were "unfit for labor and not employable."²⁵⁴ D. Czech herself informs us that 7,150 – *i.e.*, 27.2% – of the 26,230 inmates of the women's camp at Birkenau on October 2 of that year were sick and unable to work.²⁵⁵

Moreover, at least 79,200 Hungarian Jews and at least several thousand Jews from Łódź passed through the "transit camp" in Birkenau without being registered. Even D. Czech admits that in the summer of 1944, very large numbers of Jews were housed in the transit camp without being registered. According to her, this same transit camp contained 30,000 unregistered Hungarian Jewish women on August 22, 1944, alone.²⁵⁶

Finally, when the Birkenau camp was occupied by the Red Army, there were still 180 children and teenagers from a few months to 15 years of age, 123 of whom were under 12 years.²⁵⁷

That the children were sent to Auschwitz from Stutthof without any intention to murder them is also confirmed by Polish historiography. D. Drywa writes:²⁵⁸

"The next group of minor children was sent on June 19, 1944 to Mauthausen. A few weeks prior to departure of this transport, all Polish and

²⁵² D. Czech, *Kalendarium*, *op. cit.* (note 178), p. 874. The transport of July 27, 1944, is not even mentioned!

²⁵³ GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 130

²⁵⁴ APMO, D-AuII-3a, p. 46.

²⁵⁵ D. Czech, *Kalendarium*, *op. cit.* (note 178), p. 893.

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 860; on the transit camp see also pp. 699f.

²⁵⁷ GARF, 7021-108-23, p. 198a

²⁵⁸ D. Drywa, "Ruch transportów...", *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 21.

Russian boys under 18 years of age were taken away from the work groups and housed in block 20. Of this number, 239 able-bodied individuals were selected, as determined by the camp doctor.

When one considers that, in particular, another transport had already left for the eastern youth protective-custody camp of Tuschingen (in the vicinity of Łódź) on an even earlier date, on March 28, 1944, and included 29 children and one adult female, and when one considers the later transports of mothers with children to Auschwitz, then the characteristic desire of the Stutthof Camp authorities to rid themselves of the inmates is apparent."

The transfer of the mothers – some of whom were quite able to work – together with their children, was doubtlessly ordered because the authorities were unwilling to separate the mothers and children, *i.e.*, on *humanitarian* grounds.

That the two transports from Stutthof to Auschwitz mentioned above were doomed for extermination is, of course, in stark contradiction to the claim that Stutthof was an auxiliary extermination camp. As we have seen (pp. 9, 58), it is claimed that the “extermination of Hungarian Jews, which was implemented in Auschwitz until the middle of 1944, exceeded the camp’s capacity,” and that a “part of them, especially Jewish women, was transferred to Stutthof.” But then why in the world would Jews from Stutthof be sent to Auschwitz to be gassed? The whole story is rendered even more absurd by the fact that, according to the calculations of the Soviet Commission relating to the gas chamber at Stutthof – calculations which can be theoretically reconstructed – if the chamber had been misused for criminal purposes, it could have killed 768 persons in 24 hours. Even if assuming a “duty cycle” of only twelve hours a day, all of the 2,023 unfit inmates could have been liquidated in less than a week!

The nonsensical allegations purveyed by orthodox historiography with regard to the reciprocal death transports back and forth between the “main extermination camp” and the “auxiliary extermination camp” now continue with even more nonsense:

Of the 48,609 Jews who arrived at Stutthof between June 29 and October 14, 1944, more than half, *i.e.*, 25,043, had been transferred from the Baltic camps; 10,458 were from Kaunas (Kowno), while another 14,585 were transferred from Riga. Orthodox historiography has drastically reduced these numbers in order to prove that the “missing” Jews were murdered. Raul Hilberg, for instance, makes

the following statement with reference to the dissolution of the Baltic camps:²⁵⁹

“Only a few months later [after May 1944] the Baltic camps were definitively evacuated. Between August 1944 and January 1945, a few thousand Jews were allocated to concentration camps in the Reich territory. Thousands of Baltic camp inmates were, however, shot immediately before the arrival of the Red Army.” (Emphasis added.)

Hilberg thus turns 25,000 into “a few thousand”! The *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* reduces these numbers in a manner that is almost as deceptive.²⁶⁰

“Approximately 4,000 Jews from Kowno were transferred to Germany, most of them to the concentration camps at Kaufering^[261] or Stutthof. In October, Jews also arrived from Kowno after having been interned in camps in Estonia.”

If Stutthof alone accepted more than 10,000 Jews from Kaunas, and then sent a number of them – the number is unknown to us – to the Dachau subsidiary camp at Kaufering, then the total number of Jews accepted from Kaunas cannot possibly have been “approximately 4,000.”

In addition, *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* repeats the unfounded story of the massacres of prisoners unfit for labor in Riga immediately before the dissolution of the camp at war’s end.²⁶²

“As the Red Army approached the Latvian border in July 1944, the evacuation of the camp began. Before the evacuation, thousands of unfit Jews – the sick, weak, and children – were killed.”

Yet the transports of Jews from Kaunas and Riga to Stutthof clearly refute these allegations. The transferred inmates included, in particular, hundreds of minor children who were sent to Stutthof with the notation “boy” or “girl.” The lists of names of deportees from Kaunas – which have only survived in part – use these expressions for persons born in 1929 or later, *i.e.*, 15 years of age or less.

For example, in the transport list of July 12, 1944 – which has survived in part, and which originally consisted of a total of 3,098 names – 80 out of 510 of the surviving names fall into this category. The nearly complete list of 19 July with 1,097 deportees – for 1,095 of whom the names are known – contains the notation “boy” or

²⁵⁹ R. Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung...*, *op. cit.* (note 6), vol. II, p. 408.

²⁶⁰ E. Jäckel *et al.*, *op. cit.* (note 5), vol. II, p. 806.

²⁶¹ An auxiliary camp of Dachau Concentration Camp.

²⁶² *Op. cit.* (note 5), vol. II, p. 728.

“girl” in 88 cases.²⁶³ The following table gives the number of children per age group:

Table 7: Children transferred from the Baltics to Stutthof in 1944

AGE	TRANSPORT OF JULY		AGE	TRANSPORT OF JULY	
	12TH	19TH		12TH	19TH
15	3	-	8	4	6
14	7	4	7	5	7
13	4	28	6	9	8
12	8	13	5	7	-
11	2	6	4	8	3
10	4	9	3	8	2
9	10	2	2	1	-
<i>Total:</i>				80	88

On July 26, 1944, 1,893 inmates were transferred from Stutthof to Auschwitz, mostly Lithuanian Jews, including 546 girls, just as many boys, and 801 women, who were the children’s mothers.²⁶⁴ The major part of this transport’s manifest has been preserved. Among the 1,488 inmates for whom biographic information has been preserved, 850 were children, divided into the following age groups:²⁶⁵

Table 8: Children Transferred from Stutthof to Auschwitz on July 26, 1944

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	#	YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	#
1929	15	31	1937	7	44
1930	14	117	1938	6	61
1931	13	146	1939	5	54
1932	12	94	1940	4	60
1933	11	36	1941	3	52
1934	10	61	1942	2	8
1935	9	26	1943	1	2
1936	8	58	<i>Total:</i>		850

This list comprises 24 of the 80 children who had been present in the above-listed transport to Stutthof of July 12, and 84 who had been

²⁶³ AMS, I-IIB-10, transport lists.

²⁶⁴ Radio message of the Stutthof camp commander, *SS-Sturmbannführer* Hoppe, to the Auschwitz camp commander, July 26, 1944. AMS, I-IIC-4, p. 94. “*Übernahmeverhandlung*,” of the transport of July 26 & 27, 1944. AMS, I-IIC-3, p. 43.

²⁶⁵ AMS, I-IIC-3, manifest of the transport of July 26, 1944; see Document 22 in the Appendix.

present among the 88 children in the above-listed transport to Stutthof of July 19.

The transport sent on September 10 from Stutthof to Auschwitz, whose manifest has been partly rebuilt from its registration file,²⁶⁶ comprised at least 345 children and adolescents, mostly between 12 and 17 years of age, divided as follows:

Table 9: Children Transferred from Stutthof to Auschwitz on September 10, 1944

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	#	YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	#
1927	17 ²⁶⁷	56	1930	14	26
1928	16	136	1931	13	6
1929	15	119	1932	12	2
<i>Total:</i>					<i>345</i>

Since the transport lists are fragmentary, the number of boys and girls transferred from Kaunas and Riga in 1944 was undoubtedly larger than these 1,250 documented cases.

To sum up: according to orthodox historiography, these Baltic Jewish children miraculously survived the SS mass shootings of the unfit in Riga and Kaunas, then escaped the gas chamber of the “auxiliary extermination camp” at Stutthof by another miracle, only to be sent to Auschwitz in order to allegedly be gassed there; and all this at a time when over 20,000 Jews were being transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof, because the “extermination of Hungarian Jews” allegedly “exceeded the camp’s capacity”!

With this we return to the initial question of the two transports of prisoners – mostly children – sent from Stutthof to Auschwitz. The “extermination character” of these transfers is definitively refuted by another fact ignored by orthodox historiography: The transport of Polish Jews originally from Łódź which arrived at Stutthof via Auschwitz on September 3, 1944, included at least 41 children who were accompanied by their mothers. The smallest was Trunseb Potok, born on February 24, 1944 (hence less than seven months old) with the Stutthof registration number 83604, who was traveling with his mother Manka Potok, born October 2, 1905, with registra-

²⁶⁶ AMS, *Transportliste*, microfilm 262. See the name list in: C. Mattoigno, *op. cit.*, (note 250), p. 34.

²⁶⁷ When *Einsatzgruppe A* entered Lithuania in summer 1941, where it is said to have perpetrated huge massacres among the local Jews, these boys were 14 years old.

tion number 83603.²⁶⁸ The extant documents preserved in the archives of the Stutthof Museum reveal the following information about these 41 children:²⁶⁹

Table 10: Children from Łódź Ghetto Transferred
via Auschwitz Who Arrived at Stutthof on September 3, 1944

#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	BIRTHDATE	REG. NO.
1588	Baude	Golda	12 Sep. 1937	83555
1590	Brin	Hala	23 Apr. 1937	83557
1592	Darl	Dina Sissel	30 June 1938	83559
1594	Borenstein	Lotte	14 June 1934	83561
1595	Borenstein	Eva	14 Nov. 1939	83562
1597	Brijmann	Lilianna	14 July 1938	83564
1599	Chimonovits	Josef	22 Nov. 1935	83566
1600	Chimonovits	Mejer	2 Nov. 1936	83567
1601	Chimonovits	Izak	19 Oct. 1943	83568
1603	Chimowicz	Eugenia	6 Nov. 1935	83570
1604	Chirug	Zila	9 Sep. 1941	83571
1606	Chirug	Ruth	21 Apr. 1937	83573
1608	Czariska	Sara	30 June 1932	83575
1610	Danziger	Arjela	19 Mar. 1937	83577
1811	Feinsilber	Eva	4 Jan. 1940	83578
1614	Fürstenberg	Abram Meier	9 Feb. 1932	83581
1616	Gutmann	Dora	17 Jan. 1937	83583
1618	Glückmann	Schmul	24 Mar. 1935	83585
1619	Glückmann	Chaja	12 Aug. 1930	83586
1621	Jacob	Gittel	6 Mar. 1944	83588
1623	Jalanowicz	Felga	10 Jan. 1940	83590
1627	Kupferschmidt	Abraham	29 Oct. 1938	83594
1629	Kasz	Bronia	21 Feb. 1930	83596
1631	Frantz	Noemi	2 Nov. 1937	83598
1633	Lachmann	Kazimierz	1 Mar. 1937	83600
1635	Neuberg	Lila	10 Oct. 1936	83602
1637	Potok	Trunseb	24 Feb. 1944	83604
1638	Rosenblum	Bronka	27 Dec. 1931	83605
1641	Rotstein	Regina	12 Aug. 1932	83608
1942	Rotstein	Sala	3 Oct. 1938	83609
1643	Richer	Tela	14 June 1932	83610
1645	Reingold	Elchanan	12 Dec. 1937	83612
1646	Steier	Frema	25 July 1942	83613
1648	Stelowicka	Ruchla	1 Apr. 1936	83615
1650	Szyper	Adam	6 Dec. 1939	83617
1653	Salomonowicz	Michael	6 Oct. 1933	83620
1654	Salomonowicz	Josef	1 July 1938	83621
1656	Skura	Estera	27 Dec. 1933	83623
1657	Tabackschmeker	Jochwet	25 Mar. 1930	83624
1660	Wolman	Kristina	25 Sep. 1930	83627
1735	Wolf	Helga	2 July 1935	83702

²⁶⁸ AMS-I-IIB-12, p. 49.

²⁶⁹ AMS, I-IIB-12; see Document 22 in the Appendix.

Conclusion

The orthodox history of events at Stutthof Concentration Camp is a gross demonstration of the fact that the victors' official version of history has reached a dead end.

In 1947, the Communist "Commission for the Investigation of the German Crimes in Poland" alleged that Stutthof had been used as an "ad hoc" extermination camp. The number of victims was summarily established at 65,000, and it was alleged that many inmates had been murdered in the Stutthof delousing chamber.

This official version of the camp history was not even revised after the end of Communist domination in Poland. This is in contrast to Auschwitz and Majdanek, where the numbers of victims – although incomparably more-grossly exaggerated than was the case at Stutthof – were at least massively reduced.

Western historians have never made any attempt to obtain knowledge about Stutthof through their own efforts. Insofar as they have expressed any views on the subject at all, they have been content to parrot the official Polish version.²⁷⁰

Today, more than half a century after the end of WWII, it is high time to approach the topic in a correct manner, and revise the distorted propaganda image of the camp. To do so does in no way trivialize the actual sufferings of Stutthof inmates. Our research in no way denigrates the memory of the 26,000 human beings who *actually* died in the camp, or of the casualties of the evacuation. Quite the contrary. Orthodox historiography of National Socialist concentra-

²⁷⁰ German literature on Stutthof uncritically regurgitates even the crudest atrocity stories from Polish or Jewish sources. H. Kuhn, for example, in the anthology published by him *Stutthof, op. cit.* (note 45), repeats the absurd claims of J. Grabowska that the camp "was to become a center for the extermination of the peoples of Northern[sic!] Europe" (p. 32). H. Kuhn even has the audacity to repeat the horror stories of Trudi Birger, who claimed that hundreds of naked women were "thrown" alive into the "gigantic furnaces" of the crematorium on one single day, that not a single one of them defended herself in the slightest – not even Birger herself, who miraculously survived fiery death, and who then escaped a watery death by another miracle (p. 129-133).

tion camps contains endless discussion of *imaginary* victims, but very little discussion of the *real* victims of these camps; yet only the latter are worthy of our sympathy.

Appendix

Photos

Note: to view the blue staining depicted in some of the photos, see the online version at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com.



Photo 1: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, in its present condition (1997), viewed from the southwest. To the right: one of the two railway carriages standing on the narrow-gauge railway track. © Carlo Mattogno

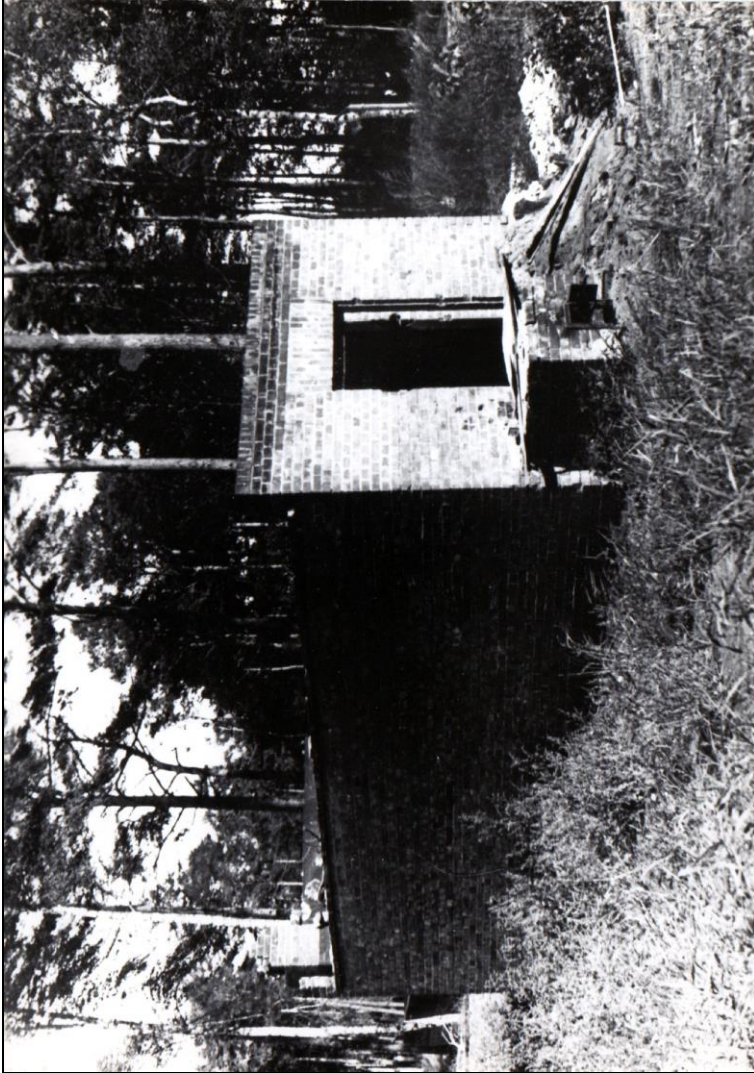


Photo 2: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the southwest. Soviet photo taken in 1945. The rectangular frame of the gas-tight door is visible on the south side. AMS, shelf mark 3001.



Photo 3: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the south. The door today is of lightweight sheet metal, to protect the museum-like interior. © C. Mattogno

Photo 4: Delousing chamber in Stutthof, viewed from the south. The door today. It is not alleged that this door is original. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 5: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the south. The stove was used to heat the air inside the delousing chamber.

© Carlo Mattogno



Photo 6: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the south. The stove was used to heat the air inside the delousing chamber. Above: the fire door. Below: the ash door. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 7: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the south. The stove was used to heat the air inside the delousing chamber. Interior view of the combustion chamber. Beneath: the plane grid; above: the circular opening of the connection to the cast-iron pipe located inside the delousing chamber. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 8: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, interior view, west wall; cast-iron connection pipe to the stove located outside the delousing chamber and used to heat the air inside the chamber. The pipe was originally surrounded by masonry similar to that visible in the photograph, but of perforated brick. One of these bricks is still visible today, underneath and behind the pipe (circle). © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 9: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the north. Upper right: the stove chimney, at the foot of which is a small peephole (below, to the right of the door). Between this peephole and the chimney, the brick exhibits the typical blue pigmentation caused by iron cyanide. © Carlo Mattogno

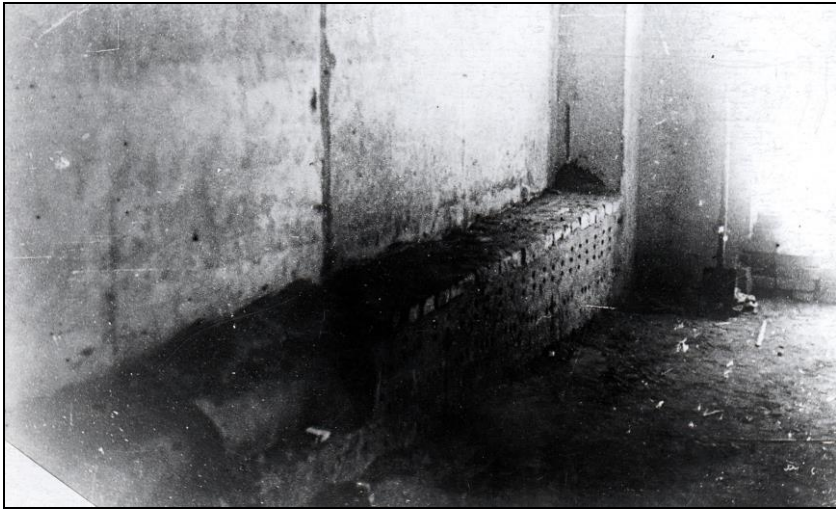


Photo 10: The interior of the disinfestation chamber at Stutthof, west wall: cast-iron connection pipe to the stove located outside the delousing chamber and used to heat the air inside the chamber. Half of it is covered by perforated bricks.

Original state. Soviet photograph of May/June 1945. GARF, 7021-128-252.



Photo 11: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, interior. Circular opening in the middle of the reinforced concrete roof. Note the typical blue pigmentation caused by iron cyanide. This opening was used for the introduction of Zyklon B into the delousing chamber. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 12: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, roof. Metallic pipe with lid, leading to the introduction hatch. Soviet photograph taken in 1945. Next to the pipe stands a can of Zyklon B. AMS, shelf mark 6816.



Photo 13: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, interior. Drainage shaft in the middle of the brick floor underneath the Zyklon B introduction hatch. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 14: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, interior view from the south door. All the walls exhibit the typical blue pigmentation caused by iron cyanide. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 15: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the east. The wall exhibits two large blue stained areas unequivocally indicating the use of Zyklon B. © Carlo Mattogno



Photo 16: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, east side, exterior. The brick exhibits the typical blue pigmentation caused by iron cyanide.

© Carlo Mattogno



Photo 17: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, east side. Right: the second of two narrow-gauge railway carriages is visible behind the cross. To the right: the crematorium, rebuilt after the war.

© Carlo Mattogno



Photo 18: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, east side. Blue stains on the wall prove the use of Zyklon B.

© Carlo Mattogno



Photo 19: The two coke-fueled cremation furnaces built by H. Kori, viewed after the capture of the camp (1945). AMS, shelf mark 6804.

Arbeitserziehungslager

Stutthof, den 23. Oktober 1941 38

An die

Geheime Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstellein Danzig.Betrifft: Übernahme Des bisherigen Zivilgefangenenlagers Stutthof
als Arbeitserziehungslager.Anlagen: 5 Zeichnungen
16 Übergabeprotokolle in doppelter Ausfertigung.

Am 1. Oktober 1941 wurden von dem bisherigen Zivilgefangenenlager Stutthof übernommen:

1. das Lager Stutthof (Anlage 1) mit 3 Wohnbaracken - davon Baracke I für weibliche Häftlinge -, 1 Lazarettbaracke (Anlage 2), 1 Küchenbaracke (Anlage 3), 1 Entlausungsbaracke (Anlage 4), 4 Wachttürme und der Einfriedung (Stachelrahtunzäunung) des Lagers.
2. die im Lager befindlichen Geräte, Werkzeuge, Gefangenenbekleidung Verbrauchs- und Lebensmittel, usw. (Anlage 5 - 20). Die in der Anlage 20 aufgeführten ärztlichen Instrumente sind dem Zivilgefangenenlager Stutthof unentgeltlich zum Gebrauch zur Verfügung gestellt worden.

Die Mittelbaracke zwischen Lazarettbaracke und Entlausungsbaracke sowie die Baracke V, die Werkstättenbetriebe enthalten, sind auf Anordnung des Lagerkommandanten, SS-Obersturmbannführers Pauly, nicht vom Lager sondern von der neugegründeten Weichselland Gmbh. übernommen worden. Desgleichen die darin befindlichen Maschinen und Geräte. Die Baracken sind nach Angabe des Verwaltungsführers der Lagerkommandantur SS-Obersturmbannführers Schwarz, gegen Feuerschäden versichert worden. Die Wasserversorgung, sowie die Abwasseranlage erfolgt für eine sämtliche Bauten des bisherigen Zivilgefangenenlagers durch besondere Pumpanlage. Die Stromversorgung sämtlicher Baulichkeiten

Document 2a: Protocol of the transfer of the *Zivilgefangenenlager* (prison camp for civilians) Stutthof to an *Arbeitserziehungslager* (labor rehabilitation camp). RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 38-38a.

erfolgt durch die Überlandleitung. Es besteht nur ein Zähler für das gesamte Lager mit den Stallungen, der SS-Schule und der Baracken für die Weichselland GmbH.

Die Entlausungsanlage ist in einem demerat schlechten Zustand, dass dauernd grössere Instandsetzungsarbeiten notwendig sind, die den Lagerbetrieb empfindlich stören.

Die Büroräume für die Lagerverwaltung sind im Nordflügel der SS-Schule untergebracht (s. Anlage 21).

Das Nebenlager Elbing in der Bülckestr. (Lager 6) ist Eigentum der Fa. Schichau. Irgendwelche Abgaben für das Lager sind von der Lagerkommandantur des Zivilgefangenenlagers nicht geleistet worden.

Im Auftrage:



Document 2b: continued.

Stutthof, den 1. Oktober 1941

44
Anlage 5

Gerätebestand der Entlausungsbaracke.

1. Entlausung.

- 2 Deckenlampen
- 1 Dampfkessel
- 1 Entlausungskessel
- 1 gew. Schrank
- 2 Tische
- 4 Schemel
- 1 Zinkwaschwanne

1 Kupferkessel / Zinn
1 " " " " " " " "
1 Eisen / Zinn
1 Kollenschaufel
1 Müllschaufel

5. Wäscherei.

- 3 Deckenlampen
- 2 Kochherde gemauert
- 2 Kochkessel "
- 1 Waschkessel
- 1 Badewanne
- 1 gew. Schrank
- 1 Kohlenkasten Eisen
- 2 Kohlenkasten Holz
- 4 Tische
- 8 Waschsüsseln Zink-
- 3 Wasserkannen
- 2 Wassereimer
- 2 Müllschaufeln
- 11 Waschwannen Zink-
- 3 Treibriemen
- 1 Schleudertrockner
- 1 Waschmaschine

2. Vorraum.

- 2 Deckenlampen
- 4 Stühle
- 3 Kleiderrechen
- 1 Konsole
- 1 Tisch
- 2 Schemel

3 Holz - Treibriemen
1 Waschkessel / Zinn
1 Waschkessel / Zinn
1 Waschkessel / Zinn
1 Waschkessel / Zinn

3. Baderaum.

- 2 Deckenlampen
- 2 Waschröge
- 3 Bänke
- 18 Holzroste

6. Rolle.

- 1 Wandarm
- 1 Regal
- 4 Tische
- 1 Rolle Handbetrieb
- 1 Rolle elektr.
- 1 Motor "
- 2 Treibriemen
- 2 Waschkörbe

4. Umkleideraum.

- 1 Deckenlampe
- 4 Kleiderrechen
- 2 Tische
- 2 Bänke

Für die richtige

Uebergabe

SS-Obersturmführer

SS-Oberscharführer

Uebernahme

Polizei-Inspektor

SS-Sturmmann

Document 3: Protocol of the equipment (*Gerätebestand*) of the de-lousing building at the Stutthof Camp of October 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 71.

Dem Reichsführer-H

Tgb.Nr.A/29/91/41
RF/V.

Führer-Hauptquartier

19. 12.1941

J
~~*A*~~
74

Mein lieber Pohl !

Ich war kürzlich gelegentlich meines Besuches im Gau Danzig-Westpreußen im Lager Stutthof.

Ich bin zu der Überzeugung gekommen, daß Stutthof von größter Bedeutung für die spätere Besiedlung des Gaues Danzig-Westpreußen ist. Stutthof hat alle Möglichkeiten für Werkstätten, Schreinerei, Schlosserei, usw. Ich glaube, daß wir Stutthof doch ausbauen und verwenden müssen. Der Ausbau müßte meines Erachtens folgende Dinge berücksichtigen:

1. Die Einrichtungen Bauschreinerei und Bauschlosserei für die Siedlungstätigkeit in Westpreußen,
2. vollste Ausnutzung der Schneider-, Schuster- und sonstigen Werkstätten für uns. Es werden dort eine große Menge von Aufträgen für die Wehrmacht ausgeführt.
3. Einrichtung einer Autoreparatur-Werkstatt für den dortigen ~~4~~-Oberabschnitt.
4. Kauf einer Ziegelei am Haff, die sehr günstig liegt, die Kleinbahn und Kanal hat und die uns zurzeit dort angeboten wird.
5. Stutthof muß außerdem in der Richtung ausgebaut werden, daß es in einem Lager später 20 000 Russen aufnehmen kann, mit denen wir dann den Siedlungsaufbau des Gaues Danzig-Westpreußen vollziehen können.

Ich übersende anliegend eine Aufstellung über die Bodenbeschaffenheit, die in Stutthof gemacht wurde. Von Interesse könnte sein einesteils der Faulschlamm zur Düngung

- 2 -

- 2 -

sein
der Wiesen, wenn es sich lohnt, ihn in der Tiefe von 10 - 12 m
abzubauen, und andererseits die allerdings in 100 m Tiefe
liegende weiße, weiche, mittelharte und harte Kreide sein.
Wenn ich mich nicht irre, ist im Gau Danzig-Westpreußen an
Zement und Kalk ein großer Mangel. Aus Kreide ließe sich beides
gewinnen.

Stutthof müßte nun von Ihnen und H-Brigadeführer Glücks
als anerkanntes Konzentrationslager mit Wirtschaftsbetrieb
übernommen werden.

Heil Hitler !

I h r



Document 4b: continued.

Geheime Staatspolizei — Staatspolizeistelle Danzig				
Nachrichten-Übermittlung				
Aufgenommen		Raum für Eingangsstempel	Befördert	
Tag	Monat		Jahr	Zeit
von			an	
durch			durch	
N. U. Nr.		Telegramm — Funkpruch — Fernschreiben	Verantwortungsberechtigt	
		Fernspruch		
+ ORANIENBURG. NR. 68 7.1.42 1448=== AN 1). DEN LAGERKOMMANDANTEN SS. SONDERLAGER STUTTHOF, SS. H' STUF. PAULY.== -2). DEN HOEH. SS. U. POL. FUEHRER IN DANZIG. M.D.B. U. KENNTNISNAHME UND WEITERLEITUNG AN DEN SD. FUEHRER. = === DR. REICHSFUEHRER SS U. CH.D.DT. POL. HAT BEFOHLEN, DASS DAS HAFTLAGER STUTTHOF DURCH DEN CHEF DES SS. HAUPTAMTES HAUSHALT UND BAUTEN UND DEN INSP. DER KONZENTRATIONSLAGER ALS STAATLICHES KONZ- LAGER MIT DEN WIRTSCHAFTSBETRIEBEN UEBERNOMMEN WIRD. DIE NOTWENDIGEN VORBEREITUNGEN HIER ZU SIND SOFORT ZU TREFFEN. SCHRIFTL. BEFEHL FOLGT.== GEZ. GLUECKS SS. BRIGADEFUEHER UND GENERALMAJOR DER WAFFEN SS. + +				

Document 5: Telegram by Richard Glücks to the commander of the Stutthof Camp, 7 January 1942. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 95.

<p>Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD <u>IV C 2 Allg.Hr. 42 025</u></p>	<p>Dokument Berlin, den 20. Februar 1942 Stempel: Staatspolizeileitstelle Düsseldorf 9. HRZ 1942 II D</p>
<p>An</p> <p>das Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Verteiler C), alle Staatspolizei(leit)stellen, die Kommandeure der SichPoludSD, <u>nachrichtlich</u> an</p> <p>die Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer, die Inspektore der SichPoludSD, die Befehlshaber " den Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (mit 2 Abdrucken für den Lagerkommandanten des KL Stutthof), die Gruppe I B (12 Abdrucke), die Geschäftsstelle IV (2 Abdrucke für die Sammlung Runderlasse), Referat II C 3 (2 Abdrucke).</p>	
<p><u>Betrifft: Errichtung des Konzentrationslagers Stutthof.</u></p> <p>Das bisherige SS-Sonderlager Stutthof ist auf Anordnung des Reichsführers-SS und Chefs der Deutschen Polizei mit so- fortiger Wirkung als staatliches Konzentrationslager mit der Bezeichnung "Konzentrationslager Stutthof" übernommen worden. Als Lagerkommandant ist der bisherige Kommandant des Sonder- lagers Stutthof, SS-Hauptsturmführer der Waffen-SS P a u l y, vom Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager eingesetzt worden.</p> <p><u>Postanschrift:</u> "An den Lagerkommandanten des Konzentrations- lagers Stutthof bei Danzig, Tel. Nr.: 291 Stutthof b/Danzig."</p> <p>Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof rechnet zur Stufe I und gilt ab sofort als Einweisungslager.</p> <p>Dieser Erlass ist für die Kreis- und Ortspolizeibehörden nicht bestimmt.</p> <p><u>Zusatz für die Staatspolizeileitstelle Danzig</u></p> <p>Ich ersuche, bezüglich aller Schutzhäftlinge, mit Aus- nahme derjenigen, bei denen bereits die Schutzhaft und Über- weisung in ein Konzentrationslager angeordnet worden ist, in ein Nachprüfung der Schutzhaftfortdauer einzutreten. Sofern für diese Häftlinge eine Entlassung nicht in Frage kommt, ist umgehend die Schutzhaft und Einweisung in ein Konzentra-</p>	

Document 6a&b: Letter by Reinhard Heydrich, 20 February 1942.
AMS, 1-1A-7.

tionslager hier zu beantragen. Soweit diese Überprüfung für eine grössere Anzahl von Häftlingen in Frage kommt, bin ich einverstanden, dass die Anträge formblattmässig jedoch erschöpfend gestellt werden. Sofern sich bei der Nachprüfung herausstellt, dass die Häftlinge von anderen Dienststellen der Sicherheitspolizei unmittelbar in das bisherige Lager Stutthof eingewiesen worden sind, sind diese Stellen von dort unverzüglich unter Hinweis auf diesen Erlass entsprechend zu ersuchen.

Nach Mitteilung des Inspektors der Konzentrationslager sollen die weiblichen Häftlinge zunächst bis zur endgültigen Entscheidung dort verbleiben; es ist jedoch beabsichtigt, dieselben zu gegebener Zeit nach Ravensbrück zu überführen. Die Nachprüfung erstreckt sich daher auch auf die weiblichen Häftlinge, Neueinweisungen von weiblichen Häftlingen nach Stutthof kommen nicht mehr in Frage. Die dort einsitzenden Arbeitserziehungshäftlinge werden durch diese Massnahme nicht berührt.

In Vertretung:

gez.: Müller.

Beglaubigt:

Bleecher

Stempel:

Geheime Staatspolizei Kanzleiangestellte.

B

24

Konzentrationslager Stutthof
Kommandantur
Politische Abteilung.

Stutthof, den 15.7.1944

Betrifft: Entlassungen von Häftlingen.

An das

Schutzhaftlager.

Nachstehend aufgeführte Häftlinge wurden am 25.7.44 aus dem Konzentrationslager Stutthof entlassen:

<u>P O L N E</u>						
1. ✓ Gelling	Herta	12.1.25	Erziehung	E.D.	56	965
2. ✓ Wozniak	Herta	10.10.04	"	Polin	54	801
3. ✓ Gucwiński	Marja	16.3.15	"	"	56	876
4. ✓ Reichsberg	Emma	23.12.25	"	Rozin	59	071
5. ✓ Kusznik	Idla	29.6.22	"	"	59	072
6. ✓ Gucwińska	Olga	19.5.18	"	"	51	182
<u>R U S S L A N D</u>						
7. ✓ Maron	Romy	25.1.22	Erziehung	Francee	54	766
8. ✓ Szewc	Roger	29.8.19	"	"	54	792
9. ✓ Kowalski	Edward	17.4.15	"	Pole	52	996
10. ✓ Najowski	Albin	14.2.24	"	"	54	823
11. ✓ Szewc	Antoni	12.2.25	"	"	51	191
12. ✓ Drzywicki	Marion	26.9.22	"	"	54	688
13. ✓ Michalowski	Klaudia	5.5.22	"	"	52	992
14. ✓ Rajek	Bronislaw	5.1.24	"	"	54	767
15. ✓ Polan	Wladimir	11.7.17	"	Tscheche	54	796
16. ✓ Kowalski	Josef	28.4.24	"	Pole	54	922
17. ✓ Kowalski	Helena	14.2.15	"	"	54	888
18. ✓ Szepin	Josef	7.5.25	"	"	53	180
19. ✓ Popowicz	Michael	28.5.15	"	Russe	54	782
20. ✓ Michajew	Sergej	28.9.19	"	"	52	996
21. ✓ Sergijenko	Alexander	25.8.19	"	"	52	999
22. ✓ Machin	Toma	22.2.20	"	"	56	279
23. ✓ Kaczmarek	Josef	6.9.20	"	Pole	54	796
24. ✓ Nowinski	Johann	1.1.22	"	"	54	910

Der Kenntnis:

- o/ Arbeitsinsatzführer
- o/ Krankenbau
- o/ Haftkassenabteilung
- o/ Postzentrale
- o/ Häftlingskammer
- o/ Rapportabteilung.

Der Leiter der Abteilung II

Thun

o-Untersuchungsführer

J. 15.7.44

Document 8: List of inmates released from the Stutthof Camp on 13 July 1944. AMS, 1-11C-8, p. 5.

Stutthof, den 29.8.1944

Konzentrationslager Stutthof
Commandantur
Politische Abteilung.

Betrifft: Entlassungen von Häftlingen.

An das

Schutzhaftlager.

Nachstehend aufgeführte Häftlinge wurden am 29.8.44 aus dem Konzentrationslager Stutthof entlassen:

№	Name	Datum	Erziehung	Nationalität	№
1.	Tomaszewski	22.1.44	"	Russin	34 880
2.	Kowalski	29.12.18	"	"	32 606
3.	John	22.3.19	"	"	37 770
4.	Wojcik	20.10.21	"	"	34 381
5.	Kozłowski	21.3.16	"	Polin	34 379
P. A. S. S. S.					
6.	Wladislaw	8.12.23	Erziehung	Poln	34 434
7.	Nikolajew	27.5.24	"	"	34 428
8.	Sokolow	9.8.24	"	"	34 427
9.	Tom	3.12.26	"	Franzose	34 435
10.	Edward	15.8.26	"	Poln	34 436
11.	Peter	26.3.26	"	Russe	34 432
12.	Wladimir	27.3.27	"	"	34 433
13.	Josef	15.3.28	"	Poln	34 429
14.	Andreas	20.10.10	"	"	34 431
15.	Stefan	22.3.20	"	"	34 774
16.	John	23.3.24	"	"	34 631
17.	Ferdinand	15.8.23	"	Franzose	34 792
18.	Claude	20.6.24	"	"	34 797
19.	Harry	17.8.23	"	Engl.	32 682
20.	Josef	21.3.23	"	Poln	34 773
21.	Wladislaw	12.5.17	"	Russe	"
22.	Stanislaw	27.5.19	"	"	"
23.	Nikolajew	26.3.19	"	"	"
24.	Frank	3.1.18	"	"	"
25.	Wladislaw	1.6.22	"	"	"

Document 9: List of inmates released from the Stutthof Camp on 29 August 1944. AMS, 1-11C-8, page number missing.

37

Konzentrationslager Stutthof
Kommandantur
Politische Abteilung

Stutthof, den 6. Mai 1943

Betrifft: Entlassung von Häftlingen

An das
Schutzhaftlager

Nachstehende Häftlinge wurden am 6.5.43 aus dem Konzentrationslager Stutthof entlassen bzw. überstellt:

Frauen

1. ✓ Jürgenthal ✓	Hilda	27.5.16	Erziehung	Estin	20 874 ✓
2. ✓ Tell ✓	Erika	15.5.21	"	R.D.	21 517 ✓
3. ✓ Kirschnitzki ✓	Martha	4.6.11	"	Feltn	21 525 ✓
4. ✓ Nebischek ✓	Gertrud	25.12.21	"	R.D.	21 227 ✓
5. ✓ Trzcinski ✓	Hedwig	18.8.24	"	Feltn	21 225 ✓
6. ✓ Graben ✓	Marie	22.11.19	"	V.d.	20 849 ✓

Männer

7. ✓ Gera ✓	Nikolaus	28.5.10	"	Russe	20 879 ✓
8. ✓ Lewinski ✓	Jan	24.5.12	"	Pole	20 878 ✓
9. ✓ Juclewski ✓	Stefan	25.12.00	"	Pole	20 897 ✓
10. ✓ Kraszewski ✓	Wladislaw	20.6.10	"	Pole	21 602 ✓
11. ✓ Kropow ✓	Paul	13.8.21	"	Pole	20 894 ✓
12. ✓ Kobzicki ✓	Stanislaw	10.11.22	"	Pole	21 600 ✓
13. ✓ Gtaschuk ✓	Edwina	28.4.24	"	Pole	21 601 ✓
14. ✓ Wlasczewski ✓	Edwina	10.2.08	"	Pole	20 768 ✓
15. ✓ Rykowski ✓	Edwina	1.11.23	"	Pole	21 599 ✓
16. ✓ Gzinski ✓	Erich	29.10.24	"	Pole	21 768 ✓
17. ✓ Schneider ✓	Polix	20.8.25	"	R.D.	21 898 ✓
18. ✓ Wankowski ✓	Zeman	24.5.19	"	Pole	21 644 ✓
19. ✓ Kowandowski ✓	Wladislaw	14.5.17	"	Pole	21 643 ✓
20. ✓ Gwron ✓	Franz	5.6.12	"	Pole	21 643 ✓
21. ✓ Bobrowski ✓	Wladislaw	18.2.24	"	Pole	21 504 ✓
22. ✓ Gendrowski ✓	Emmigr	7.1.21	"	Pole	21 501 ✓
23. ✓ Ranfeld ✓	Alexander	15.6.25	"	D-Russe	21 507 ✓
24. ✓ Grabowski ✓	Siegmann	10.4.15	"	Pole	21 506 ✓
25. ✓ Erdmann ✓	Nikolaus	26.1.26	"	D-Russe	21 508 ✓
26. ✓ Wlasczki ✓	Juni	12.5.23	"	D-Russe	21 509 ✓
27. ✓ Schildkott ✓	Wladislaw	9.9.23	"	V.d.	19 008 ✓
28. ✓ Kolme ✓	Albert	16.8.04	"	Pole	21 533 ✓
29. ✓ Jankowski ✓	Alexander	25.8.23	"	Pole	20 856 ✓
30. ✓ Grabbykowski ✓	Josef	27.2.12	"	Pole	21 499 ✓
31. ✓ Petermann ✓	Julius	27.7.27	V.H./Asc. Staaten	119 672	auschwitz
32. ✓ Ast ✓	Stefan	31.8.20	Sch.H./Pol.	12 356	Sachsenhausen

114. Nr. 31 wurde dem KL-Auschnitt und Nr. 32 dem KL-Sachsenhausen überstellt.

Zur Kenntnis

a/ Arbeitsleitenderführer
b/ Krankenbau
c/ Effektenteilung
d/ Postzentrale
e/ Effektenteilung

Der Leiter der Abteilung II
Matthies
H-Stubenbau
u. Kris.-Schr.

S/W IV 7. 5. 43

Document 10: List of prisoners released and transferred from the Stutthof Camp on 6 May 1943. AMS, I-IIC-7, p. 37.

Abgangsliste				KL-Nr.	Woche	Blatt
KL					43.	besteht aus 4 Blatt
Häftlings-Nr.	Geb.-Dat.	männl. weibl.	Art des Abgangs Entlassen - 1 Gestorben - 3	Dat. d. Abgangs	Karteiblatt entnommen	
22	5	6	24	25	-	
037 619 ✓	05.05.23	m.	A = 1	19.10.44	Jh. Jh.	
037 620 ✓	07.02.16	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
040 156 ✓	15.09.16	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
040 163 ✓	01.11.23	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
040 166 ✓	01.10.15	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
040 167 ✓	06.12.23	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
040 168 ✓	01.09.18	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
040 169 ✓	05.10.20	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
069 570 ✓	21.02.03	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
069 571 ✓	29.12.26	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
069 574 ✓	17.02.25	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 076 ✓	27.07.90	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 078 ✓	19.03.10	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 079 ✓	11.08.19	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 090 ✓	01.05.14	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 140 ✓	28.01.24	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 149 ✓	20.03.18	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 147 ✓	24.02.23	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 148 ✓	14.03.24	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 151 ✓	23.09.24	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 204 ✓	02.02.22	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 205 ✓	04.11.20	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 243 ✓	15.06.26	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 244 ✓	23.05.26	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
074 245 ✓	12.04.23	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
084 436 ✓	09.01.22	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
084 551 ✓	03.02.06	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
084 570 ✓	08.03.17	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
084 592 ✓	19.05.17	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
084 598 ✓	11.12.15	m.	A = 1	"	Jh. Jh.	
Anzahl	Bemerkungen:					geprüft
119						

Document 11: List of departure (Abgangsliste) of 19 October 1944. Detainees marked A = 1 (entlassen) were released.

159

B e s c h e i n i g u n g .

Folgende Häftlinge werden am 24.11.1944 vom Konzentrationslager Stutthof zum K.L. Flossenbürg überstellt:

- 216 Männer (Juden)
- 284 Frauen (Juden)

Es wird darauf hingewiesen, daß diese Häftlinge aus einem Lager stammen, wo z.Zt. Typhus, Paratyphus, Diphtherie und Scharlach herrschen. Die Quarantäne ist daher nachzuholen bzw. sind diese Häftlinge in geschlossenen Kolonnen zur Arbeit einzusetzen.

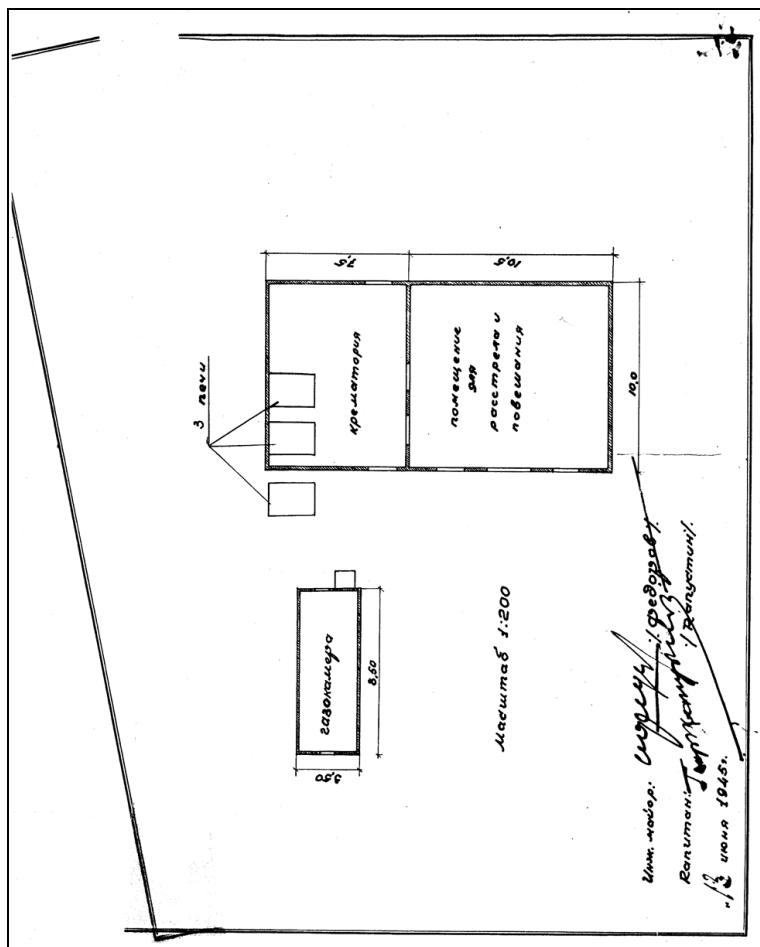
Die Häftlinge werden vor dem Abtransport gebadet und entlaust. Wegen der hier unzulänglichen Entlausungsanlage, kann keine Garantie für Läusefreiheit übernommen werden.



Stutthof, den 24. November 1944-

Der H-Standortarzt Stutthof
[Signature]
H-Hauptsturmführer.

Document 12: Bescheinigung (attestation) regarding the transfer of inmates from the Stutthof to Flossenbürg camp on 24 November 1944. AMS, 1-11C-4, p. 159.



Document 13: Soviet drawing of the Stutthof disinfection chamber and the crematory, dated 13 June 1945. GARF, 7021-106-4, p. 27.

5

Merkblätter
für den Unterricht
an die H-Führer im K.L.-Dienst

Pflicht jedes Postens ist es ferner, Häftlinge zur Arbeit anzuhalten und sie bei Faulheit, Nachlässigkeit usw. unter Angabe der Nummer zur Meldung zu bringen.

Jede eigenmächtige Züchtigung von Häftlingen ist den Posten verboten.

Document 14 a&b: Leaflets for teaching to the SS leaders in the KL (concentration camp) service: Any unauthorized castigation of inmates is prohibited for the guards. AMS.

Kommandantur des
Konzentrationslagers Stutthof

Stutthof, den 11. Juli 1944

Kommandanturbefehl Nr. 46

Beaufsichtigung von Häftlingskommandos:

Es besteht Veranlassung, daß Unterführer und Männer weiterhinauslaufend darüber belehrt werden, daß sie, sofern sie als Kommandoführer bzw. Begleitposten bei Kommandos oder in der gesamten Postenkette eingeteilt sind, dafür verantwortlich sind, daß von den Häftlingskommandos ausreichende Arbeit geleistet wird. Das die Häftlinge dabei nicht geschlagen, gestoßen oder bedrückt werden, ist selbstverständlich. Das Antreiben hat nur mit dem Wort zu geschehen. Ob der Wachmann dieses in deutscher oder fremder Sprache tut, ist gleichgültig; der Häftling weiß schon was er soll.

Die verantwortlichen H-Führer und sonstigen Aufsichtsorgane haben auf die Durchführung dieser Anordnung besonders zu achten. Sämtliche Unterführer und Männer sind mit ab sofort zu melden. Unterführer und Männer sind außerdem darüber zu belehren, daß sich in Zukunft Verstöße gegen diese Anordnung strengstens bestrafen werde.

2. Versetzungen:

- a) Der Amtsgruppenchef D im H-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt hat mit Verfügung A V/4 Az.: 23b12/Ha/Pr. vom 6.7.1944 mit Wirkung vom 15.7.1944 den
H-Sturmscharführer Thomas **Z w e i n i t z e r**, geb. 17.12.1890, vom H-Totenkopfsturmbann KL Stutthof zum H-Totenkopfsturmbann KL Auschwitz versetzt.
Zweinitzer ist am 15.7.44 nach Auschwitz in Marsch zu setzen.
- b) Der Amtsgruppenchef D im H-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt hat mit Verfügung A V/4 Az.: 23b12/Ha/Pr. vom 7.7.1944 mit Wirkung vom 15.7.1944 den
H-Rottenführer Wilhelm **L i m p i u s**, geb. 3.1925, vom H-Totenkopfsturmbann KL Stutthof zum H-Totenkopfsturmbann KL Buchenwald versetzt.

3. Häftlingsüberstellung zum Kommando Pölitz:

Gemäß Funkspruch des Amtsgruppenchefs D im H-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt sind für das Häftlingskommando Pölitz, Lager Hagerwelle, weitere 300 männliche Häftlinge abzustellen. Die Überstellung der Häftlinge erfolgt am 12.7.1944. Die Reichsbahn stellt für den Transport 6 G- und 1 M-Wagen zur Verfügung. Der Transport erhält die Fahrnummer 163 664. Die Abfahrt Stutthof ca. 16,00 Uhr. (Genau Uhrzeit wird mündlich durchgegeben).
Abfahrt Tiegenhof 18,37 Uhr.

Document 16a & b: Kommandanturbefehl (headquarters order) no. 46 of July 1944. AMS, I-IB-3, pp. 123f.

124

- 2 -

Als Transportführer bestimme ich Hauptmann J a c o b i .
Zur Bewachung des Transportes stellt das II. W-Wachbataillon
3 Unterführer, die schon den ersten Transport nach Pölitze
gleiteten und weitere 11 Männer ab.
Dem Begleitkommando ist für 4 Tage und den Häftlingen für 2 Tage
Marschverpflegung mitzugeben.
Gewehre für das Begleitkommando sind von der Waffenkammer der
Kommandantur auszugeben.
Fahrtpapiere sind am 12.7.1944, 12,00 Uhr, auf der Adjutantur
abzuholen. Nach Übergabe der Häftlinge kehrt das Begleitkommando
sofort nach Stutthof zurück.

4. Weltanschauliche Schulung:

Für die weltanschauliche Schulung des II. W-Wachbataillons KL
Stutthof sind täglich 2 Stunden anzusetzen. Unterrichtsraum ist
das Kameradschaftsheim.

5. und 6. Kompanie nehmen von 7,30 bis 8,30 Uhr und die
7. und 8. Kompanie von 9,00 bis 10,00 Uhr am Unterricht teil.
An dem Unterricht haben außerdem die Kompanieführer und jeweils
die Hälfte des Schreibstabenpersonals des Bataillonsstabes und
der Kompanie teilzunehmen.
Die Schulung wird von W-UScha. P a n h a n s durchgeführt.

5. K.d.F.-Veranstaltung:

Im Rahmen der K.d.F.-Truppenbetreuung findet am 19.7.44 um 20,00 Uhr
im Kameradschaftsheim des W-Standortes Stutthof durch eine Berliner
Künstlerschar ein humoristischer Abend unter dem Motto
" Sterne für Dich "

statt.
Für die dekorative Ausgestaltung des Saales trägt Abt. IV in Ver-
bindung mit Abteilung VI Sorge.
Frauen von W-Angehörigen haben nur in Begleitung ihrer Männer Zutritt

6. Anordnung einer Dienstreise:

Für den W-Rottenführer Erwin Z a h r t und W-Rottenführer Jo-
hannes B e r g t h o l d , Kommandanturstab KL, Stutthof, wird
eine Dienstreise nach Oranienburg zwecks Überbringung und Ab-
holung von Kurierpost angeordnet.
Zahrt und Bergthold fahren am 15.7.44 mit dem D-Zug 23,20 Uhr
ab Banzig nach Oranienburg.
Rückfahrt hat sofort nach Erledigung der Dienstgeschäfte zu er-
folgen.

7. Hinweis auf das Verordnungsblatt der waffen-W:

Auf die im Verordnungsblatt der Waffen-W Nr. 16 v. 1. Juli 1944
bekanntgegebenen Ziffern 336, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 346, 3-0,
3-1, 3-2, 361, 362, 364, 369, 370, 372 u. 373 wird besonders hin-
gewiesen.

F.d.R.



W - Oberstabsführer

gez. H o p p e

W - Sturmbannführer
und Kommandant

Geheime Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeistelle

Danzig, den 16.4. 1942.

115

R e c h n u n g

über die an die Inspektion der KZ.-Lager, KZ.-Lager Stutthof,
am 31.1.1942 übergebenen Medikamente und Verbandsmittel

1	calcium suffic.ust.	1500 Gr.	1,22 ✓ RM
2	Flor.Chamomillae vilg.	900 "	8,46 ✓ "
3	Fol.Betulae	250 "	0,50 ✓ "
4	Fol.Menthae.pip.conc.	200 "	1,08 ✓ "
5	Paraffin.solid.	120 "	0,12 ✓ "
6	Sachar.amylac.	280 "	2,55 ✓ "
7	Species diuretic.	1500 "	10,56 ✓ "
8	Species pectoralis	500 "	2,14 ✓ "
9	Zincum oxydatum	2640 "	3,07 ✓ "
10	Zellstoff	1000 "	0,42 ✓ "
11	Naftalin	2100 "	2,10 ✓ "
12	Chinosol pur.	5 "	0,41 ✓ "
13	Chinosoljodglycerin	15 "	0,12 ✓ "
14	Tinct.Myrrhae	80 "	1,58 ✓ "
15	Natr.Mitros.pur.dryst.	10 "	0,03 ✓ "
16	Ungt.Combust.	250 "	4,35 ✓ "
17	Ungt.Argent.Nitr.	200 "	3,42 ✓ "
18	Ungt.Jecoris Aselli	120 "	1,17 ✓ "
19	" Naftalan	150 "	2,44 ✓ "
20	" Pediculorum	150 "	0,90 ✓ "
21	" Zinci	500 "	5,00 ✓ "
22	Sal.Carolin.fact.	500 "	1,23 ✓ "
23	Natr.Bicarbonic.	350 "	0,43 ✓ "
24	Calcium carbonic.praec.	50 "	0,05 ✓ "
25	Tabl.Acid.acetylosalicyl	850 "	7,57 ✓ "
26	" Antineuralgicæ	290 "	6,80 ✓ "
27	" Hexamethylentetramin	350 "	2,28 ✓ "
28	" Laxantes	220 "	1,34 ✓ "
29	" Amydopyrin	900 "	21,35 ✓ "
30	" Solvens	110 "	0,82 ✓ "
31	Kal.bromat.cryst.	50 "	0,25 ✓ "
32	Natr.bromat.	100 "	1,00 ✓ "
33	Tinct.stomachic.com.	75 "	1,23 ✓ "
34	Tinct.Valerian.aether.	100 "	1,40 ✓ "
35	Acid.voricum	70 "	0,18 ✓ "
36	Acid.tannicum	100 "	1,19 ✓ "
37	Glycerin	500 "	1,25 ✓ "
38	Liqu.Ammonii.causic.	800 "	0,58 ✓ "
39	" " " triplx.	2750 "	3,30 ✓ "
40	" Kali acetic	500 "	0,80 ✓ "
41	Oleum Jecoris Aselli	1000 "	2,80 ✓ "
42	Spiritus camphorat.	200 "	1,60 ✓ "
43	Sol.Calcium chlorat pur 20 %	350 "	1,15 ✓ "
44	Tinct.Valerian	250 "	3,50 ✓ "
45	Jodoformglycerin	100 "	0,40 ✓ "
46	Jodkalium	20 "	0,92 ✓ "
47	Kreosot.Pur.	25 "	1,02 ✓ "
48	Lugolsche Lösung	50 "	0,50 ✓ "
49	Salpetersäure	10 "	0,05 ✓ "
50	Sol.Targesini	20 "	0,25 ✓ "
51	Tinct.Digitalis	90 "	2,50 ✓ "
52	Jodvaseliniment	100 "	1,02 ✓ "
53	Sol.Argent.nitr.	50 "	0,30 ✓ "

Übertrag

120.70.76

Document 17a: Gestapo-Invoice for medication and dressing material handed over to the Stutthof Camp authorities, dated 14 April 1942. RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 115-118.

176 Kr. 116		177 Kr. 118	
54. Sol. Albalgind 0,1 %	20 Gr.	167 Combetin zu 12 Amp. a D/2 mg	17,65 RM
55. Sol. Coffein Natr. benz 2 %	175 "	168 Etilmethylal 20 Amp. a 1 com	4,10 "
56. Sol. Euphorbin em Atropin D.W.	175 "	169 Etilmethylal 20 Amp. a 1 com	4,10 "
57. Zinc. Convallariae comp	90 "	170 Atropin zu 6 Amp. a 1 com	2,50 "
58. Zinc. Convallariae comp	90 "	171 Tramsnucker zu 10 Amp. a 10 com	4,10 "
59. Oleum camphor fort 20 %	100 "	172 Biphariol-Serum a 9000 A.P.	6,00 "
60. Oleum sesadillae	100 "	173 Bismutacetat 20 Amp. a 1 com	2,50 "
61. Aetum sesadillae	100 "	174 Bismutacetat 20 Amp. a 1 com	2,50 "
62. Nitr. Jodi	300 "	175 Diethylat a 1 com	8,20 "
63. Nitr. Jodi	300 "	176 Sympatol a 1 com	8,20 "
64. Aqua Betulae	2000 "	177 Sympatol a 1 com	8,20 "
65. Aqua Betulae	2000 "	178 Sympatol a 1 com	8,20 "
66. " " " " " " " "	1500 "	179 Salicyrin a 2 com	32,20 "
67. " " " " " " " "	700 "	180 Lobelin a 0,01 gr	70 "
68. Ferulin liquib	200 "	181 Salicyrin a 2 com	32,20 "
69. Ferulin liquib	200 "	182 Glumatin a 25 com	52,58 "
70. Balaoria chlorata	1000 "	183 Urozoopin a 5 com	1,64 "
71. Nitr. chlorat	2000 "	184 Urozoopin a 5 com	1,64 "
72. Nitr. chlorat	2000 "	185 Euboscin a 0,05 gr	24,00 "
73. Spizitus tando	1000 "	186 Novalgin a 2 com 50 % Lösung	1,30 "
74. Oleum Ruedi	600 "	187 Novalgin a 2 com 50 % Lösung	1,30 "
75. Oleum Ruedi	600 "	188 Nopipin zu 50 Amp. a 1 com	25,50 "
76. Oleum Ruedi	600 "	189 Olam Champhorat zu 10 Amp. a 2 com	1,85 "
77. Sol. Nitr. chlorat	3000 "	190 Kaminal 20 " a 2 com 10 % M.R.K.	1,64 "
78. Grammitis alcohol	20 "	191 Kaminal 20 " a 2 com 10 % M.R.K.	1,64 "
79. Grammitis alcohol	20 "	192 Kaminal 20 " a 2 com 10 % M.R.K.	1,64 "
80. Mastisol	600 "	193 " " " " " a 1 com	2,72 "
81. Frypsidin Lösung: 1:1000	100 "	194 " " " " " a 1 com	1,40 "
82. " " " " " " " "	500 "	195 " " " " " a 1 com	5,42 "
83. Spirit. Saponat	100 "	196 Extrakt. corpor. late. Klasse	1,40 "
84. Spirit. Saponat	200 "	197 Extrakt. corpor. late. Klasse	1,40 "
85. Spirit. Saponat	200 "	198 Extrakt. corpor. late. Klasse	1,40 "
86. " " " " " " " "	500 "	199 Extrakt. corpor. late. Klasse	1,40 "
87. Dermatopuder 20 %	100 "	200 Neuro-Terren	3,00 "
88. " " " " " " " "	200 "	201 Neuro-Terren	3,00 "
89. " " " " " " " "	200 "	202 Pantocain	1,50 "
90. Magnesia sulfur	200 "	203 Pantocain	1,50 "
91. Nitr. chlorat sep	70 "	204 Pantocain	1,50 "
92. " " " " " " " "	500 "	205 Morphin. Hydrochloric. 0,005	1,13 "
93. Aet. Pyroliognom	500 "	206 Morphin. Hydrochloric. 0,005	1,13 "
94. Inqu. Aluminii aet	2000 "	207 Morphin. Hydrochloric. a 1 com 0,01	6,90 "
95. Inqu. Aluminii aet	4000 "	208 " " " " " a 1 com 0,02	1,29 "
96. Sol. schid borio 3 %	2000 "	209 " " " " " a 1 com 0,02	1,29 "
97. Sol. Galear chlorat	2000 "	210 " " " " " a 1 com 0,02	1,29 "
98. Sctr. Sponat	2500 "	211 Scoplam. Hydrobromic. a 1 com 0,0005	2,40 "
99. Sctr. Sponat	2500 "	212 " " " " " a 1 com 0,005	2,40 "
100. Inisment ammoniat	450 "	213 Atropin. sulfur. zu 10 Amp. a 1 com 0,0005	1,60 "
101. Zinc. Ferr. comp.	500 "	214 Natr. citric. 5 % a 1 com	4,92 "
102. " " " " " " " "	200 "	215 Natr. citric. 5 % a 1 com	4,92 "
103. Unst. Hydrarg. alior	1800 "	216 Cupron	8,80 "
104. Unst. Hydrarg. alior	700 "	217 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
105. " " " " " " " "	3,40 "	218 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
106. Flor zillae	100 "	219 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
107. Polia Salviae	100 "	220 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
108. " " " " " " " "	100 "	221 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
109. Saccin Granucologes	1000 "	222 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
110. Machilon Wandpuder	50 "	223 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
111. Flor Sambuc	500 "	224 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
112. Flor Sambuc	500 "	225 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
113. Pulv. Salicyl. cum galco	1000 "	226 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		227 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		228 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		229 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		230 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		231 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		232 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		233 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		234 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		235 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		236 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		237 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		238 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		239 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		240 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		241 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		242 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		243 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		244 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		245 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		246 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		247 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		248 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		249 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		250 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		251 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		252 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		253 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		254 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		255 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		256 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		257 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		258 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		259 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		260 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		261 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		262 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		263 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		264 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		265 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		266 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		267 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		268 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		269 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		270 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		271 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		272 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		273 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		274 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		275 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		276 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		277 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		278 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		279 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		280 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		281 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		282 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		283 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		284 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		285 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		286 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		287 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		288 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		289 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		290 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		291 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		292 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		293 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		294 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		295 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		296 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		297 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		298 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		299 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		300 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		301 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		302 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		303 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		304 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		305 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		306 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		307 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		308 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		309 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		310 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		311 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		312 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		313 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		314 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		315 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		316 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		317 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		318 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		319 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		320 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		321 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		322 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		323 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		324 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		325 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		326 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		327 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		328 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		329 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		330 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		331 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		332 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		333 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		334 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		335 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		336 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		337 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		338 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		339 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		340 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		341 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		342 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		343 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		344 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		345 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		346 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		347 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		348 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		349 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		350 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		351 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		352 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		353 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		354 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		355 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		356 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		357 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		358 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		359 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		360 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		361 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		362 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		363 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		364 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		365 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		366 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		367 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		368 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		369 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		370 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		371 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		372 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		373 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		374 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		375 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		376 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		377 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		378 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		379 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		380 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		381 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		382 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		383 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		384 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		385 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		386 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		387 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		388 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		389 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		390 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		391 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		392 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		393 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		394 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		395 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		396 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		397 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		398 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		399 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		400 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		401 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		402 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		403 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		404 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		405 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		406 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		407 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		408 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		409 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		410 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	218 "
		411 Sotrem Serum 3000 A.P.	

St.Nr.	73... in Stamm	Stamm	Abteilung	Abt.	St. Nr.	Einlieferung	Einlieferung	Abt.	Abt.
63763	Machon Gyorgy	1908 1918	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch	15. 8. 44	22. AUG. 44		
63764	Machon Gyorgy	1908 22. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63765	Machon Gyorgy	1908 19. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63766	Machon Gyorgy	1908 10. 7. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63767	Machon Gyorgy	1908 5. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63768	Machon Gyorgy	1908 11. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63769	Machon Gyorgy	1908 12. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63770	Machon Gyorgy	1908 13. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63771	Machon Gyorgy	1908 14. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		
63772	Machon Gyorgy	1908 15. 8. 44	Machon St. Buchwald	Pol.	Sch. H. politisch		22. AUG. 44		

Document 18a & b (next page): Two pages of the Registry of Admissions (*Einlieferungs-
buch*) for the time period from 9 to 14 August 1944 (registration numbers 60703-64672). It
contains the names of 20 Soviet POWs with the date of death given as 22 August 1944.
AMS, III-E-12, pp. 307-308.

Nr. V, 1	C:
Stutthof, den 20. August 1943	
Der Landarbeiter Stanislaw Sobczak	
katholisch	
wohnhaft in Hajnowka, Kreis Bielsk-Podlaski	
ist am 19. August 1943	um 14 Uhr
in Stutthof, Danzigerstraße verstorben.	
Der Verstorbene war geboren am 9. Mai 1919	
in Blazowa, Kreis Rzeszow	
(Standesamt ----- Nr. -----)	
Vater: Kasimir Sobczak, wohnhaft in Blazowa	
Kreis Rzeszow	
Mutter: Justina Sobczak geborene Plesniak	
ebenda wohnhaft	
Der Verstorbene war — nicht — verheiratet	
Eingetragen auf mündliche schriebliche Anzeige des Schuhmachers-	
sellen Kurt Kennig in Stutthof, Danzigerstraße	
Der Anzeigende ist bekannt und erklärte von dem	
Sterbefall aus eigener Wissenschaft unterrichtet zu	
sein	
Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben	
Kurt Kennig	
Die Übereinstimmung mit dem	
Erstbuch wird beglaubigt.	
Stutthof, den 20. 8. 1943	Der Standesbeamte
Der Standesbeamte	G I a ß
Todesursache: Herzschwäche	
Eheschließung des Verstorbenen am	
(Standesamt ----- Nr. -----)	

*Ref. 111.111
Kort. 111.111*

Document 19: The first page of Death Register – second book in series V/1943. AMS, 2-V-15.

Der Lagerarzt des K. L.
Stutthof, den 17. Mai 1944.

Todesfälle.

46
58

- ✓1. Hytryk Pawel — R 33 521
- ✓2. Hlonczar Andrzej — R 33 520
- ✓3. Kornischkin Michael — R 30737
- ✓4. Wassiljew Alexander — R 30 926
- ✓5. Szpalerski Tadeus 53 — P 30 387

Lfd.Nr. 1 - 5 am 16. Mai 1944

verstorben.

CK. 17 V 44
17.5.44

Nachrichtlich an die Der Lagerarzt des K. L.
H. Eigentumsverw. a.B. Stutthof
Bekleidungskammer

Wid.
22.

Honim
SS-Oberscharführer

Document 20: List of deaths compiled by the camp physician on 17 May 1944. AMS, I-VB-7, p. 46.

СПИСОК
УМЕРШИХ В ШТУТТГОФСКОМ ЛАГЕРЕ
СОГЛАСНО НАЙДЕННЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ.
В ПЕРИОД С ЯНВАРЯ ПО АПРЕЛЬ 1945г.

№ / Дн	ДАТА.	КОЛИЧЕСТВО УМЕРШИХ МУЖУК И ЖЕНЩИН.
1	30/1 1945г.	389
2	1/II "	132
3	4/II "	123
4	6/II "	171
5	7/II "	34
6	8/II "	77
7	9/II "	136
8	11/II "	134
9	12/II "	128
10	13/II "	180
11	14/II "	169
12	15/II "	151
13	16/II "	267
14	17/II "	277
15	18/II "	225
16	19/II "	244
17	20/II "	134
18	21/II "	108
19	22/II "	123
20	23/II "	162
21	24/II "	112
22	25/II "	85
23	26/II "	116
24	27/II "	206
25	28/II "	101

Document 21 (a-c): List of deaths from 30 January to 23 April 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, pp. 183-185 (continued on next page).

16	1/17 1945.	100	18	16/II 1945.	29
17	1/18 "	95	19	17/II "	18
18	1/19 "	84	20	18/II "	17
19	1/20 "	73	21	19/II "	16
20	1/21 "	62	22	20/II "	15
21	1/22 "	51	23	21/II "	14
22	1/23 "	40	24	22/II "	13
23	1/24 "	29	25	23/II "	12
24	1/25 "	18	26	24/II "	11
25	1/26 "	7	27	25/II "	10
26	1/27 "	0	28	26/II "	9
27	1/28 "	0	29	27/II "	8
28	1/29 "	0	30	28/II "	7
29	1/30 "	0	31	29/II "	6
30	1/31 "	0	32	30/II "	5
31	1/32 "	0	33	31/II "	4
32	1/33 "	0	34	32/II "	3
33	1/34 "	0	35	33/II "	2
34	1/35 "	0	36	34/II "	1
35	1/36 "	0	37	35/II "	0
36	1/37 "	0	38	36/II "	0
37	1/38 "	0	39	37/II "	0
38	1/39 "	0	40	38/II "	0
39	1/40 "	0	41	39/II "	0
40	1/41 "	0	42	40/II "	0
41	1/42 "	0	43	41/II "	0
42	1/43 "	0	44	42/II "	0
43	1/44 "	0	45	43/II "	0
44	1/45 "	0	46	44/II "	0
45	1/46 "	0	47	45/II "	0
46	1/47 "	0	48	46/II "	0
47	1/48 "	0	49	47/II "	0
48	1/49 "	0	50	48/II "	0
49	1/50 "	0	51	49/II "	0
50	1/51 "	0	52	50/II "	0
51	1/52 "	0	53	51/II "	0
52	1/53 "	0	54	52/II "	0
53	1/54 "	0	55	53/II "	0
54	1/55 "	0	56	54/II "	0
55	1/56 "	0	57	55/II "	0
56	1/57 "	0	58	56/II "	0
57	1/58 "	0	59	57/II "	0
58	1/59 "	0	60	58/II "	0
59	1/60 "	0	61	59/II "	0
60	1/61 "	0	62	60/II "	0
61	1/62 "	0	63	61/II "	0
62	1/63 "	0	64	62/II "	0
63	1/64 "	0	65	63/II "	0
64	1/65 "	0	66	64/II "	0
65	1/66 "	0	67	65/II "	0
66	1/67 "	0	68	66/II "	0
67	1/68 "	0	69	67/II "	0
68	1/69 "	0	70	68/II "	0
69	1/70 "	0	71	69/II "	0
70	1/71 "	0	72	70/II "	0
71	1/72 "	0	73	71/II "	0
72	1/73 "	0	74	72/II "	0
73	1/74 "	0	75	73/II "	0
74	1/75 "	0	76	74/II "	0
75	1/76 "	0	77	75/II "	0
76	1/77 "	0	78	76/II "	0
77	1/78 "	0	79	77/II "	0
78	1/79 "	0	80	78/II "	0
79	1/80 "	0	81	79/II "	0
80	1/81 "	0	82	80/II "	0
81	1/82 "	0	83	81/II "	0
82	1/83 "	0	84	82/II "	0
83	1/84 "	0	85	83/II "	0
84	1/85 "	0	86	84/II "	0
85	1/86 "	0	87	85/II "	0
86	1/87 "	0	88	86/II "	0
87	1/88 "	0	89	87/II "	0
88	1/89 "	0	90	88/II "	0
89	1/90 "	0	91	89/II "	0
90	1/91 "	0	92	90/II "	0
91	1/92 "	0	93	91/II "	0
92	1/93 "	0	94	92/II "	0
93	1/94 "	0	95	93/II "	0
94	1/95 "	0	96	94/II "	0
95	1/96 "	0	97	95/II "	0
96	1/97 "	0	98	96/II "	0
97	1/98 "	0	99	97/II "	0
98	1/99 "	0	100	98/II "	0
99	1/100 "	0			
100					

С. ДОКУМЕНТОВ ТЕПЕРИ ВЕРНА. БЕРЛИН-1980

1611.	Feinsilber	Eva	4.1.40.	Sch.H.P.Poln.	83	578	KL.Auschwitz
12.	Feinsilber	Hendla	11.7.07	"	"	83	579
13.	Furstenberg	Freida	11.5.01	"	"	83	580
14.	Furstenberg	Abram Meier	9.2.32	"	"	83	581
15.	Gutmann	Sara	12.12.97	"	"	83	582
16.	Gutmann	Dora	17.1.37	"	"	83	583
17.	Glickmann	Priva	20.6.09	"	"	83	584
18.	Glickmann	Schaul	24.3.35	"	"	83	585
19.	Glickmann	Chaja	12.8.50	"	"	83	586
1620.	Jskob	Edith	28.11.12	"	"	83	587
21.	Jacob	Gittel	6.3.44	"	"	83	588
22.	Jalanowicz	Primeta	10.1.14	"	"	83	589
23.	Jalanowicz	Feiga	10.1.40	"	"	83	590
24.	Kolton	Chana	7.10.14	"	"	83	591
25.	Kolton	Feiga	12.2.26	"	"	83	592
26.	Kupferschmidt	Chaja	16.9.10	"	"	83	593
27.	Kupferschmidt	Abraham	29.10.38	"	"	83	594
28.	Kass	Sara	10.3.01	"	"	83	595
29.	Kass	Bronia	21.2.30	"	"	83	596
1630.	Krants	Freda	5.7.12	"	"	83	597
31.	Krants	Roemi	2.11.37	"	"	83	598
32.	Lechmann	Anna	26.6.13	"	"	83	599
33.	Lechmann	Kasimierz	1.3.37	"	"	83	600
34.	Neuberg	Aita	5.5.13	"	"	83	601
35.	Neuberg	Lila	10.10.36	"	"	83	602
36.	Petek	Hanka	2.10.05	"	"	83	603
37.	Petek	Transeb	24.2.44	"	"	83	604
38.	Rosenblum	Bronka	27.12.31	"	"	83	605
39.	Rotstein	Sika	10.2.06	"	"	83	606
1640.	Rotstein	Bonja	31.7.27	"	"	83	607
41.	Rotstein	Regina	12.8.32	"	"	83	608
42.	Rotstein	Sala	3.10.38	"	"	83	609
43.	Richer	Tela	14.6.32	"	"	83	610
44.	Reingold	Sura	24.5.08	"	"	83	611
45.	Reingold	Elchanon	12.12.37	"	"	83	612
46.	Steier	Frema	25.7.42	"	"	83	613
47.	Steier	Hella	7.8.16	"	"	83	614
48.	Stelowicka	Huchla	1.4.26	"	"	83	615
49.	Stelowicka	Cipora	6.5.08	"	"	83	616
1650.	Styxer Kayper Adam	Kayper	6.12.39	"	"	83	617
51.	Styxer	Esonia	28.9.10	"	"	83	618
52.	Salomonowicz	Dora	28.8.04	Prot.	"	83	619
53.	Salomonowicz	Michael	6.10.33	"	"	83	620
54.	Salomonowicz	Josef	1.7.38	"	"	83	621
55.	Skura	Perla	19.1.04	Poln.	"	83	622
56.	Skura	Estera	27.12.33	"	"	83	623
57.	Tabackschmeker	Jochwet	29.3.30	"	"	83	624
58.	Tabackschmeker	Rivka	19.5.00	"	"	83	625
59.	Welman	Estera	17.2.07	"	"	83	626
1660.	Welman	Eristina	29.9.30	"	"	83	627
61.	Welman	Jacheta	8.9.96	"	"	83	628
62.	Wohberg	Rivka	14.4.89	"	"	83	629
63.	Wohberg	Sara	10.12.29	"	"	83	630
64.	Berkann	Hanaka	5.1.29	"	"	83	631
65.	Bart	Gittw	1.5.21	"	"	83	632
66.	Gunko	Rosa	1084	"	"	83	633
67.	Gunko	Brucha	5.12.96	"	"	83	634
68.	Davidowicz	Stefania	24.3.05	"	"	83	635
69.	Davidowicz	Hanka	1.3.27	"	"	83	636
1670.	Apelbaum	Franka	10.7.19	"	"	83	637
71.	A Jacobsberg	Feiga	19.7.13	"	"	83	638
72.	Abramovits	Gulda	19.12.12	"	"	83	639
73.	Ajelle	Feiga	4.3.23	"	"	83	640
74.	Abramovits	Rosa	19.10.18	"	"	83	641
75.	Abramovits	Rivka	24.10.10	"	"	83	642

Document 22: One page of the names list of the transport of Jews on 3 September 3 1944 from the Auschwitz to the Stutthof Camp. AMS, I-IIb-12, p. 26.

Stärkemeldung des Lagers Stutthof am 24. Januar 1945

Bestand am 23. 1. 45	18.147	männlich	18.147
Zugang	1		
Abgang	33		
Bestand am 24. 1. 45	18.115		18.115
Davon: German.Sonderhäftl. 264			
Sonderh.Haudegen	112	10-8	
Ehrenhäftlings	46		
Sicher.Verw.	63		
Juden	2.898		
Bestand an:			
a/ Reichsdeutschen	1.726		1.926
b/ Polen	7.481	-3	7.478
c/ Russen	3.147	-3	3.144
d/ Sonst.National.	5.761	-4	5.757
Bestand am 23. 1. 45	28.571	weiblich	28.590
Zugang	1		
Abgang	182		
Bestand am 24. 1. 45	28.390		28.382
Davon: Sonderh.Haudegen 14			
Sicher.Verw.	Meine		
Juden	25.775-203	25.572	
Bestand an:			
a/ Reichsdeutschen	1.340	-8	1.332
b/ Polen	8.943	-49	8.894
c/ Russen	505		505
d/ Sonst.National.	17.602	-166	17.436

Stutthof, den 24. Januar 1945

Der I.-Schutzhaftlagerführer

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Document 23: Stutthof Camp strength report, 24 January 1945.
GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 1.

Konz. Lager Stutthof
Schutzhaftlager

Stutthof, den 24. Januar 1945 L

S t ä r k e m e l d u n g

Bestand am 24. Januar 1945 (Morgensnappell) 46.321
 Haftl. Krankenbau - 1.201, Revier - 63 1.264
A u s s e n k o m m a n d o s

Pölitz	2.190	Op. Elbing	5.036
Königsberg	462	Op. Thorn	3.225
Danziger Werft	789	Bromberg Dyn.	995
St p l p	640	Bromberg Reichsbahn	295
Heiligenbeil	1.157	Thorn A.E.G.	510
Serappen	1.009	B r u s s	493
Schäwen	24	Fraust Reichsbahn	289
Schuppenbeil	947	Danzig Holm	100
Jessen	1.086	Elbing Brückenkopf	100 341
Gotenhafen	730	Libau Heeresgr. Nord	227
Sohichau Danzig	991	Fraust Flugl.	800
Lauenburg	53	K p p - Stutthof	100 122
Rosenberg	10		

Der I. Schutzhaftlagerführer

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Document 24: Stutthof Camp strength report, 24 January 1945 ; morning roll call. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 2.

Konzentrationslager Stutthof
Schutzhaftlager

Datum 24. Januar 1945

Stärke - Nachweis
vom Schutzhaftlager

Stärke am 23.1.45	Zugang	Abgang	Verpflegstärke	Bemerkungen
46.546	keine	215	46.331	siehe Rückseite

Der Schutzhaftlagerführer
Hauptsturmführer

KL 25/4.43 500.000

Document 25: Stutthof Camp strength report, 24 January 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 3.

Morgenappell am 30. 1. 1945

Block	Soll	Ist	Koll. Fehlbild		
Hausbau	971	✓	971	✓	
Altes Lager	70	✓	70	✓	
Ständlager	165	-	165		
Schieferhof	120	-	120		
Spazier	30	-	30		
Kampfbau	+	✓	+	✓	
Block I	348	348			Kommanden 303 350
- II	492 657	657			(Küchen) 632 627
- III	488	486			290 486
- IV	484	480	4		289 475
- V	303	245	52		(229 m) 242 298
- VI	242	139	103		278 232
- VII	154	154			88 124
Frankenblock H.	277	277	30	✓	(100 Symmetrie) 269 277
Deiner	60	✓	60	✓	2967
Kommando H.	327	✓	327	✓	
Judenlager	6922	6922			
Ständlager	14	-	14		
Sanitätsabw. münd.	6261	-	6261		
- - -	15824	-	15824		

Document 26: Stutthof Camp, morning roll call, 30 January 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 5.

6	
<i>Morgenappell am 30. 1. 1945</i>	
Lagerbestand	<u>33.948</u>
Männliche Häftl.	10.544
Weibliche Häftl.	23.404
Außenkommandos	22.085-
Im Lager	11.863 = <u>33.948</u>

Document 27: Stutthof Camp, summary of the morning roll call of male and female inmates, 30 January 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 6.

<i>1. Februar 1945</i>		männl.	weibl.
Bestand am 31. 1. 45		10.331	22.338
Zugang - Transport zurück		+ 54	
Abgang - Lager	32 + 11		
Abgang - Krankentransport	14 + 6	- 68	- 64
Abgang - Judenlager	- 64		
		<u>10.327</u>	<u>22.274</u>
Außenkommandos	6.261	15.824	
Im Lager	4.056	6.450	

Document 28: Stutthof Camp, camp strength on 1 February 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 11.

1 März 1945		BT
Bestand		männl + weibl
am 28. II. 45		15.306 + 8.816
Abgang:		
Tote Krankenabz.	5 m.	
Tote Lager	23 "	- 28
Tote Friedhof	72 w.	- 72
Bestand am 1. III. 45		<u>15.278 + 8.744</u>
Außenkommando		4.618 + 100
Transport Lauenburg		7.369 + 4682
" Bürgergraben		800 + 700
" Händelzen		160 + 16
Im Lager		<u>2.331 + 3.246</u>
		5.577

Document 29: Stutthof Camp, camp strength on 1 March 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 67.

Morgengappell am 1. III. 45 18

Block	Zoll	Frei	Rat	Fehlend	Kommandiert sind:
I	454	454	-		Müche 16
II	352	352	-		Blockraum 6
V	131	62	69		Pumpstat. 1
VI	137	109	28	1/2	Stall 2
VII	261	240	21		Kremator 4
XIII	55	55	-		Gärtner 3
					Tramp. Kol. 21
					DAW Bereich 3
					Kläranlage 1
					Werdthof 11
Neues Lager	1390	1272	118	-131-2 -5-5	Elektriker 1
Krankenbes.	743		743	-6-2	Bunker 2
Alt Lager	89	13	76	+5	Schweinhof 16
Frauenblock	312	285	27		Sanit. 28
Revier	45		45	1	Kochkammer 1
Jüdenlager	2889	2889		-57	Blockwache 2
Schienenbr.	79		79	1	
Pol. sig	30		30		
Menschen d.	4719		4719	+1	
Transporte	13551		13551		
Händeger.	176		176		
Gesamt	24021	4459	19563		
Wiederzugehörige Pol. sig					
					Kommandiert sind:
					118
					80
					4719
					13551
					176
					23.968
					1
					17
					13
					5
					76

Document 30: Stutthof Camp, morning roll call report, 1 March 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 68.

<u>1. April 1945</u>		1887
Bestand		Mann + Weib
am 31. III 45		5730 + 2357
<u>Zugang</u>		+ 3 + 1
aus Danzig		5733 + 2358
<u>Abgesetzt Ausserkommand.</u>		
Spitzenhafen	719	
Danzig	138	
" Kelm	100 w	- 857 + - 100
		4876 + 2258
<u>Abgang</u>		
Tote Krankenk.	1 m	
Tote Lager	9 m	- 10
Tote jüdenlag.	19 w	- 19
<u>Bestand am 1. IV 45</u>		4866 + 2239
<u>Abgang</u>		
Ausserkommandos.		2087 -
fm Lager		2779 + 2239
		5.018

Document 31: Stutthof Camp, camp strength on 1 April 1945.
GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 137.

Morgenappell am 1 April 1945 138

Block	Soll	Ist	Kdt	Fehlt	Kommandiert sind
XI	13 ✓	11 ✓	2 ✓		Küche 23
XII	385 ✓	356 ✓	29 ✓	15 ✓	Transportkor. 19
XIII	424	424 ✓			Pumpestation 2
XIV	548 ✓	521 ✓	27 ✓		D. A. W. 3
XV	344 ✓	344 ✓		3 K.V.	Gärtner 2
					Elektriker 1
					Blockperson. 4
					Bunker 1
					Kohlenplatz 1
					Küchler 1
					Provierant 1
Neuerlager	1714	1656	58	-1-64 *	
Krankenbau	676		676	+13-68	
Altes Lager	97	17	80		
Frauenblock	296 ✓	269 ✓	27 ✓		
Revier	41 ✓	49 ✓	41 ✓		
Jüdenlager	1902	1902		-20	
Russenblock	2087		2087		
Nordlager	292 ✓	282 ✓	292 ✓	18+2	
Gesamt:	7105	3844	3261		
Fugare 6					
					Kommandiert Altes Lager
					Elektriker 1
					Garage 16
					Heizer 1
					Leising 1
					Kantine 4
					Fotoburo 4
					Polit. Abt. 2
					Fleischer 1
					Stall 3
					Küchler 1
					+ Effektiv 1
					Kellner 13
					Gruppenb. 5
					10

Document 32: Stutthof Camp, morning roll call report, 1 April 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 138.

22. April 1945		181

	männl. H. weibl.	
Bestand am 21.4.45	4.619 + 1.995	
A b g a n g		
Tote männl.Häftl.	- 5	
Tote weibl.Häftl.	- 10	

Bestand am 22. 4. 45	4.614 + 1.985	

Davon: Aussenkommandos	2.065 -	
In Lager	2.549 + 1.985	

Document 33: Stutthof Camp, camp strength on 22 April 1945.
 GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 181.

Morgensappell am 22. IV. 45 182

Block	Soll	Ist	K-dienst	Fehl	Kommandant:
I	353	291	62		D. A. W. 4
II	574	570	4	-1	Gärtner 2
XXII	265	265			Backpersonal 3
XXIII	275	275		-15	Kohlenputz 1
Kamm-dienst	62		62		Pferdestall 1
Ess- u. Waschl.	11	10	1		Küche 23 37
Notreger	300	290	10	-1	Krematorium 4
Küchenbau	709		709	+12-2	Immergr. 2
Frauen Bl. I	297	269	22		Pumpe 2 37
Revier	44		44		Elektriker 2
Bl. II	121	121			Küchler 4
Revier	95		95		Amputierter 3
4te Lager	1434	1434		-9	H. Bedienung 1
Menschen	2065		2065		Bücher 5
Gesamt:	6599	3585	3074		Bücher 1
					Prüfungsbüro 5
					Unterkunft 3
					<u>66</u>
					Kommandantenkoll
					Garage 15
					Korier 1
					Leitung 8+3
					Kantine 4
					Personen 2
					Polit. Abt. 2
					Florianer 1
					Stall 4
					Effektiven 13
					Kellner 8+5
					Schreibst. 4
					<u>61</u>

Document 34: Stutthof Camp, morning roll call report, 22 April 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 182.

Abbreviations

- AGK:** Archiwum Głównej Komisji Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej, Warsaw (Archives of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish People – National Memorial)
- AMS:** Archiwum Muzeum Stutthof (Archives of the Stutthof Museum)
- APMO:** Archiwum Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu (Museum State Archives at Auschwitz)
- GARF:** Gosudarstwenny Archiv Rossiskoy Federatsii, Moscow (State Archives of the Russian Federation)
- RGVA:** Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennii Vojennii Archiv, Moscow (Russian State Archives of the War, formerly TCIDK, Tsentr Chraneniya Istoriko-dokumental'nych Kollektzii, Moscow).
- ROD:** Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdokumentatie, Amsterdam (Imperial Institute for War Documentation)
- SZM:** Stutthof. Zeszyty Muzeum (Museum Journal)

Bibliography

- Birger, Trudi, *Im Angesicht des Feuers*, Piper Verlag, Munich/Zürich 1990.
- Czech, Danuta, “Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau,” in: *Hefte von Auschwitz* (Wydawnictwo Państwowego Muzeum w Oświęcimiu), Nos. 2-4, 6-8, 1959-1964.
- Czech, Danuta, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*, Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1989.
- Czech, Danuta, “Les événements les plus importants dans le camp de concentration Auschwitz-Birkenau,” in: AAVV, *Contribution à l’histoire du KL Auschwitz*, Edition du Musée d’Etat à Oświęcim, undated.
- Drynko, Romuald, *Informator wystaw stałych. Muzeum Stutthof w Sztutowie* (Information brochure on the permanent exhibition. Stutthof Museum in Sztutowo), Gdingen-Stutthof 1991, p. 27.
- Drywa, Danuta, “Ruch transportów między KL Stutthof a innymi obozami” (Transport movements between Stutthof Concentration Camp and other camps), in *SZM*: no. 9, 1990.
- Dunin-Wąsowicz, Krzysztof, “Żydowski Więźniowie KL Stutthof” (The Jewish Inmates of Stutthof Camp), in: *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* (Bulletin of the Jewish Historical Institute), no. 63, Warsaw 1967.
- Dunin-Wąsowicz, Krzysztof, *Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof*, Warsaw 1970.
- Feig, Konnilyn G., *Hitler’s Death Camps. The Sanity of Madness*, Holmes & Meier, New York/London 1981.
- Filip Friedman, *This Was Oswiecim*, The United Jewish Relief Appeal, London 1946.
- Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce, *Obozy Hitlerowskie na Ziemiach Polskich 1939-1945*, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warsaw 1979.
- Grabowska, Janina, *Stutthof. Informator historyczny* (Stutthof Historical Abstract), Danzig 1990.
- Graf, Jürgen, *The Giant with Feet of Clay*, Theses and Dissertations Press, Capshaw, AL, 2001.
- Graf, Jürgen, Carlo Mattogno, *KL Majdanek. Eine historische und technische Studie*, Castle Hill Publisher, Hastings 1998.
- Graf, Jürgen, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, 3rd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2012.
- Grot, Elżbieta, *Rejs Śmierci. Ewakuacja Morska Więźniów KL Stutthof 1945 r.* (The Voyage of Death. The Evacuation of Inmates from Stutthof Concentration Camp by Sea in 1945), Danzig 1993.

- Gauss, Ernst (ed.), *Dissecting the Holocaust*, 2nd edition, Theses and Dissertations Press, Chicago, IL, 2003.
- Hilberg, Raul, *Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden*, 3 vols., Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1997.
- Hilberg, Raul, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, 3 vols., Holmes and Meier, New York 1985.
- Jäckel, Eberhard, Peter Longerich, Julius Schoeps et al. (ed.), *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust. Die Verfolgung und Ermordung der europäischen Juden*, 3 Bde, Argon Verlag, Berlin 1993.
- Jezierska, Maria Elżbieta, “Straceni w obozie Stutthof” (Executions in Stutthof Camp), in: *SZM*, no. 7, 1987.
- Kautsky, Benedikt, *Teufel und Verdammte*, Büchergilde Gutenberg, Zürich 1946.
- Kienzler, Alphonse, Paul Weil, “A Stutthof. Document sur le Service Sanitaire d’un Camp d’Extermination,” in: *De l’université aux camps de concentrations. Témoignages Strassbourgeois*, Paris 1947.
- Kogon, Eugen, Hermann Langbein, Adalbert Rückerl et al. (ed.), *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas. Eine Dokumentation*, S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1983.
- Kogon, Eugen, Hermann Langbein, Adalbert Rückerl et al. (ed.), *Nazi Mass Murder*, Yale University Press, New Haven 1993.
- Kuhn, Hermann (ed.), *Stutthof. Ein Konzentrationslager vor den Toren Danzigs*, Edition Temmen, Bremen 1990.
- Łukaszewicz, Zdzisław, “Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof” (Stutthof Concentration Camp), in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji badania zbrodni niemieckich w Polsce*, Warsaw 1947, No. III, pp. 59-90.
- Mattogno, Carlo, “Die Deportation ungarischer Juden von Mai bis Juli 1944. Eine provisorische Bilanz,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, vol. 5, no. 4, Dec. 2001, pp. 381-395.
- Mattogno, Carlo, “Das Ghetto von Łódź in der Holocaust-Propaganda,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, vol. 7, no. 1, April 2003, pp. 30-36.
- Mattogno, Carlo, *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2005.
- Mattogno, Carlo, *Raul Hilberg e i “centri di sterminio” nazionalsocialisti. Fonti e metodologia*, Rom 2008
- Mattogno, Carlo, *Inside the Gas Chambers*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2014.
- Mattogno, Carlo, Franco Deana, *The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz*. Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield 2015.
- Orski, Marek, *Ostatnie dni Obozu Stutthof* (The Last Days of Stutthof Camp), Wydawnictwo Marpress, Danzig 1995.
- Orski, Marek, *Des Français au camp de concentration de Stutthof*, Wydawnictwo Marpress, Danzig 1995.

- Orski, Marek, *Gli Italiani nel KL Stutthof*, Wydawnictwo Marpress, Danzig 1996.
- Orski, Marek, “Organisation und Ordnungsprinzipien des Lagers Stutthof”, in: Ulrich Herbert, Karin Orth und Christoph Dieckmann (eds.), *Die nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslager. Entwicklung und Struktur*, Wallstein Verlag, Göttingen, 1998, vol. I., pp. 285-308.
- Orski, Marek, “Die Vernichtung von Häftlingen des Konzentrationslagers Stutthof durch das Giftgas Zyklon B,” in: Günter Morsch, Betrand Perz, Astrid Ley (eds.), *Neue Studien zu nationalsozialistischen Massentötungen durch Giftgas. Historische Bedeutung, technische Entwicklung, revisionistische Leugnung*, Metropol, Berlin 2011, pp. 294-303.
- Pressac, Jean-Claude, *Auschwitz. Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York 1989.
- Rassiniér, Paul, *Le Mensonge de Ulysse*, reprint: La Vieille Taupe, Paris 1980.
- Reitlinger, Gerald, *Die Endlösung*, Colloquium, Berlin 1964.
- Reitlinger, Gerald, *The Final Solution*, 2nd ed., Sphere Books, London 1971.
- Schulte, Jan Erik, “Vom Arbeits- zum Vernichtungslager. Die Entstehungsgeschichte von Auschwitz-Birkenau 1941/42,” in: *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, vol. 50, 2002, no. 1, pp. 41-69.
- *Stutthof. Hitlerowski obóz koncentracyjny* (Stutthof. A Hitlerite Concentration Camp), Wydawnictwo Interpress, Warsaw 1988.
- *Stutthof. Das Konzentrationslager* (translation of the above-mentioned work), Wydawnictwo Marpress, Danzig 1996.
- Weber, Mark, “An important but little-known Wartime Camp: Stutthof,” in: *Journal of Historical Review*, vol. 16, no. 5, Newport Beach 1997.
- G. Wellers, “Essai de détermination du nombre de morts au camp d’Auschwitz,” in: *Le Monde Juif*, Oct.-Dec. 1983, no. 112, pp. 127-159.

Index of Names

Individuals only. Entries in footnotes as italics.

- A —
Asjas: 67
- B —
Będziński, Jan: 33
Birger, Trudi: 99, *111*
Bischoff, Karl: 62
- C —
Chemnitz, Arno: 42, 47, 69, 70, 71
Conti, Leonardo: 51
Coradello, Aldo: 46, 66-68, 71-75, 78, 80, 83
Czech, Danuta: 72, 102-105
- D —
Deana, Franco: 38, *61-64*, 166
Dieckmann, Christoph: *10*
Drynko, Romuald: *45*
Drywa, Danuta: *17, 25*, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 65, 66, 82, 83, 92, 103-105
Dunin-Źasowicz, Krysztof: 8, 40, 43-45, 51, 65, 74, 78, 92, 93, 97, 98, 101, 103
- E —
Ehle, Paul: 20, 32
Eimann, Kurt: 13
- F —
Feig, Konnilyn G.: 52
Ferenc, Ewa: 14, *15*, 22, 28, 61, 62
Fjodorow, Ivan A.: 35, 39
Forster, Albert: 51
Foth, Ewald: 41, 42, 47, 68, 69
Friedman, Filip: 52
- G —
Gliński, Mirosław: 13, *15*, 20, 21, 25, 28, *101*
- Glücks, Richard: 14, 18, 19
Goncarzewski, Mieczysław: 33
Gottschalk, Gerda: 23, 99
Grabowska, Janina: *19*, 23, 29, 31, 33, 44, 55, 56, 58, 66, *91*, 104, *111*
Graf, Jürgen: *9, 13, 63, 82*
Grot, Elżbieta: 26, 28, 30, 32, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 76
Gust, Erich: 14
Gutman, Israel: 9
- H —
Hassell, Fey von: 27
Hassell, Ulrich von: 27
Haupt, Otto: 47
Heidl, Otto: 47, 68, 69
Hempel, Franz: 50
Herbert, Ulrich: *10*
Heydrich, Reinhardt
Tristan Eugen: 16
Hilberg, Raul: 9, 52, 106, 107
Himmler, Heinrich: 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 57, 100
Hollerith, Herman: 101
Hoppe, Paul Werner: 19, 20, 23, 28, 33, 43, 50, 58, 70, *108*
Höß, Rudolf Franz Ferdinand: 44, 61
- J —
Jäckel, Eberhard: 9, 45, *107*
Jeziarska, Maria Elżbieta: 46, 53, 54, 57, 78, 79, 80-82, 85
- K —
Kalinin, Piotr: 78
Kammler, Hans: 15
Kapustin, Georgi S.: 35, 39
Katz, Josef: 99
Katzmann, Fritz: 31
Kaufmann, Max: 99
Kautsky, Benedikt: 25
Kienzler, Alphonse: 56, 75
Kluka, Teodor: 51
Knitter, Franciszek or Franz: 46, 70-72
Knott, Otto: 47, 58
Kogon, Eugen: 9, *43*, 93
Kotus-Jankowski: 52
Krawczyk, Zbigniew: 37, 38, 66, 67
Kuhn, Hermann: 23, 26, 28, 44, 66, 68, 99, *111*
- L —
Langhe, Hermann: 9
Lehmann, Alfred: 74
Lewandowski, Waclaw: 62
Ley, Astrid: *10*
Liebehenschel, Arthur: 14
Longerich, Peter: 9
Lüdtke, Bernhard: 70, 71
Łukaszewicz, Zdzisław: 39, 40, 65, 78, 135
Lulie: 67
Lyssenko, Taissa: 54
- M —
Mattoigno, Carlo: 9, *10*, *13*, *15*, 38, *61-64*, 82, *100*, *103*, *104*, *109*, *166*
Maurer, Gerhard: 101
Maurisse, Jean: 17
Meyer, Theodor Traugott: 23, 26, 27, 47, 70, 71
Mirau, Stefan: 53
Morsch, Günter: *10*
- N —
Neubauer, Otto: 15
Neufeldt, Berthold: 99
Nicolaysen, Alfred: 29

— O —

Orski, Marek: 10, 17, 23,
25, 26, 31, 33, 58, 66,
82, 92, 100
Orth, Karin: 10

— P —

Pabst, Josef: 51
Patsch, Wilhelm: 46, 69-
72
Pauls, Johann: 21
Pauly, Max: 14, 19
Pawlaczyk, Marian: 33
Perz, Betrand: 10
Peters, Friedrich: 68, 69
Pickholz, Olga M.: 51
Pohl, Oswald: 18, 57,
100, 101
Potok, Manka: 109
Potok, Trunseb: 109

Pressac, Jean-Claude: 44,
61

— Q —

Quisling, Vidkun: 25

— R —

Rach, Hans: 47
Rassinier, Paul: 25
Reitlinger, Gerald: 9, 10
Rössler, Erich: 69
Rückerl, Adalbert: 9
Rust, Bernhard: 51

— S —

Schäfer, Johannes: 13
Schneider, Gertrude: 99
Schoeps, Julius H.: 9
Schoeps, Polly: 99
Schulte, Jan Erik: 21

Spanner, Rudolf: 51, 52
Speer, Albert: 101
Szlamowitz, Ester: 51

— V —

Valk, Erna: 99

— W —

Weber, Mark: 10, 30
Weil, Paul: 56, 75
Wellers, Georges: 102
Wiechern, Paul: 74
Willich, Heinrich: 16
Wolf, Jeannette: 99
Woźniak: 36

— Z —

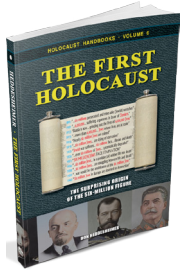
Zielina, Jan: 28

HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS

This ambitious, growing series addresses various aspects of the “Holocaust” of the WWII era. Most of them are based on decades of research from archives all over the world. They are heavily referenced. In contrast to most other works on this issue, the tomes of this series approach its topic with profound academic scrutiny and a critical attitude. Any Holocaust researcher ignoring this series will remain oblivious to some of the most important research in the field. These books are designed to both convince the common reader as well as academics. The following books have appeared so far, or are about to be released. Compare hardcopy and eBook prices at www.findbookprices.com.

SECTION ONE: General Overviews of the Holocaust

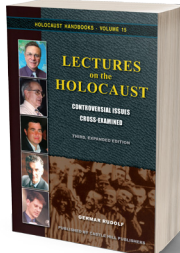
The First Holocaust. The Surprising Origin of the Six-Million Figure. By Don Heddesheimer. This compact but substantive study documents



propaganda spread prior to, during and after the FIRST World War that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation. The magic number of suffering and dying Jews was 6 million back then as well. The book details how these Jewish fundraising operations in America raised vast sums in the name of feeding

suffering Polish and Russian Jews but actually funneled much of the money to Zionist and Communist groups. 5th ed., 198 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#6)

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. This book first explains why “the Holocaust” is an important topic, and that it is well to keep an open mind about it. It then tells how many mainstream scholars expressed doubts and subsequently fell from grace. Next, the physical traces and documents about the various claimed crime scenes and murder weapons are discussed. After that, the reliability of witness testimony is examined. Finally, the author lobbies for a free exchange



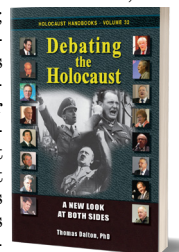
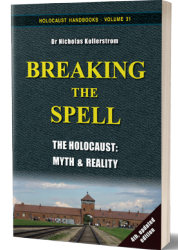
of ideas about this topic. This book gives the most-comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the critical research into the Holocaust. With its dialog style, it is pleasant to read, and it can even be used as an encyclopedic compendium. 3rd ed., 596 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#15)

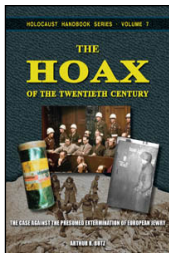
Breaking the Spell. The Holocaust, Myth & Reality. By Nicholas Kollerstrom. In 1941, British Intelligence analysts cracked the German “Enigma” code. Hence, in 1942 and 1943, encrypted radio communications between German concentration camps and the Berlin headquarters were decrypted. The intercepted data



refutes the orthodox “Holocaust” narrative. It reveals that the Germans were desperate to reduce the death rate in their labor camps, which was caused by catastrophic typhus epidemics. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these intercepts and a wide array of mostly unchallenged corroborating evidence to show that “witness statements” supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi “Holocaust” has been written by the victors with ulterior motives. It is distorted, exaggerated and largely wrong. With a foreword by Prof. Dr. James Fetzer. 4th ed., 261 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (#31)

Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be a debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream’s responses to them. He reveals the weak-





nesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate. 2nd ed., 332 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of "Truth" and "Memory." Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st century. Be part of it! 2nd ed. 620 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as "Holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 2nd

ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf containing important updates; 224 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air Photo Evidence: World War Two Photos of Alleged Mass Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 5th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 168 pages, 8.5"×11", b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four detailed reports addressing whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world famous. Based on chemical analyses and various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated "could not have then been, or now be, utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers." The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome *Auschwitz*. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

The Giant with Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the "Holocaust." By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of European Jewry* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, carried out mainly in gas chambers? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence and examines the results in light of modern historiography. The results of Graf's critical

analysis are devastating for Hilberg. 2nd, corrected edition, 139 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400 pp. book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust historiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

SECTION TWO: Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

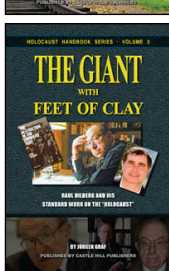
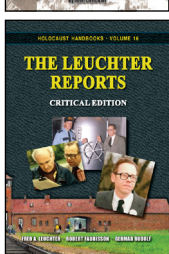
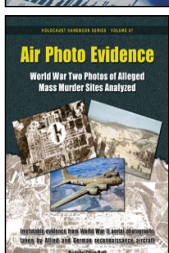
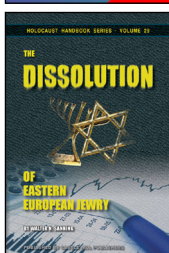
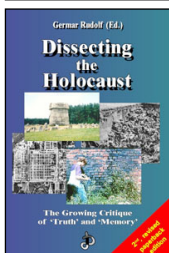
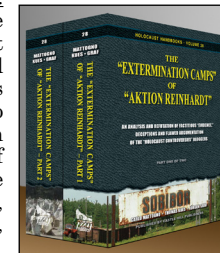
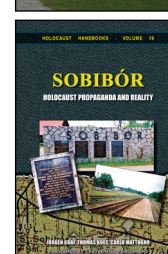
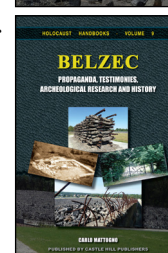
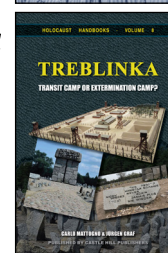
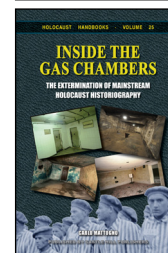
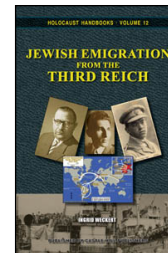
Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, diesel exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit

camp. 2nd ed., 372 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp in 2000-2001 are analyzed, with fatal results for the extermination camp hypothesis. The book also documents the general National Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." 442 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt". By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. In late 2011, several members of the exterminationist *Holocaust Controversies* blog posted a study online which claims to refute three of our authors' monographs on the camps Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka (see previous three entries). This tome is their point-by-point response, which makes "mincemeat" out of the bloggers' attempt at refutation. **Caution:** The two volumes of this work are an intellectual overkill for most people. They are recommended only for collectors, connoisseurs and professionals. These two books require familiarity with the above-mentioned books, of which they are a comprehensive update and expansion. 2nd ed., two volumes, total of 1396 pages, illustrations, bibliography. (#28)



Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chelmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been rounded up and mercilessly gassed in “gas vans” or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). Mattogno has examined reams of wartime documents and conducted on-site investigations at the Chelmno camp site and the neighboring countryside. The results challenge the conventional wisdom about Chelmno. Mattogno covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensic reports, coroners’ reports, archaeological excavations, the crematoria, building plans, official U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts—all come under Mattogno’s scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)

The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. (A perfect companion to the Chelmno book.) By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. It is alleged that the Nazis used mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people. Up until 2011, no thorough monograph had appeared on the topic. Santiago Alvarez has remedied the situation. Are witness statements reliable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno’s book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)

The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Responsibilities and Activities. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering

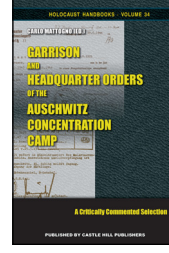
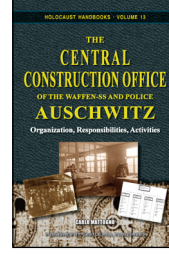
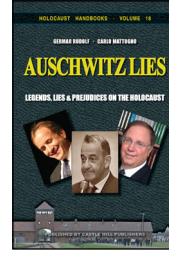
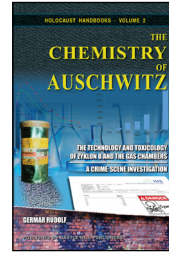
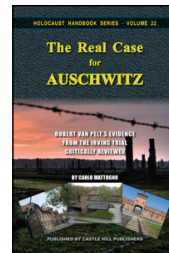
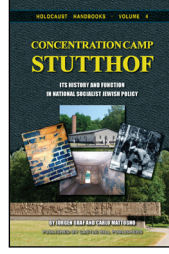
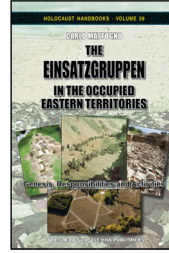
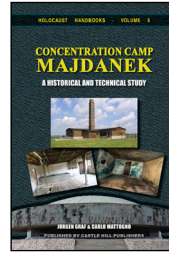
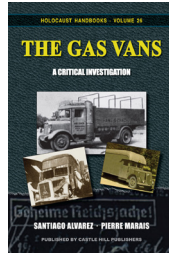
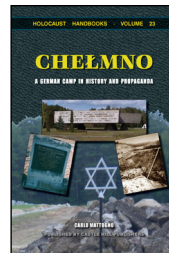
Jews. This study tries to shed a critical light into this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. Ca. 850 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Scheduled for late 2018; #39)

Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war’s end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were “only” two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove them groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp served as a “make-shift” extermination camp in 1944. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE: Auschwitz Studies

The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Post-war Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into “history” by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of “witnesses” to make their narrative look credible. Ca. 300



pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Scheduled for mid-2018; #41)

The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt is considered one of the best mainstream experts on Auschwitz. He became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt’s study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted each single one of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 2nd ed., 758 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the “technical” method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the “revisionists.” In his book, Pressac’s works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiated what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. While respecting the victims, whether of foul play or of circumstance, this study nonetheless tries to conduct Auschwitz research on the basis of the forensic sciences, where material traces of the crime and their interpretation reign supreme. Although it is generally agreed that no autopsy of any victim has ever been performed, most of the claimed crime scenes – the chemical slaughterhouses called gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to a greater or lesser degree. This book addresses gas chambers of Auschwitz look like? How

did they operate? What were they used for? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B can also be examined. What exactly hides behind this ominous name? How does it kill? And what effect has it on masonry? Does it leave traces that can be found still today? By thoroughly examining these issues, the horror of Auschwitz is meticulously dissected, and thus, for the first time, it really becomes comprehensible. 3rd ed., 442 pages, more than 120 color and almost 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By C. Mattogno and G. Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged “refutation” of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter’s famous report), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf’s chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (how turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 3rd ed., 398 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By C. Mattogno. Based upon mostly unpublished German wartime documents, this study describes the history, organization, tasks and procedures of the one office which was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the “gas chambers.” 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By C. Mattogno. A large number of all the orders ever issued by the various commanders of the infamous Auschwitz camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in these orders pointing at anything sinister going on in this camp. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in clear and insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. (Scheduled for late 2018; #34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By C. Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like “special treatment,” “special action,” and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while “special” had many different meanings, not a single one meant “execution.” Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged “code language” by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

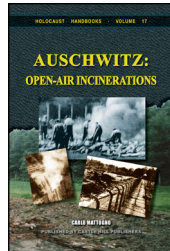
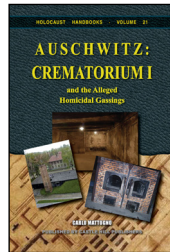
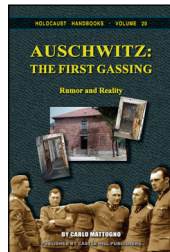
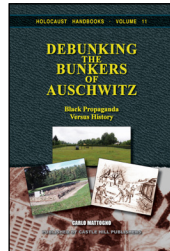
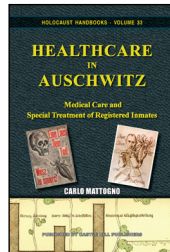
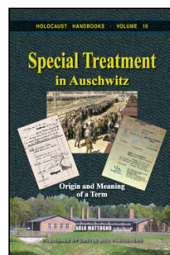
Healthcare at Auschwitz. By C. Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide appropriate health care for the inmates. In the first part of this book, the author analyzes the inmates’ living conditions as well as the various sanitary and medical measures implemented to maintain or restore the inmates’ health. The second part explores what happened in particular to those inmates registered at Auschwitz who were “selected” or subject to “special treatment” while disabled or sick. The comprehensive documentation presented shows clearly that everything was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. The last part of this book is dedicated to the remarkable personality of Dr. Wirths, the Auschwitz garrison physician since 1942. His reality refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The bunkers at Auschwitz, two former farmhouses just outside the camp’s perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. With the help of original German wartime files as well as revealing air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal “bunkers” never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality. 2nd ed., 292 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By C. Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other in location, date, victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 3rd ed., 190 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By C. Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses’ black propaganda into “truth” by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building’s morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By C. Mattogno. In spring and summer of 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered there in gas chambers. The Auschwitz crematoria are said to have been unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in deep trenches. The sky over Auschwitz was covered in thick smoke. This is what some witnesses want us to believe. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)



The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors can establish the true nature and capacity of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces. They show that these devices were inferior make-shift versions of what was usually produced, and that their capacity to cremate corpses was lower than normal, too. 3 vols., 1198 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under pressure to answer this challenge. They’ve answered. This book analyzes their answer and reveals the appallingly mendacious attitude of the Auschwitz Museum authorities when presenting documents from their archives. 248 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, these documents prove the exact opposite of what these orthodox researchers claim. Ca. 250 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (Scheduled for early 2019; #40)

SECTION FOUR: Witness Critique

Holocaust High Priest: Elie Wiesel, Night, the Memory Cult, and the Rise of Revisionism. By Warren B. Routledge. The first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceptions and the whole myth of “the six million.” It shows how Zi-

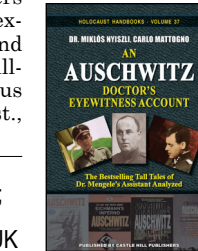
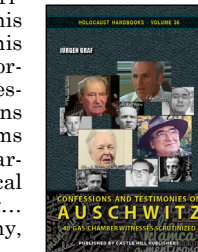
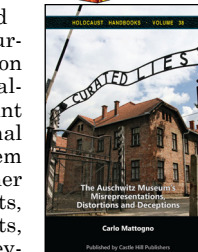
onist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. 468 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Confessions and Testimonies. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz Camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony. This study critically scrutinizes the 40 most important of them by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. (Scheduled for late-2018; #36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds in which he confessed his involvement in the “Holocaust.” This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various “confessions.” Next, all of Höss’s depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening... 402 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno. Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele’s assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli’s writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 484 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#37)

FOR CURRENT PRICES AND AVAILABILITY SEE BOOK FINDER SITES SUCH AS BOOKFINDER.COM, ADDALL.COM, BOOKFINDER4U.COM OR FINDBOOKPRICES.COM; LEARN MORE AT WWW.HOLOCAUSTHANDBOOKS.COM; PUBLISHED BY CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS, PO Box 243, UCKFIELD, TN22 9AW, UK



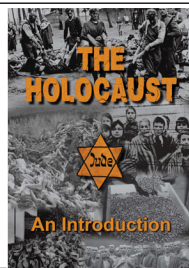
BOOKS BY AND FROM CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS

Below please find some of the books published or distributed by Castle Hill Publishers in the United Kingdom. For our current and complete range of products visit our web store at shop.codoh.com.

Thomas Dalton, *The Holocaust: An Introduction*

The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads.

128 pp. pb, 5"×8", ill., bibl., index

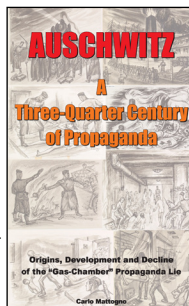


Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of*

Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie

During the war, wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz: that the Germans were testing new war gases; that inmates were murdered in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammer systems; that living people were sent on conveyor belts directly into cremation furnaces; that oils, grease and soap were made of the mass-murder victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" repeated these things and added more fantasies: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; carts driving living people into furnaces; that the crematoria of Auschwitz could have cremated 400 million victims... Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors, myths and lies about Auschwitz which mainstream historians today reject as untrue. It then explains by which ridiculous methods some claims about Auschwitz were accepted as true and turned into "history," although they are just as untrue.

125 pp. pb, 5"×8", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

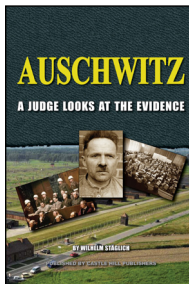


Wilhelm Stäglich, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*

Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. At this detention camp the industrialized Nazi mass murder is said to have reached its demonic pinnacle. This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt.

The late Wilhelm Stäglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only *legal* expert to critically analyze this evidence. His research reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which the Allied victors and later the German judicial authorities bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the shockingly superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record.

3rd edition 2015, 422 pp., 6"×9", pb, b&w ill.

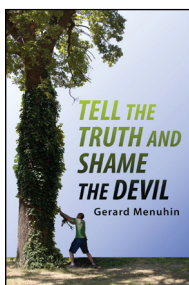


Gerard Menuhin: *Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil*

A prominent Jew from a famous family says the "Holocaust" is a wartime propaganda myth which has turned into an extortion racket. Far from bearing the sole guilt for starting WWII as alleged at Nuremberg (for which many of the surviving German leaders were hanged) Germany is mostly innocent in this respect and made numerous attempts to avoid and later to end the confrontation. During the 1930s Germany was confronted by a powerful Jewish-dominated world plutocracy out to destroy it... Yes, a prominent Jew says all this. Accept it or reject it, but be sure to read it and judge for yourself!

The author is the son of the great American-born violinist Yehudi Menuhin, who, though from a long line of rabbinical ancestors, fiercely criticized the foreign policy of the state of Israel and its repression of the Palestinians in the Holy Land.

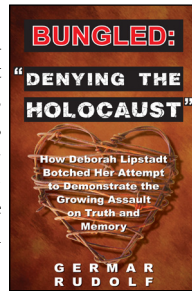
4th edition 2017, 432 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.



Germar Rudolf, *Bungled: “Denying the Holocaust”* How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory

With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of “Holocaust deniers.” This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt’s book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL**

2nd ed., 224 pp., 5”x8”, pb, bibl., index, b&w ill.



Carolus Magnus, *Bungled: “Denying History”*. How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened

Skeptic Magazine editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book in 2000 which they claim is “a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers.” In 2009, a new “updated” edition appeared with the same ambitious goal. In the meantime, revisionists had published some 10,000 pages of archival and forensic research results. Would their updated edition indeed answer all the revisionist claims? In fact, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies and piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions, and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilizing unverified and incestuous sources, and obscuring the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. **F for FAIL**

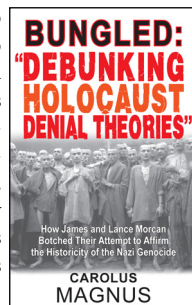
162 pp., 5”x8”, pb, bibl., index, b&w ill.



Carolus Magnus, *Bungled: “Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories”*. How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide

The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book “to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all.” To do this, “no stone was left unturned” to verify historical assertions by presenting “a wide array of sources” meant “to shut down the debate deniers wish to create. One by one, the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records are carefully scrutinized and then systematically disproven.” It’s a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they didn’t even identify them. Instead, they engaged in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus “revisionist” scarecrow which they then tore to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side’s source material was dismal, and the way they backed up their misleading or false claims was pitifully inadequate. **F for FAIL**

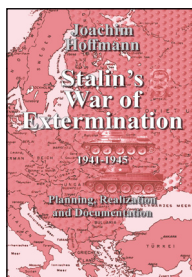
144 pp., 5”x8”, pb, bibl., index, b&w ill.



Joachim Hoffmann, *Stalin’s War of Extermination 1941-1945*

A German government historian documents Stalin’s murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author’s lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army’s grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the “World Revolution.” He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin’s aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the most-cruel war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder...

428 pp. pb, 6”x9”, bibl., index, b&w ill.



For prices and availability see www.shop.codoh.com or write to: CHP, PO Box 243, Uckfield, TN22 9AW, UK

Udo Walendy, *Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World*

For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy’s present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised.

500 pp. pb, 6”x9”, index, bibl., b&w ill.



Germar Rudolf: *Resistance is Obligatory!*

In 2005 Rudolf, a peaceful dissident and publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There the local lackey regime staged a show trial against him for his historical writings. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions, as the German penal law prohibits this. Yet he defended himself anyway: 7 days long Rudolf held a speech in the court room, during which he proved systematically that only the revisionists are scholarly in their attitude, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained in detail why it is everyone’s obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissident into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his public defence speech as a book from his prison cell, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway...

2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp., 6”x9”, pb, b&w ill.



Germar Rudolf, *Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt*

German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: loss of his job, denied PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists...

304 pp., 6”x9”, pb, bibl., index, b&w ill.



Germar Rudolf, *The Day Amazon Murdered History*

Amazon is the world’s biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon’s founder Jeff Bezos to offer “the good, the bad and the ugly,” customers once could buy every book that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings, false portraying them as anti-Semitic. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats, a paid “service” he had offered for years. But that did not change Amazon’s mind. Its stores remain closed for history books Jewish lobby groups disapprove of. This book accompanies the documentary of the same title. Both reveal how revisionist publications had become so powerfully convincing that the powers that be resorted to what looks like a dirty false-flag operation in order to get these books banned from Amazon...

128 pp. pb, 5”x8”, bibl., b&w ill.



FOR CURRENT PRICES AND AVAILABILITY SEE BOOK FINDER SITES SUCH AS WWW.BOOKFINDER.COM, WWW.ADDALL.COM, WWW.BOOKFINDER4U.COM OR WWW.FINDBOOKPRICES.COM; LEARN MORE AT SHOP.CODOH.COM. PUBLISHED BY CASTLE HILL PUBLISHERS, PO Box 243, UCKFIELD, TN22 9AW, UK