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Concentration Camp Stutthof

The National Socialist concentration camp of Stutthof, not far from Danzig (West Prussia), has never been the subject of scientific study by western historians. In Poland there exists quite an extensive body of literature on the subject, which must, however, be treated with caution, because it is heavily influenced by Soviet-Communist and Polish-nationalistic ideology. According to this literature, Stutthof became a 'makeshift' extermination camp within the framework of the execution of the so-called 'Final Solution of the Jewish Question' in 1944.

Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno have subjected this view of Stutthof to critical examination based on Polish literature and documents located in Russian, Polish, and Dutch archives, paying particular attention to mass transports to and from Stutthof in 1944. This research led the authors to very definite conclusions as to the function of the camp, differing dramatically from those expressed in the standard literature: Not only do Graf and Mattogno prove that the Stutthof camp did not serve as a 'makeshift' extermination camp—the room claimed to have been used as a homicidal gas chamber was never anything but a delousing chamber. This book also sheds light on the question of what happened to some of the prisoners who were sent to Auschwitz but were never registered in that camp: after being much shuffled about and neglected, they ended up in Stutthof.

The present volume, now in its third edition, is a milestone of research, which no historian with any claim to seriousness can afford to ignore.

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J. GRAF, C. MATTOGNO · CONCENTRATION CAMP STUTTHOF

CONCENTRATION CAMP STUTTHOF

ITS HISTORY AND FUNCTION IN NATIONAL SOCIALIST JEWISH POLICY

BY JÜRGEN GRAF AND CARLO MATTOGNO

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Its History & Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy

Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno

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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.

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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.

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. The last remaining National Socialist concentration camp, it held only about 150 inmates at that time, all the others having been evacuated.

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 at the "*Frisches Haff*," a fresh water lake separated from the Baltic Sea by a slender peninsula ("*Frische Nehrung*"). The entire German territory shown here was annexed by Poland after WWII, its almost entirely German population either killed or expelled.*

2. Stutthof in Polish and Western European Historiography

Literature on Stutthof that is of any scientific value exists only in Poland. 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 – hitlerowksi 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). The periodical is only concerned with events in the camp.

Polish historiography maintains that Stutthof became a makeshift 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, various concentration camps such as Riga-Kaiserwald, Kaunas-Prosidniszki, 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

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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 Krysztof Dunin-Wąsowicz, "Żydowscy Więźniowie KL Stutthof," in: *Biuletyn Zydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*, 1967, no. 63, p. 10.

works of western Holocaust literature; namely, the anthology *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas*[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 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 Holocaust[6] 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 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 Konzentratioslager*[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 significantly new to the issue.[10]

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4 Published in 1983 by Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt am Main; Engl.: *Nazi Mass Murder*, Yale University Press, New Haven 1993.

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.

6 Raul Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung der europaischen 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 a 'makeshift' one. See Jürgen Graf's critique of Hilberg's work: *The Giant with Feet of Clay*, Theses and Dissertations Press, Capshaw, AL, 2001.

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

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. His paper on the subject, which appeared in the *Journal of Historical Review* in 1997, is not, of course, 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]

> *"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

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.

[10] See the analysis by Carlo Mattogno in: *Schiffbruch. Vom Untergang der Holocaust-Orthodoxie*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2011, pp. 227-234. An English edition is in preparation.

[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.

camp during a trip to Poland in March 1999. Since the history of the camp is largely undisputed until 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, although 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 a security police 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 is intended to provide a brief description of the camp. It is based, in particular, on a paper by the Polish historian Miroslaw Gliński and published in 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 from Danzig prison under the leadership of SS *Obersturmführer* Erich Gust.

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[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, DC, 2012.

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

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 an auxiliary camp of Stutthof in April 1940. This auxiliary 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 Neufahrwasser – as well as to a third internment camp, Grenzdorf – on behalf of the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps in January 1940, Glücks drew up a report of his impressions. Glücks then proposed to *Reichsführer* SS Heinrich Himmler that the status of Stutthof be changed to that of an official 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 women 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 the newsletter published by 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 exclusively on the construction of the internment camp: clearing the forest, land-planning arrangements, etc. As in other camps, the construction phase was particularly arduous for the detainees – the for-

[14] *Ibid.*, pp. 76ff.

[15] Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce, *Obozy hitlerowskie na ziemiach polskich 1939-1945*, Państwowe Wydawnictowo 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.

est 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 Inspection of the Reich East), with headquarters in Posen. The latter was in turn subordinate to the Chief of Office C (*Amtsgruppe Haushalt und Bauten*; Budget and Construction Office Group) 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; previous to that time, the inmates had washed 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 old people's home on the terrain of the camp was used as the post headquarters.

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 forge. 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.

In addition to the inmates from 1941 were the so-called *Erziehungshäftlinge* (educational inmates). These were nationals of occupied territories – and, to a lesser extent, Germans – who had vio-

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[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.

lated 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 education 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, send 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 Heinrich 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 "educational inmates" had an easy time and were usually freed after 56 days and assigned to a job. We have already seen that the internment was not considered a punishment and did not affect the criminal record of the inmates. Furthermore, unlike other prisoners, the Polish and Jewish re-education inmates were entitled to compensation for the work done during the internment of 2 *Reichsmark* (married prisoners) or 0.50 *Reichsmark* (held bachelors).[23]

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

[21] RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 21-21a.

[22] RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 10-10a.

[23] Letter to the Gestapo at Danzig by the head of the *Arbeitserziehungslager* at Stutthof, Oct. 25, 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 71; see document 1 in the appendix.

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 Jean Maurisse, who had been a foreign worker in Elbing (Polish Elblag) for the E. Schichau company, and who returned there after his release from Stutthof.[24] There is also evidence of the presence of Italian educational inmates, but only in 1943 at the earliest.[25]

Of the Polish political prisoners interned after the outbreak of the war, approximately 2,000 were released in 1940 and 1941.[26] The considerable reduction in the camp manpower after 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 auxiliary 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 inmates, one infirmary building, a kitchen building, a disinfestation building as well as four watchtowers.[29] From the transfer protocol it can be gleaned that the disinfestation building contained a room with an autoclave and a disinfestation boiler, a vestibule, a bathroom, a room for changing clothes, and a laundry facility.[30]

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[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, 1941,[31] 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, metalworking 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 carried out.

3) Installation of an auto repair workshop for the local SS top section.

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, which can be used to build a settlement in the district of Danzig-West Prussia.

I enclose a statement on the preparation of the terrain, 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 economic operation.

Heil Hitler!

Your H. Himmler"

[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.

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]

> *"The Reich Leader SS and Head of the German Police has ordered that the internment camp Stutthof, including* [its] *economic 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]

The second commandant of the Stutthof camp was Max Pauly. 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

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[33] RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 95; see document 5 in the appendix.

[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.

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 service due to a wound on the eastern front, and was therefore recalled into the concentration camp service, to which he had already belonged as a member of 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 staff of the camp commandant, and was subordinate to the adjutant of the latter. The following services were subordinate to Department I: **The Security Service** supervised order in the camp; the **Information Service** was responsible for relations between the camp and the higher offices; **Transport Preparedness** supervised transport; the **Weapons Warehouse, Canteens** (there were two, one for the camp personnel and one for the inmates); the **SS Court** sentenced minor violations against the camp regulations (serious cases were referred to the SS Court in Danzig).

Department II – Political Department: This drew up camp personnel files based on the transport lists, including an indication of the category of inmate concerned (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 Stuffhof camp. The political division also performed the interrogations of inmates.

Department III – **Protective Custody Camp**: The various departments of the camp were subordinate to the protective custody

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

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

camp leader: 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 protective custody camp leader was accompanied by an officer responsible for drawing up lists, and who performed twice-daily roll calls to determine camp manpower. The **Labor Service**, which was subordinate to the Labor Service Leader, was a sub-department. The Labor Service Leader drew up an inmate card file based on vocation, to ensure the most efficient employment of camp inmates.

Department IV – Economy and Administration: This department was responsible for the cash desk, 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 camp and military "*Revier*" (military jargon for hospital), pharmacy, and 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 Sturmbann KL 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]

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[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.

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]. In that context 20,000 Russian PoWs were to be admitted into the camp in order to contribute to the "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 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 the inmates, and consisted of 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 other 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 on the construction of two factory hangars for the DAW in October 1943; these were put

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[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.

[41] E. Ferenc, "Bau und Erweiterung…," *op. cit. (*note 16), pp. 103f.

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

into operation one year later. The Focke-Wulf Company manufactured airplane parts in the first factory hangar, while motors and machine parts were manufactured in the second, the "*DAW Maschinenhalle*."

Basically, inmate work fell 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, founded subsidiaries in the camp itself. Otherwise, inmates assigned to companies were put to work in the "adjacent camps" or "exterior commandos," in which case the distinction between the first and the second naturally tended to disappear. Polish historiography assumes a total of 60 auxiliary camps and exterior agencies.[43] These included, for example, 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 living in the vicinity of Stutthof.[45]

Stutthof protective custody leader 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. chapter 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 kept by the Stutthof Museum, which cover almost the entire history of the camp. Here are some examples:

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

[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.

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]

Many of the inmates released on a given day were "educational inmates." The list of May 6, 1943, provides an example of this: 30 educational 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 "educational 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 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 extermination program to enable them to tattle about what they had seen! Since the alleged gas chamber was

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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.
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.

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:

31.07.1942: 2,283 inmates, including 163 women;
31.12.1942: 1,855 inmates, including 332 women;
31.03.1943: 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 – transports from other concentration camps entered the camp as well. A Polish study written in 1990 estimated the total number of persons transferred from Stutthof at 24,624.[60] We will discuss the extent of transports to Stutthof from other camps in another chapter.

The transports to Stutthof beginning in 1942 – the first, with 114 inmates from Buchenwald, arrived on April 14, 1942[60] – implied 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 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. The bad habit, stubbornly indulged in by the SS, of assigning common 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 with dramatic embellishment in most cases – 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

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

[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).

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, the Norwegians were quartered in the so-called German camp south-east of the old camp originally intended for SS men liable to punishment.[63] Some of them voluntarily performed light work as gardeners or postmen. The approximately 150 Danish communists, having previously entered the camp in October 1943, were required to work on a regular basis, but 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]

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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.

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. 195-196. The German term for typhus is *Fleckfieber*.

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.

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 transports 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]

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

68 Error in original.

69 Theodore Traugott Meyer, in his report written in 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

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 with XXI 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 manpower, including the outer camps, was approximately 60,000;[72] it had therefore multiplied tenfold 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 camp manpower. 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,

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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 a right to be heard.

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

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]

> *"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 collapse led to the final, and worst, phase in the existence of Stutthof camp – exactly as in Bergen-Belsen, Dachau, and other camps.

As of January 24, 1945, the day before the first waves of evacuation, the camp manpower report indicated a manpower 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 churned together in a sort of stew.[77] For

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[74] AMS, I-IIC-4, p. 159; see document 12 in the appendix.

[75] AMS, I-IB-3, p. 275.

[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 Commit-

Table 1: Inmates in the Stutthof Camp in early 1945[79]

Date	Male Inmates	Female Inmates	Total
January 24	18,115	28,390	46,505[80]
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[81]	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

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 as given in Table 1.[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

tee 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.

79 See documents 23-34 in the appendix.

80 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.

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

winter of the war, under almost inconceivable circumstances and who therefore suffered horribly high losses. The U.S. historian Mark Weber hit the nail on the head when he wrote:[82]

> *"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 their interesting book *Rejs Śmierci* (The Sea 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 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 barefooted 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 back roads, 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 snow drifts and poor road conditions. Many in-

[82] Mark Weber, *op. cit.* (note 11), pp. 3ff.
[83] E. Grot, *Rejs Śmierci*…, *op. cit.* (note 73), p. 15.

mates 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 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 on 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 panicky 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 auxiliary camps of Neuengamme concentration camp. Two large sea trans-

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[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.

[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.

ports 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 bombing attacks on the evacuation ships.[89]

The Red Army entered Stutthof on May 9, 1945, but found only approximately 150 inmates – most of who were sick – in addition to approximately 20,000 German civilians. Paul Ehle, acting unofficially as the last concentration camp commander, had fled a few 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 executed, with one exception. Another five camp commandants, 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 Armija 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 Będzińsky 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

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

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

of the camp. This sealed their fate: in the eyes of the NKVD, this proved that they had collaborated with the Germans.[91]

[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 "makeshift" 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, consisted of the following buildings:*
>
> *Wooden barracks: 60 units*
> *Brick barracks: 12 units*
> *Barracks for guard and service personnel: 17 units*
> *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*

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

could house 450 x 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 approximate 60 + 12 x 800 = 62,000 to 72,000.[93]

In the living barracks, three tiers of wooden bunks 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 under high voltage. On the barracks side, in front of the above mentioned wire barrier, was another barbed wire fence three meters high.

In the planning and construction of the camp, especially the living quarters, there were no installations at all for fire protection purposes, nor were there any 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 terrain. 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 been burnt down.

The concentration camp contained one gas chamber[94] *of 8.5 x 3.5 x 2.5 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 ceil-*

93 Meaning (60+12)×(900 ±100) = 64,800 ±7,200

94 See document 13 in the appendix.

ing, 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 oven, built of brick and measuring 1.5 x 1.2 x 0.8 m, had been built on; this was heated with coal. A metal pipe 20-cm in diameter led from this oven to the interior of the gas chamber, and ran along the walls of the chamber. The pipe was embedded in a wall clad in concrete 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 poison[95]] *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 shaken out 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 oven 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 m^2, 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.

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

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

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

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

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95 In German in the original.

96 This document has been published in Carlo Mattogno, *I forni crematori di Au-*

The oven 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 crematory oven amounts to 0.5 x 0.6 x 3.2 = 0.96 m^3. If one considers the extreme emaciation of the corpses, which means that a corpse, on average, occupied a volume of 0.25 x 0.2 x 1.56 – 0.08 m^3, this means that the oven was able to contain 0.96: 0.08 = 12 corpses. During use at full capacity, therefore, twelve corpses could be introduced lengthwise into the oven in two layers.

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

The ovens 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 oven 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 at 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, amounted, assuming a time period of 40 minutes to fill the chamber, and assuming the time period, as indicated by Krawczyk, of 45 minutes for the gassings, and assuming a time period of one and a half hours to empty the chamber, to the following:

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schwitz. Studio storico-tecnico con la collaborazione del dott. ing. Franco Deana. Effepi Edizioni, Genova, 2012, vol. II, documents 276 1-2, pp. 443f.; Engl. in preparation.

97 This is a typographical error. The meaning is no doubt 7 to 9 cm; the doors of the Topf crematory ovens 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 chapter IV.2., particularly note 233.

24 x 96 = 768 persons in a time period of 24 hours
3

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

24 x 12 x 3 = 864 corpses.
1

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:

24 x 12 x 3 = 432
2

4. That the concentration camp had one gas chamber, three crematory ovens, 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 regards 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 3m. 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 15-cm diameter, with a shaft through which the gas-forming substance was shaken out. 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

[99] Z. Łukaszkiewicz, "Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof" in: *Biułetyn Głównej Komisji badania zbrodni niemieckich w Polsce*, Warsaw, 1947, III, pp. 59-90.
[100] *Ibid.*, p. 77.

shook a granular, yellow-brown colored 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 was usually opened after the lapse of a rather long period of time in order to remove the bodies, it happened that individual victims showed signs of life. The murders in the gas chamber lasted from the summer of 1944 until approximately December of the same year."

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

"To all the witnesses, it is obvious that, to the German authorities, the intent was 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 auxiliary 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. Łukaszkiewicz concludes that a total number of 65,000 inmates died in Stutthof camp and its auxiliary camps.[103] He adds:[104]

"The gas chamber was in operation chiefly 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, Krysztof Dunin-Wąsowicz, former inmate and one of the leading Polish experts on this camp, discussed the thesis of a "makeshift" extermination camp in an article, an excerpt of which has already been quoted.[105]

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[101] *Ibid.*, p. 62.
[102] *Ibid.*, p. 79.
[103] *Ibid.*, p. 82.
[104] *Ibid.*, p. 83.
[105] See introduction, note 3.

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 working conditions in the camp, were decimated by two catastrophes, namely 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 the Jews in the concentration camps. In other camps, it took the form of a selection. In Stutthof, the 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 to have an evening meal. 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 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*

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

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 candidates for death, and was able to hide on the top floor of a barracks. Foth led a search action, found her, and brought her triumphantly back to the group of candidates for death.

In the beginning, 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 defended themselves 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 an adjacent 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 adjacent 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 attempting to escape, 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,

[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.

using a gas (Zyklon B). The first group of gassing victims consisted of a group of disabled Russian prisoners of war brought from a camp in Czarny. Finally, a few groups of Polish resistance fighters from Warsaw, Plock and Pomerania, as well as 4,000 Jewish women in particular, who were sick and unable to work, were also gassed.

In the infirmary, patients were often drowned in the bathtubs or murdered by means of phenol injections in 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 […].

Approximately 85,000 people died in Stutthof camp, its auxiliary camps, and during the evacuation."

The well-known anthology published in 1983, *Nationalsozialistische Massentötungen durch Giftgas*, contains an article on Stutthof written 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, secondly, 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 under sentence of death. There were incidents with regards 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. […]

As a result, Camp commandant SS Sturmbannführer Paul Werner Hoppe received the order to kill the Jews that had been delivered in great numbers to his camp."

According to the judgment of a BRD court, handed down in Bochum against former camp commandant Paul Werner Hoppe and others in Bochum on 16.12.1955, "the old, sick, and unfit Jews and

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

Jewish women were exterminated first." The author Dunin-Wąsowicz continues:

> *"To maintain the pretense and to forestall attempts at escape, 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 are supposed to have been killed, including a group of men. Another 250 women were killed in this manner before the gassing was stopped in the beginning of November 1944."*

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 m^3) 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 hydrocyanic acid* [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* [Economic Administration 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*

[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.

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]

"In the second half of 1944, the importance of Stutthof in the extermination machinery increased significantly, since the camp was included in the 'Final Solution' of the Jewish problem. 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. 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 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 chambers[116] *of the camp. Of the 50,000 Jews brought to Stutthof, almost all perished."*

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[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.

[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!

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 problem. 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.*[…]
>
> *The Jews were subjected to selection. The initial 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 disinfestation 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 Czarne; this occurred at the end of July 1944, after receipt of the Inspectorate's approval. Again, based on 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, along 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' meant gassing as a form of euthanasia. Another date of a gassing of war invalids, also from August, is given by Aldo Coradello, in which he adds a pregnant description of their attitude upon entering the gas chamber. He learned of this from cremator Kapo Wilhelm*

[117] *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 250-252; the original German is clumsy in parts, which is the fault of the Polish publisher.

Patsch and his assistant, Franciszek Knitter. The earlier gassing of another group of Soviet invalids at an earlier date cannot, however, be entirely excluded; but executions of unregistered groups 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 partisans from the Warsaw ghetto uprising, often described by former inmates in their memoirs. These memoirs indicate that the gassing of approximately 100 partisans was completed 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 action, 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 twenty-plus 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, in addition to Theodor Meyer and Arno Chemnitz. Particularly pregnant women, mothers with children, and the sick were doomed to 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 re-

sistance; 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 having directed their attention to Stutthof – even more so than Polish Majdanek specialists, for example – have been influenced by the crude propaganda of the immediate post-war period. They make inexhaustible 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" or "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.

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

[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.

conditions, and epidemics spread by these intolerable hygienic conditions, but from torture and torment by the Kapos and guards.

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

> *"Guards are prohibited from incurring 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* 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, as long as the inmate knows 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. The Polish official version of history, however, goes to the other extreme, and inundates the reader with "eyewitness testimony" which quite obviously falls into the category of atrocity propaganda. The following are a few examples.

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 elder that they wanted 150 corpses on a certain day. Since it was difficult to cause 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."*

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

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 every night as the inmate went by his bunk to the latrine, and there were days on which he killed approximately ten men."*

According to Father K. Dunin-Wąsowicz – 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 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."*

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[124] *Ibid.*, p. 239.
[125] K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *op. cit.* (note 106), p. 90.
[126] E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 182.
[127] *Ibid.*, p. 199.

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 territory 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."*

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

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

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 another indirect refutation of Drywa's 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 illness."*

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 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 and 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 (registrations records and personal records of prisoners), 263 executions occurred during the camp's second phase (January 1942 to 1945). Most death sentences 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

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[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.

proportion of those executed had received a 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 type.[136]

b) Euthanasia by Injection

As for other camps, the claim is made for Stutthof as well that many 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*"). Thus, for example, according to the testimony of three witnesses, 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 failure – 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.

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]

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[136] *Idid.*, 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.
[139] D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 119), p. 248.

"One of the locations where the inmates of Stutthof concentration camp were deliberately and systematically exterminated was the camp infirmary."

In the same tone, 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 indication 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 performed in the camp infirmary."*

Why did the Germans need to 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]

Despite its sinister context, the story of the three murderous health care workers appears involuntarily comical, if only the issue itself weren't so tragic. This story runs as follows:[144]

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[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.-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.

> *"The transport with ten inmate health care workers which arrived from Dachau concentration camp on April 22, 1942 had another intention* [other than the transfer of inmates on labor-technical grounds]. *They had been especially trained to kill the inmates in the camp infirmary with intravenous injections of phenol* […] *Another ten health care workers were transferred from Dachau concentration camp in September 1944 to kill Jewish women with injections of phenol."*

In another article, the same author states:[145]

> *"On August 23, 1944* [correct date: September 23, 1944[146]] *another 10 trained health care 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 health care 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 health care 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 health care workers could ever be sent anywhere *to heal human beings*. At the same time, these same historians inform us that, in April 1942 – when the first contingent of health care workers arrived from Dachau – typhus had just broken out at Stutthof![142] The second group of health care workers was therefore almost certainly sent to Stutthof in connection with an epidemic, 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."*

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[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 health care 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.).

[147] E. Grot, "Indirekte Extermination," *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 188.

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 health care workers – September 23!

d) Estimated Total Number of Victims

There is no doubt that life in Stutthof was extremely hard, and that camp discipline was very rigid. 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.

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.

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[148] M. E. Jezierska, *op. cit.* (note 137), pp. 112ff.
[149] E. Grot, "Indirekte Extermination," *op. cit.* (note 65), pp. 182f.

In this regard Janina Grabowska writes that, with the massive influx of Jewish prisoners in the second half of 1944, Stutthof[150]

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

She then explains his 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, 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 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."*

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[150] J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 118.
[151] *Ibid.*, p. 123. On the deportation of the residents of the Łódź ghetto see chapter IV.3.
[152] J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), pp. 132 & 134.
[153] M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 62), pp. 154f.

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; 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 (photograph 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 oven (photos 5 and 6); the front side of the oven contains two small metal doors.

The upper door is the fire door; the lower one is the ash door. The first was used to seal 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) inside the gas chamber. The oven 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 holes are filled with cement. The walls are whitewashed; the ceiling is of rough cement. At oven height, the above mentioned cast iron pipe, approximately 25 cm in diameter, runs along the west wall;[155] the pipe then bends at a right angle, rises perpendicularly up the north wall (photo 8) and leads out of the roof of the chamber into a brick chimney (photo 9). Today, this pipe is almost enclosed by a wall, forming a solid section 65-cm high and 50 cm wide. It is only uncovered in short sections visible in photo 7. As may be seen in a Soviet photograph taken after the cap-

[154] Brick with three round perforations.
[155] It is 78 cm in circumference.

ture 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 formed by iron cyanides which had migrated to the surface[156] are visible on all four inside walls of the chamber, clearly proving the use of hydrocyanic acid 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 air installations for disinfestation with Zyklon B, but it was quite capable of functioning effectively. The relatively low temperature required for the rapid evaporation of hydrocyanic acid out of the granular carrier was ensured by the combustion products of the oven; 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 even with the door closed, after covering the opening of the drain in the floor 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 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 rack upon which the articles of clothing were to be hung and then disinfested, occupying the entire surface area of

[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.

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, as well as the method of procedure described in the report, lie within the realm of the possible, at least *theoretically*. 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, of course, 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 data of eyewitnesses with relation to its function and capacity are a solid criterion for an evaluation of their general credibility.

In Stutthof, two of the coke-fueled ovens were installed by the H. Kori concern (photo 19); the same firm also installed one oil-fired oven. These three ovens are exhibited in the crematorium reconstructed by the Poles after the war.[158]

There are no surviving documents relating to the crematorium. All statements contained in the technical literature on this installation are based on eyewitness testimonies. The most detailed information is found in Ewa Ferenc; we quote:[159]

> *"The plans of the camp crematorium were fulfilled with the plans of the new camp. The camp was to have had eight double ovens and one morgue, to be linked to the ovens by a lift. A gold workshop with a safe and 4 rooms measuring 20 m^2 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 ovens 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 put into effect."*

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

[158] A description of them can be found in Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 96), vol. I, 2nd part, chapter 11.

[159] Ewa Ferenc, "Bau und Erweiterung…," *op. cit.* (note 16), pp. 105f.

As a source, the Polish historian refers to the testimony of the former inmate Wacław 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 crematory ovens." Bischoff also reported that, according to the oven manufacturer, Topf, the period of time required for the cremation of one corpse amounted to one half hour.[160] 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.[161]

The witness Lewandowski, therefore, not only got the number of ovens wrong, but mentioned the wrong model as well ("eight double ovens" instead of five triple-muffle ovens); he also exaggerated the crematory capacity by three-fold (six corpses instead of two), in comparison to the capacity reported by Topf.

E. Ferenc continues:[162]

> *"In the summer of 1942, an oil-fueled crematory oven was delivered. It was installed on the east side of the infirmary, with a wooden roof built over it; the terrain of the crematorium was set apart from the camp. The oven 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* […]
>
> *At the end of 1942, the Kori Corporation in Berlin built two walled crematory ovens and one chimney 18 meters long. An oven burnt 7-8 corpses in 45 minutes. Over the oven, a barrack of wood 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."*

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

[161] Cremation times are discussed in detail in Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 96).

[162] Ewa Ferenc, "Bau und Erweiterung…," *op. cit.* (note 16), p. 106.

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,[163] contains no designation of a crematorium – which means that it was not even begun at the time. The story of the burnt barrack therefore presumably relates to the oil-fueled oven. That this was put out of operation after only six months of use – even before the stationary ovens were built – is highly improbable. That not one single oven was in operation for fully three years – until December 26, 1944 – is refuted by several documents, first of all the death registry, the section of which relating to the time period between January and April 1944 has survived and which contains an indication of cremation dates.[164]

Technically speaking, it is impossible to burn five to six corpses in 45 minutes in an oil-fueled Kori oven. Our book on Majdanek discusses a German report attributing a capacity of 50 corpses in 12 hours to this type of oven. Our hypothesis at that time – that such a high capacity was actually within the realm of possibility under ordinary circumstances[165] – is refuted by the documentation relating to the oil-fueled ovens of the crematorium at Theresienstadt,[166] which was still unknown to us at that time. These ovens were much bigger than the Kori ovens, but could only cremate two corpses per hour.[167] The capacity of the oil-fueled Kori ovens could under no circumstances have been higher.

The claim that seven to eight corpses could be cremated in one oil-fueled Kori oven in 45 minutes is quite absurd. The documentation on the coke-fueled Kori ovens at the Dutch Westerbork transit camp proves that a cremation took an average of 50 minutes.[168]

All this shows that the orthodox Polish historiography, as well as the Soviet expert report quoted in the second chapter relating to the capacity of the crematory ovens at Stutthof, is devoid of all scientific basis. In particular, the statement contained in the Soviet report that

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[163] *Stutthof...*, *op. cit.* (note 2), photo 96 outside of text.
[164] See Chapter III, section 5.a).
[165] J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 12), German ed., pp. 114f.; Engl. ed. pp. 113f.
[166] We learned about the existence of this crematorium only after the publication of the book mentioned in the previous note.
[167] This is due to the peculiar structure of these ovens, as described in more detail by C. Mattogno in his book on the crematoria (see note 96), vol. I, pp. 448-453.
[168] The above mentioned data relates to the cremation of adult corpses. This point has also been discussed by C. Mattogno, *ibid.*, vol. I, pp. 357-363.

12 corpses could normally be introduced into one combustion chamber, and that they could be cremated in 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 unfeasible in any case – would have interrupted the combustion process in the coke ovens due to lack of draft.[169] Even in the oil-fueled ovens, 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 has 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 combustion installations built by the Kori Corporation – the only existing oven comparable to the ovens reported for Stutthof.[170]

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

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

In the previous chapter, we reproduced the reports 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 question 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:

[169] The combustion of the coke in the gas generator of a coke oven 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!

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

Table 2: Reported Mass Gassings in Stutthof (1944)

Author / Month(s)	Łukaszkiewicz 1947	D.-Wąsowicz 1970	G. Komisja 1979	D.-Wąsowicz 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
August:	100 men
September:	300 Jewish women
October:	600 Jewish women
October:	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 regards to eight gassings, 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 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,[171] which confirms that the numbers of the alleged gassing victims are utterly arbitrary.

[171] M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 9), p. 301.

e) Sources for Alleged Homicidal Mass Gassings

I) The Gas Chamber

With relation to the sources, J. Grabowska remarks:[172]

> *"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," it speaks of "difficulties" and "discrepancies in relation to the date and procedure of the action" in the eyewitness reports. This is anything but of minor importance when one considers that it is precisely these eyewitness reports which are the only sources for the alleged mass gassings; these reports are furthermore extremely scarce.

The most important purveyors of these reports are the former Polish Stutthof inmate Zbignew 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 regards 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 victims. On these grounds alone, the testimony is much is 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:[173]

> *"Thanks to the testimony of Krawczyk, it was possible to determine that the ovens were in operation day and night. The service crews*

[172] H. Kuhn (ed.), *op. cit.* (note 45), p. 62.

[173] "Note on the investigation about the mortality reasons at Stutthof" (17 May to 13 June 1945). GARF, 7021-106-2, p. 16.

worked in shifts. Up to 30 corpses were introduced into two ovens 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 oven, 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 gassings (the linguistic unclarity is due to the fact that German was a foreign language to Coradello):[174]

"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, in which extra 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 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 other 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 sons Asjas from Riga.

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 ex-*

[174] "*Ausschnitt aus dem Zeugenbericht des früheren Mitglieds des Kgl. Ital. Generalkonsulates Aldo Coradello in Danzig, vom Sonderstrafgericht Danzig angefertigt*." ROD, 250I, doos 32a.

haustion 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 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 strengthened 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. […]

Berlin 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 immediately. Foth, the SS women's guards and the 'B.Ver.' block elders, sometimes also supported by SS Doctor Heidl, now sought 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:[175]

"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. 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 of my block at the roll call reported as 'ordered away'. 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

[175] 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.

work due to general weakness. They were thus characterized in the reports of the labor service. Many others could only work in a restricted capacity. 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 nightshift under the command of SS Scharführer Peters, who was 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 steal 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, made yet another theatre piece out of a human tragedy; 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 unscrupulously 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 ovens. 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, and could only move with the greatest effort with the help of crutches. Others were missing an arm or were blind. In one thing, 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 look 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 commandant 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 a burning 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 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. In the rest of the water that was left over, they attempted to wash 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, but through a side gate to the right of the SS shoe making shop, through which the bodies were taken out of the camp and the infirmary to 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 met our comrades, suddenly the inmates Wilhelm Patsch and Franz Knitter appeared, both German 'professional criminals' with

a green triangle. They had had high functions 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 avoid 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 carriages stood in the vicinity of the crematorium. The Soviet invalids had to take their places in it. They were convinced that the Germans had good intentions in their regard. 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 entire camp head office was present at the gassing. After a good hour, the doors were opened, the bodies were dragged out and laid down by the crematorium. Everybody 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 it was desired to hide the murders. They had poured oil and benzene over the bodies. The ovens 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 ovens. Around midnight, the ovens were filled with the last bodies. Even in the next days, newly arrived inmates were walking around in the clothing of the gassed Soviet war invalids; they had no notion 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 second-hand. This fact alone decisively diminishes the value of this testimony. His testimony is furthermore imprecise in the extreme, 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 even to specify 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 es-

tablishes 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.[176]

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,"[177] as well as that of the women burnt alive in the ovens, belongs to the standard arsenal 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-

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

[177] 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, p. 46g, Soviet "*Protokoll der Sicherstellung von Giftstoffen im KL Stutthof*" 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 whatever 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 pure nonsense. According to Coradello, one oven 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 regards to the doomed disabled prisoners of war, he says, "most of them had had a leg amputated, and 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 statement 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 was supposed to have been ready by the beginning of November 1944 "in order to fool the victims" and to avoid 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 regards to the gas chamber.

The absurd nature 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,* had no knowledge of the gassings. 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.[178]

Another former camp inmate, Alfred Lehmann, says only that "executions were carried out by shooting, hanging, or gassing, as well as through the use of inmates for experiments."[179] 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 waiting room" installed in the "expanded gas chamber." No architectural proof exists for this alleged "expansion."

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 is also supported merely by Aldo Coradello's testimony, who reports as follows:[180]

> *"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. So that they would arrive at their destination more quickly, a railway carriage was provided for them as an exception by the Army. A brigade consisted of 60 to 70 women, most of them Jewish. The above mentioned carriage was coupled onto a locomotive, or sometimes even a goods van, and actually departed with its tragic freight. Its destination lay in the vicinity of the crematorium, which was linked to the arrivals platform by rail. The death train traveled past one or two stations, turned around, and traveled straight to the crematorium. There, the corpses of these unfortunate women were removed from*

[178] Undated statement by Paul Wiechern, with the title "*Einzelheiten aus KZ-Stutthof-Danzig*." ROD, 250v, doos 32a.

[179] "*Bericht über das KZ-Lager Stutthof bei Danzig vom ehemaligen politischen Gefangenen Lehmann*," ROD, 250v, doos 32a.

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

this specially equipped gas carriage. During the journey, the carriage had been filled with blue gas through a double door, and the unsuspecting women traveled to their death.

In the camp, these victims left their daughters or other relatives waiting for their alleged return, hoping 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; that it was, however, the intent of the Germans to put these carriages into service as well, cannot be doubted, since they had been built for something, after all, 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." (Emphasis added.)

It is obvious that Coradello was uncritically repeating rumors circulating in the camp in this case as well. Even in 1947, two otherwise well-informed former Stutthof inmates, the Frenchmen Alphonse Kienzler and Paul Weil, told the following variant stories on the murders in the railway carriages:[181]

"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 completely new gassing carriages" arrived in "December 1944 or January 1945." There is no trace of these two "gassing 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 cremato-

[181] 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.

rium today are quite ordinary goods cars. The first one – which lacks 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 gassing carriages no doubt originated through a distortion of an actual event lacking any sinister connotations. E. Grot writes:[182]

> *"Since 1942, transports arrived at the camp by railway. The goods 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:[183]

> *"The inmate transport will depart on 29.9.1944 at approximately 14:30 from Stutthof Waldlager. Exact departure time is still pending. Further transport in 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 Waldlager. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* No. 55 of August 16, 1944 states:[184]

> *"The narrow gauge railway will provide a transport scheduled to arrive at Tiegenhof for the 500 female inmates to be transferred to Buchenwald according to number 3 paragraph c, with 22 carriages."*

The narrow gauge railway led directly behind the crematorium and past the gas chamber, then traveled to the Jewish barracks.[185] It is quite probable that several groups of Jewish women being transferred to another concentration camp or a Stutthof auxiliary camp boarded the train at this section of track. Since the train departed

[182] E. Grot, *op. cit.* (note 65), p. 167.
[183] AMS, I-IB-3, p. 197.
[184] AMS, I-IB-3, p. 150.
[185] See the camp map, document 7 in the appendix.

from the same station as the location of both gas chamber and crematorium, and 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 explain the story of the "gassing carriages" plausibly in any other way. The rumor of the "selections"[186] for gassings is also the result of a distortion of an actual event connected with events relating to transports departing the camp. A transfer always assumed a previous "selection" by the SS: the *Kommandanturbefehle* prove this. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* no. 64 of September 28, 1944 states:[187]

> *"According to FT* [radio telegram[188]] *of 15.9.1944 from Amtsgruppenchef D in the SS Economic Administration Main Office, 1000 male and 1500 female Aryan inmates are to be transferred from Stutthof concentration camp to railway station Schömberg, to be made available to Natzweiler concentration camp. The selection of these inmates is to take place after oral consultation with the leader of the protective custody camp, the SS garrison doctor and labor service leader.* […] *According to FT no. 9485 of 8.9.1944 from Amtsgruppenchefs D in the SS Economic Administration 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 29.9.1944. The inmates to be transferred are to be selected after verbal consultation with the first protective custody camp leader, SS garrison doctor and labor service leader."*

Selections were also performed before sending commandos to the Stutthof auxiliary camps. For example, *Kommandanturbefehl* no. 73 of October 30, 1944 states:[189]

> *"According to FT* [radio telegram] *no. 11348 of 11.10.1944 and FS* [telegram] *no. 11701 of 17.10.44, 200 female Jewish inmates from the auxiliary camp are to be transferred to the front repair operation of the Thorn Corporation auxiliary camp on 30.10.1944. Selection of the inmates will take place after oral consultation with the first protective custody leader, SS garrison doctor and labor service leader."*

That there might have been a sock mending commando at a "front repair operation" is quite possible. However, such a commando would require living women, not gassed ones.

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[186] The concept "*Selektion*" was invented after the war. The term used at the time was "*Auswahl*," as shown by all the documents quoted here.
[187] AMS, I-IB-3, pp. 196f.
[188] "*Funketelegramm*" (radio telegram).
[189] 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 job lending the gassing stories a minimum of credibility.

As seen in Chapter II, Z. Łukaszkiewicz was content, in 1947, simply to repeat the number – invented by A. Coradello – of 4,000 gassings; 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 Executees of the Stutthof Camp."[190] The paragraph relating to the alleged mass gassing of disabled Soviet prisoners of war is reproduced as follows:[191]

> *"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 all died natural deaths.*
>
> *It is typical that similar remarks on members of one and the same transport, many of who died on the same day, relate to the Jewish transport of 1944. These are known to have been subject to a selection – older and sick people, mothers with small children, and pregnant*

[190] *Op. cit.* (note 134), pp. 79-167.
[191] *Ibid.*, pp. 146-149.

women were immediately killed. Only fit Jews were accepted into the camp. […]

I turn to the question of the Russian transport. The registration book nowhere contains the letter 'E' [[192]…]

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 ankle, scar – (1 scar)
– shot in leg and lungs – (1 case)
– through and through bullet wound in leg – (12 cases)
– through and through bullet wound in knee – (2 cases)
– through and through bullet wound in hip – (2 cases)
– through and through bullet 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 mention '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 noticed that there were other Russians in this transport for whom the personal card shows that they were wounded but 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)

[192] 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.*

– bullet wound in knee and penetration wound in knee (3 cases)
– amputation of frozen toes on both feet (1 case)
– 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 made dozens of times in the more than forty years since 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 have 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 Czarne[193] and had therefore been duly registered; but what would have been the point of doing this, if they were to be killed shortly thereafter?

[193] Główna Komisja…, *op. cit.* (note 15), p. 142.

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 thousands of prisoners on the spot for being unable to work *before these transfers to Stutthof occurred* (see chapter 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 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,[194] 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 this 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.[195]

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.[196]

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

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

[196] RGVA, 502-1-65, S. 100-103.

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

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.[197] In Auschwitz as well, the "disabled" were regularly listed under the heading "Inmates unfit to work and inmates able to work" of the "Labor Service" daily reports 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.[198]

The picture is completed by the fact there was even a "cripple's company" at Stutthof, which[199]

> *"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 bothered."*

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.[200]

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

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[197] J. Graf, C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 12), Engl. ed., pp. 38, 90, 199.
[198] *Auschwitz II/ Arbeitseinsatz für 7 August 1944*, APMO, D-AuII/3a16, p. 46.
[199] M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 44), p. 214.
[200] D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), pp. 21f.

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.

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 following[201]

> *"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:[202]

> *"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."*

[201] *Idem*., *op. cit.* (note 119), p. 251.
[202] *Ibid.*, p. 252.

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

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 not recorded in many cases where there is no suspicion whatever. The official camp history, for example, reproduces a page from the registration book from the year 1943, indicating the death of two Poles having died on March 3 or 7, 1943 (inmate numbers 19381 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).[203] Quite obviously, in the first case, the responsible camp official simply forgot 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),[204] a total of 273 death cases results (last date: 19 January 1945). 236 cases show the number of the death certificate, whereas this number is missing in 37 cases. The following table is a breakdown of deaths by month and denotes cases where the number death certificate is missing:

[203] *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 2), Document 28 (without page number).
[204] 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	/
Total:	*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 or 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.[205] 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 gas chamber at Stutthof, which was, in addition, easily visible from the old camp, must have given wings to inmate fantasies.

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

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 victims 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 would first like to present the available sources in chronological order.

1) **Death Register (Second book)**[206] 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.

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

[206] *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 subsequently archival numbers # given in {braces} refer to AMS, Z-V-#.

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**[207] 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
– April 1 to 7: 72, numbered from 1 to 72.

[207] AMS, 1-2C-9.

With regards to 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.[208] 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**.[209] 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

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

b) The Death Tally

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

[208] AMS, I-VB-7; see document 20 in the appendix.
[209] GARF, 7021-106-3, pp. 183-185; see document 21 in the appendix.

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,[210] from February 17 to September 2, 1942, a total of 817 deaths occurred as follows:[211]

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[212]
– March:	363	– May:	180
– February:	292		

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 established with exactitude as follows:[213]

June:	ca. 135	(45 deaths in 10 days = 45 divided by 10 × 30 = 135)
July:	ca. 120	(the number 95 was entered on 24.7; 11 deaths from 25 to 28.7, and then 106 in

[210] It is unknown where these documents are stored.
[211] GARF, 7021-106-2, p. 28.
[212] 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.
[213] 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.

28 days = approximately 120 in 31 days)
August: ca. 150 (the number 135 was entered on 29.8 = approximately 150 in 31 days)
September: ca. 250 (the number 219 was entered on 26.9, *i.e.*, approximately 250 in 30 days)
October: ca. 380 (the number 365 was entered on 30.10, *i.e.*, approximately 380 in 31 days).
November: ca. 1,450 (the number 1,444 was registered on 30.11)
December: ca. 3,560 (the number 3,553 was registered on 31.12)

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.[214] 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:

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**

[214] Janina Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 136.

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:[215]

> *"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.[216] 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 and, in particular, Bialystok.[216] Dunin-Wąsowicz, however, provides no figures for these deportations of Jews except in one case – a transport of 150 Jews from Bialystok 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. [217]

According to the Korherr Report, only 31 Jews had been sent to Stutthof by the end of 1942, 18 of who died in the camp.[218] 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 must not have included the few Jews presumably remaining in the camp prior to the arrival of the large transports.

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

[215] M. Orski, *op. cit.* (note 8), p. 305.
[216] K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *op. cit.* (note 3), p. 9.
[217] *Ibid.*; D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 29.
[218] NO-5194.

21 and December 12, 1944.[219] 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÷9,600×100) ≈ 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 a makeshift 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:	ca. 120
August:	ca. 150
September:	ca. 250
October:	ca. 380
November 1 to 8:	ca. 180[220]
Total:	**ca. 1,080**

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 (1,080×0.77 =) 830 Jewish inmate deaths for the period in question.

[219] See Chapter IV, section 1.

[220] According to Dunin-Wąsowicz, the gassing was stopped "at the beginning of November" (*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.

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):

Table 4: Claimed Gassing Victims

Month	Alleged Gassing Victims	Deaths
August:	477[221]	150
September:	300 Jewish women	250
October:	600 Jewish women[222]	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! 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 not, therefore, simply disappear[223] – this amounts to conclusive proof that the claims of mass gassings at Stutthof concentration camp contained in the official camp history are merely a legend.

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, exceeds the number of Jews who *actually* died!

The coup de grace 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 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.

[221] These are supposed to have included 300 Jewish women, 77 Soviet prisoners of war, and 100 "men."

[222] Plus "a few dozen men."

[223] With regards 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.

– (8470[224]–[8470×0.77]=) approximately 6,470 deaths occurred after the claimed end of extermination, from November 9 to January 23, 1943. For these 45 days, this is an average of 144 per day!

The claim made by the orthodox Polish historiography that the Jews in Stutthof formed a group "which was doomed to die, with a few exceptions, from direct extermination within the framework of special treatment," 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÷48,609×100 ≈) 1.5% of all the Jews who allegedly arrived at the camp 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.

[224] For the first nine days of November 1944, the death cases are known for three days (87); if assuming an average of 30 cases per day, this results to (30×8=) 240 at the end of Nov. 8, hence (1,450–240=) 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:[225]

Table 5: Deportations to Stutthof in Late 1944

Date	Origin	Number
29 June 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,502
12 July 1944	Sipo Kowno (Kaunas)	282
13 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	3,098
13 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	233
16 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	1,172
17 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	1,208
19 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	1,097
19 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	1,072
20 July 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,500
25 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	182
25 July 1944	Sipo Kowno	1,321
04 Aug. 1944	Sipo Kowno	793
09 Aug. 1944	Sipo Riga	6,382
09 Aug. 1944	Sipo Riga	450
14 Aug. 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,800
16 Aug. 1944	CC Auschwitz	2,800
23 Aug. 1944	Sipo Riga	2,079
23 Aug. 1944	Sipo 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	Sipo Riga	3,155
14 Oct. 1944	Sipo Riga	190
28 Oct. 1944	CC Auschwitz	1,500
	Total:	*47,109*

[225] 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 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:[226]

Table 6: Deportation from Stutthof in Late 1944

Date	Destination	No. of Inmates
21 July 1944	KL Dachau	2.000
25 July 1944	KL Auschwitz	1.423
13 Aug. 1944	KL Dachau	950
16 Aug. 1944	KL Buchenwald	1.350
17 Aug. 1944	KL Sachsenhausen	500
17 Aug. 1944	KL Buchenwald	500
10 Sept. 1944	KL Auschwitz	575
12 Sept. 1944	KL Neuengamme	500
29 Sept. 1944	KL Neuengamme	500
29 Sept. 1944	KL Natzweiler	1.000
18 Oct. 1944	KL Neuengamme	150
3 Nov. 1944	KL Buchenwald	800
24 Nov. 1944	KL Flossenburg	500
26 Nov. 1944	KL Buchenwald	1.000
12 Dec. 1944	KL Buchenwald	800
	Total:	*12.548*

Many Jewish prisoners were also transferred to the grid of auxiliary fields and locations outside the main camp. Among the inmates transferred from the Baltic to Stutthof were also German Jews who

[226] K. Dunin-Wąsowicz, *ibid.*, p. 17. All transport listed in the table – except for that of September 10, 1944 – are confirmed by the series of *Kommandanturbefehl* documents (AMS, I.IB-3). The transport of 10 September 1944 can partly be reconstructed on the basis of the registration records (AMS, *Transportliste*, microfilm 262). See chapter IV.4.

had been deported to Riga in 1941 and 1942.[227] The fragmentarily preserved name lists of the transports from Kaunas and Riga to Stutthof during the second half of 1944 contains at least 959 German Jews. One of them, Berthold Neufeldt, born June 17, 1936,[228] had been deported at the age of 5 or 6 years. The already quoted anthology by Kuhn containing numerous reports by former inmates[45] 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);[229]
- 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);

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[227] From November 17, 1941, to February 6, 1942, 25,103 Jews form 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).

[228] AMS, I-IIB-10, p. 176.

[229] 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.

- Polly Schoeps, sent to Riga on December 13, 1941 and arrived in Stutthof in the summer of 1944 (pp. 166-168).

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 a makeshift 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.[230] On October 26, 1943, Oswald Pohl sent a directive to all camp commandants demanding increased inmate productivity, stating:[231]

> *"In earlier years, it might have been regarded with indifference, within the framework of the educational 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*[232] *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

[230] RGVA, 502-1-60, p. 18; see C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 17), p. 44.
[231] AMS, I-IB-8, p. 53.
[232] "*Abteilung V – Standortarzt*" (Section V – garrison physician).

hours; on Sundays, inmates had to work in the morning only, as before.[233]

To compensate somewhat for the lack of manpower in all concentration camps 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 Hermann 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.[234]

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.

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[233] 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

[234] *Ibid.*, pp. 214f.

Polish historian Miroslaw Gliński describes in detail Stutthof's role in this program of the exploitation of workers as supplied by the concentration camps:[235]

> *"A relatively significant increase in terms of the numbers of auxiliary 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 persons to other concentration camps, and the remaining 21,000 persons into newly formed auxiliary 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 wharfs in Danzig. In addition to the auxiliary camps for Jews, there were also 'Aryan' auxiliary camps. The work there was managed by technicians, chiefly Poles* […] *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 reservoir for the German war effort.

3. The Deportation of Hungarian Jews to Stutthof in 1944

In a 1983 paper by Georges Wellers,[236] which he prepared on the basis of the first German edition of Danuta Czech's *Kalendarium*,[237] he claimed that, of the 437,402 Hungarian Jews who were deported to Auschwitz between May and July 1944, 409,640 were gassed

[235] M. Gliński, "Nebenlager und grössere Aussenkommandos des KZ Stutthof (1939-1945)," in: *Stutthof*, *op. cit.* (note 2), pp. 226f.

[236] 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.

[237] 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.

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 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, [238]
– one on September 21, 1944, without numbers given, [239]
– one of 1,500 inmates on October 27, 1994. [240]

This silence is all the more surprising 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,[241] but according to our count, there were about 12,100 Hungarian Jews.[242] 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.[243]

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[238] D. Czech, *Kalendarium*…, *op. cit.* (note 176), p. 822
[239] *Ibid.*, p. 885.
[240] *Ibid.*, p. 917.
[241] D. Drywa, *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 17.
[242] This number includes the Jews transferred to Stutthof from Kaunas and Riga. See below.
[243] See C. Mattogno, "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, esp. p. 395.

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

From Kaunas:[244]

– 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;[245]
– 15 on October, in a transport of 1,777 Jews, among them with known name.[246]

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 Jewish? Most likely directly from Hungary, according to the original plan to send a large number of Hungarian Jews to the eastern territories for labor assignments.[247] 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" in bulk except for a small contingent of 2,318 registered inmates.[248] This is inexorably false, since at least 11,464 of these Jews from Łódź were transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof.[249]

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[244] AMS, I-IIB-10.
[245] AMS-I-IIE-12.
[246] AMS-I-IIB-12.
[247] C. Mattogno, *op. cit.* (note 243), pp. 387f.
[248] 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.
[249] See C. Mattogno, "Das Ghetto von Lodz in der Holocaust-Propaganda," in: *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, vol. 7, no. 1, April 2003, pp. 30-36.

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. 46), these two transports are also mentioned by Grabowska, who remarks:[250]

> *"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 September 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,[251] 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."[252] 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."[253] 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.[254]

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[250] J. Grabowska, *op. cit.* (note 47), p. 138.
[251] D. Czech, *Kalendarium*, *op. cit.* (note 176), p. 874. The transport of July 27, 1944, is not even mentioned!
[252] GARF, 7021-108-33, p. 130
[253] APMO, D-AuII-3a, p. 46.
[254] D. Czech, *Kalendarium*, *op. cit.* (note 176), p. 893.

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.[255]

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.[256]

That the children were sent to Auschwitz from Stutthof without any intention to murder them is also confirmed by Polish historiography. D. Drywa writes:[257]

> *"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 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 crass contradiction to the claim that Stutthof was an auxiliary extermination camp. As we have seen, it is claimed that "the extermination of the Hungarian Jews, which was carried out at Auschwitz until mid-1944 […] exceeded the capacity of the camp," and that therefore, "some of them, mostly women," were transferred to Stutthof. But then why would Jews from Stutthof be sent to Auschwitz to be gassed? The whole story is rendered even more absurd by the fact that, according

[255] *Ibid.*, p. 860; see also pp. 699f.
[256] GARF, 7021-108-23, p. 198a
[257] D. Drywa, "Ruch transportów…," *op. cit.* (note 27), p. 21.

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. Assuming an "operating time" 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 regards 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, were 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:[258]

> *"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:[259]

> *"Approximately 4,000 Jews from Kowno were transferred to Germany, most of them to the concentration camps at Kaufering*[260] *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 auxiliary camp at Kaufering, then the total number of Jews accepted from Kaunas cannot possibly have been "approximately 4,000."

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[258] R. Hilberg, *Die Vernichtung*…, *op. cit.* (note 6), vol. II, p. 408.
[259] E. Jäckel *et al.*, *op. cit.* (note 5), vol. II, p. 806.
[260] An auxiliary camp of Dachau concentration camp.

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:[261]

> *"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, 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 "girl" in 88 cases.[262] The following table gives the number of children per age group:

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

	TRANSPORT OF JULY			TRANSPORT OF JULY	
AGE	12TH	19TH	AGE	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	-
			Total:	**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.[263] The major part of this transport's name lists has been preserved.

[261] *Op. cit.* (note 5), vol. II, p. 728.
[262] AMS, I-IIB-10, transport lists.
[263] 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.

Among the 1,488 inmates for whom biographic information has been preserved, 850 were children, divided into the following age groups:[264]

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		*Total:*	*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 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 name list has been partly rebuilt by its registration file,[265] 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[266]	56	1930	14	26
1928	16	136	1931	13	6
1929	15	119	1932	12	2
				Total:	345

[264] AMS, I-IIC-3, name list of the transport of July 26, 1944; see document 22 in the appendix.

[265] AMS, *Transportliste*, microfilm 262. See the name list in: C. Mattogno, *op. cit*, (note 249), p. 34.

[266] 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.

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.

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 a few dozens of 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 registration number 83603.[267]

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; and all this at a time when over 20,000 Jews were being transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof, "because the extermination of the Hungarian Jews, which was carried out until mid-1944, exceeded the capacity of this camp"!

To those mentioned above plus at least 41 other children of the Jewish ghetto of Lodz, aged between 6 months to 14 years, 3 September 1944 were transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof:[268]

[267] AMS-I-IIB-12, p. 49.
[268] AMS, I-IIB-12; see document 22 in the appendix.

Table 10: Children from Lodz Ghetto transferred from Auschwitz to Stutthof in late 1944

#	Last name	First Name	Birtday	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

Conclusion

The orthodox history of events at Stutthof concentration camp is a crass 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 a "makeshift" 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 number of victims – although incomparably more grossly exaggerated than was the case at Stutthof – was 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.[269]

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 victims of the evacuation. Quite the contrary. Orthodox historiography of National Socialist concentration 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.

[269] 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 ovens" 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).

Appendix

Photos & Documents

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

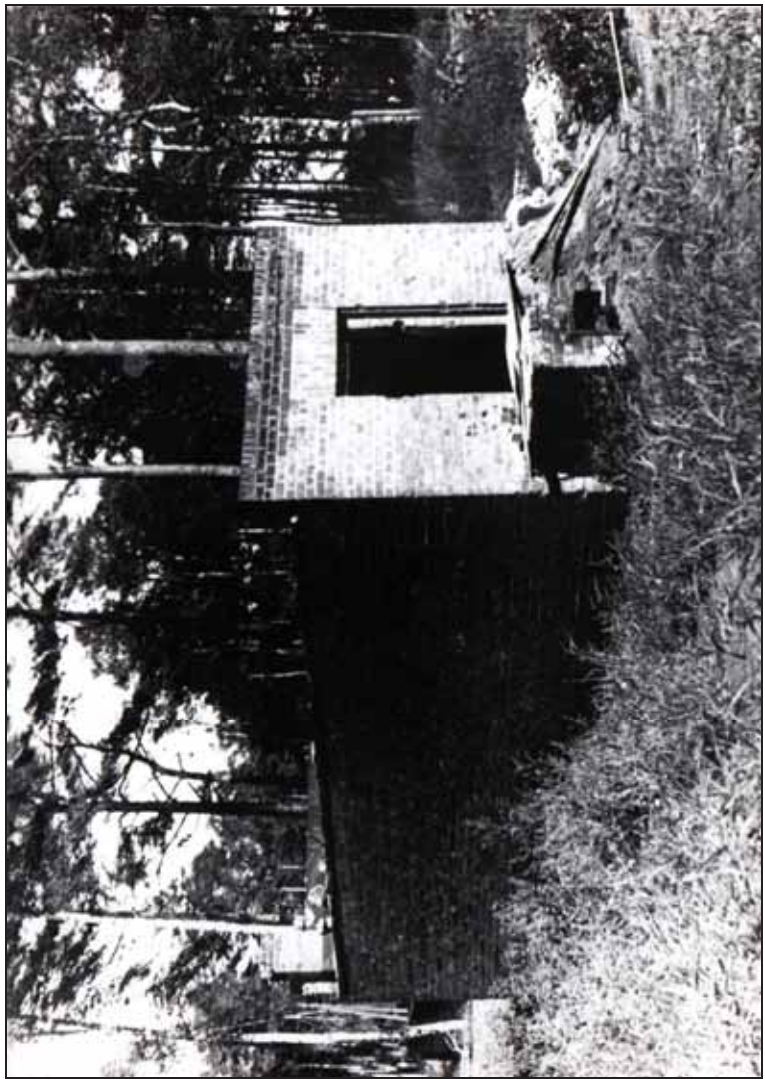


Photo 2: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the southwest. Soviet photo taken in 1945. The rectangular frame of the gas-tight door is visible on the south side. AMS, shelf mark 3001.

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.

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 oven was used to heat the air inside the delousing chamber. © Carlo Mattogno

Photo 6: Delousing chamber at Stutthof, viewed from the south. The oven 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 oven 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 oven 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 oven 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

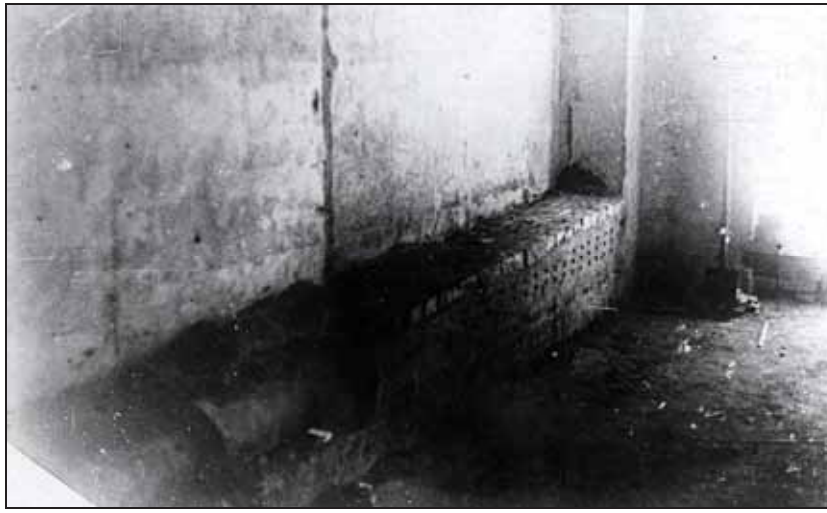


Photo 10: The interior of the disinfestation chamber at Stutthof, west wall: cast iron connection pipe to the oven located outside the delousing chamber and used to heat the air inside the chamber. Half of it is covered by perforated bricks.
Original state. Soviet photograph of May/June 1945. GARF, 7021-128-252.

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.

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.

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

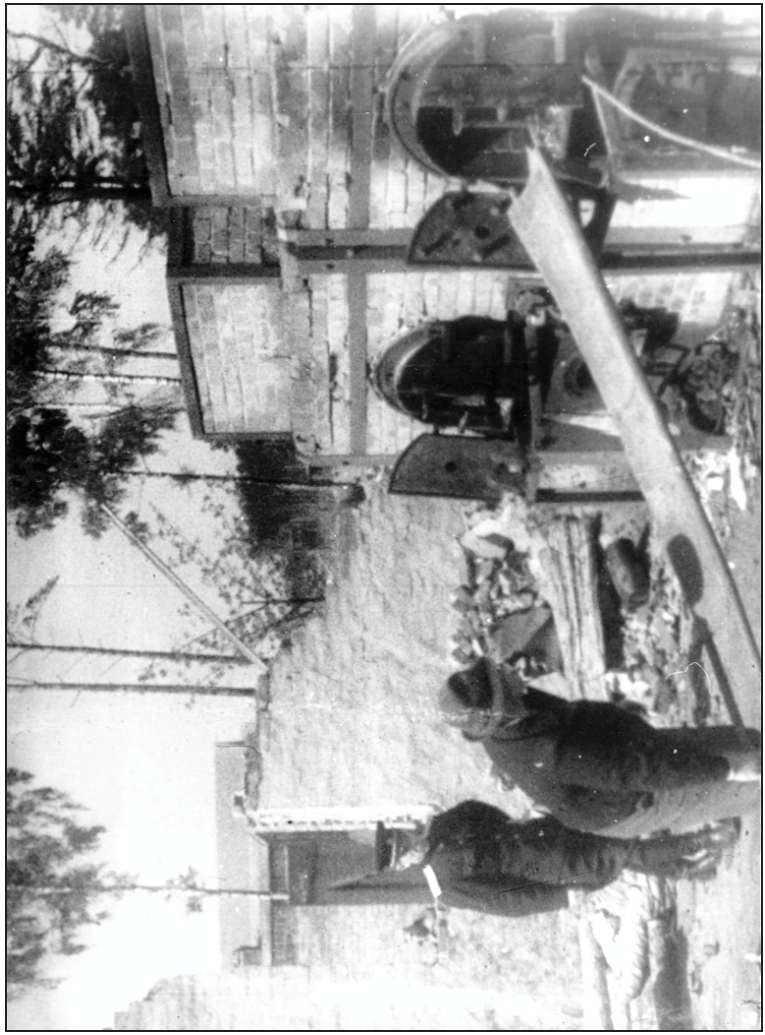
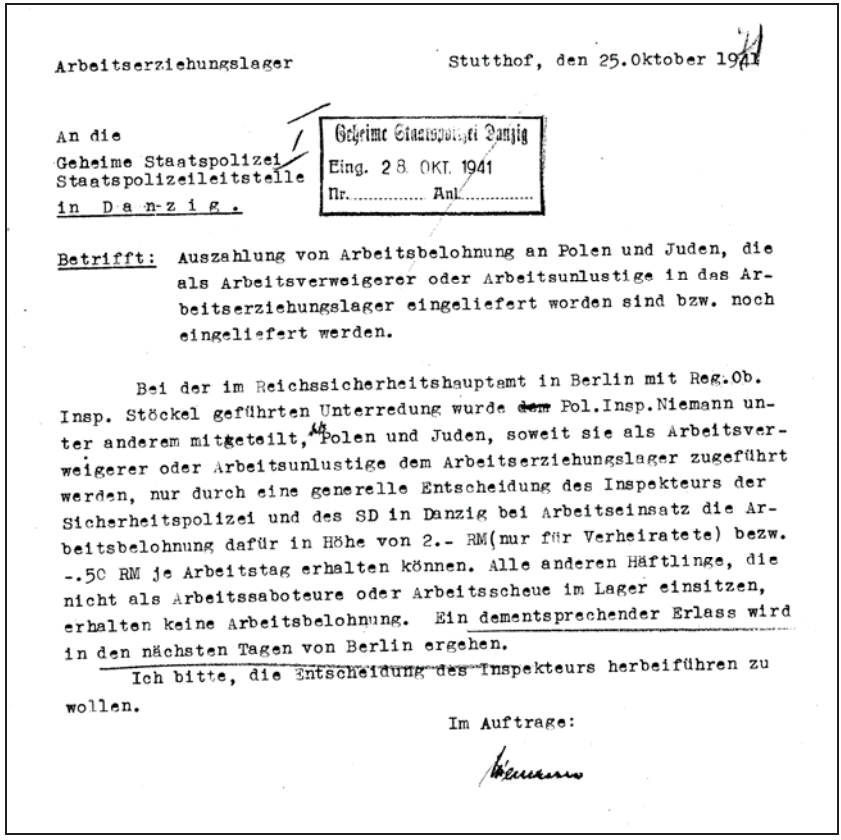


Photo 19: The two coke-fueled crematory ovens built by H. Kori, viewed after the capture of the camp (1945). AMS, shelf mark 6804.



Arbeitserziehungslager Stutthof, den 25.Oktober 1941

An die
Geheime Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstelle
in D a n z i g .

Geheime Staatspolizei Danzig
Eing. 28. OKT. 1941
Nr. ..... Anl. .....

Betrifft: Auszahlung von Arbeitsbelohnung an Polen und Juden, die als Arbeitsverweigerer oder Arbeitsunlustige in das Arbeitserziehungslager eingeliefert worden sind bzw. noch eingeliefert werden.

Bei der im Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Berlin mit Reg.Ob. Insp. Stöckel geführten Unterredung wurde dem Pol.Insp.Niemann unter anderem mitgeteilt, daß Polen und Juden, soweit sie als Arbeitsverweigerer oder Arbeitsunlustige dem Arbeitserziehungslager zugeführt werden, nur durch eine generelle Entscheidung des Inspekteurs der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD in Danzig bei Arbeitseinsatz die Arbeitsbelohnung dafür in Höhe von 2.- RM(nur für Verheiratete) bezw. -.50 RM je Arbeitstag erhalten können. Alle anderen Häftlinge, die nicht als Arbeitssaboteure oder Arbeitsscheue im Lager einsitzen, erhalten keine Arbeitsbelohnung. Ein dementsprechender Erlass wird in den nächsten Tagen von Berlin ergehen.

Ich bitte, die Entscheidung des Inspekteurs herbeiführen zu wollen.

Im Auftrage:

Document 1: Letter of the head of the *Arbeitserziehungslager* (labor education camp) Stutthof to the Gestapo of Danzig, 25 October 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 10-10a

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Arbeitserziehungslager Stutthof, den 28.Oktober 1941

An die

Geheime Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstelle

in D a n z i g .

Betrifft: Übernehme Des bisherigen Zivilgefangenenlagers Stutthof als Arbbitserziehungslager.

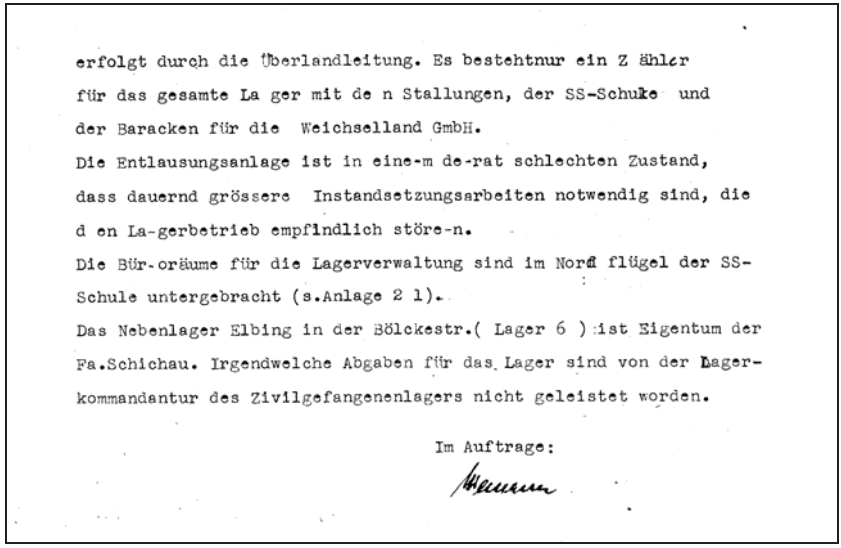
Anlagen: 5 Zeichnungen
16 Übergabeprotokolle in doppelter Ausfertigung.

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 Wachttürmen und der Einfriedung (Stacheldrahtumzäunung) des Lagers.
2. die im Lagerbefindlichen Geräte, Werkzeuge, Gefangenenbekleidung Verbrauchs- und Lebensmittel, usw. (Anlage 5 - 20).Die in der Anlage 20 aufgeführten ärztlichen Instrumente sind dem Zivil-Gefangenenlager Stutthof unentgeltlich zum Gebrauch zur Verfügung gestellt worden.

Die Mittelbaracke zwischen Lazarettbaracke und Entlausungsbaracke s owie sie Baracke V, die Werkstättenbetriebe enthalten, sind auf Anordnung des Lagerkommandanten, SS-Obersturmbannführers Pauly, nicht vom Lager sondern von der neugegründeten Reichsselland Gmbh. übernommer worden. Desgleichen die darin befindlichen Maschinen und Geräte. Die Baracken sind nach Angabe des Verwaltungsführers der Lagerkommandantur SS-Obersturmführers Schwarz, gegen Feuerschäden versichert worden. Die Wasserversorgung, sowie die Abwässeranlage erfolgt für eine sämmtliche Bauten des bisherigen Zivilgefangenenlagers durch besondere Pumpanlage. Die Stromversorgung sämtlicher Baulichkeiten

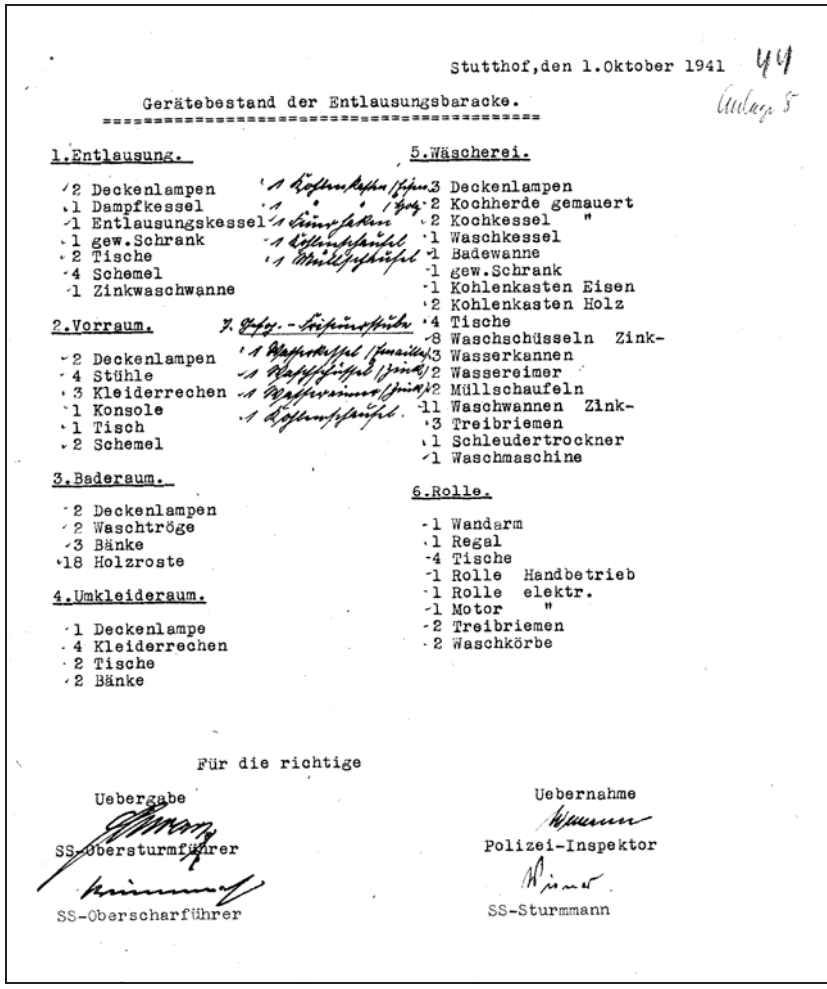
Document 2a: Protocol of the transfer of the *Zivilgefangenenlager* (prison camp for civilians) Stutthof to an *Arbeitserziehungslager* (labor education camp). RGVA, 1323-2-140, pp. 38-38a.



erfolgt durch die Überlandleitung. Es bestehtnur ein Z ähler
für das gesamte La ger mit de n Stallungen, der SS-Schule und
der Baracken für die Weichselland GmbH.
Die Entlausungsanlage ist in eine-m de-rat schlechten Zustand,
dass dauernd grössere Instandsetzungsarbeiten notwendig sind, die
d en La-gerbetrieb empfindlich störe-n.
Die Bür-oräume für die Lagerverwaltung sind im Nord flügel der SS-
Schule untergebracht (s.Anlage 2 1).
Das Nebenlager Elbing in der Bölckestr.(Lager 6) ist Eigentum der
Fa.Schichau. Irgendwelche Abgaben für das Lager sind von der Lager-
kommandantur 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

2.Vorraum.

2 Deckenlampen
4 Stühle
3 Kleiderrechen
1 Konsole
1 Tisch
2 Schemel

3.Baderaum.

2 Deckenlampen
2 Waschtröge
3 Bänke
18 Holzroste

4.Umkleideraum.

1 Deckenlampe
4 Kleiderrechen
2 Tische
2 Bänke

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 Waschschüsseln Zink-
3 Wasserkannen
2 Wassereimer
2 Müllschaufeln
11 Waschwannen Zink-
3 Treibriemen
1 Schleudertrockner
1 Waschmaschine

6.Rolle.

1 Wandarm
1 Regal
4 Tische
1 Rolle Handbetrieb
1 Rolle elektr.
1 Motor "
2 Treibriemen
2 Waschkörbe

Für die richtige

Uebergabe
SS-Obersturmführer
SS-Oberscharführer

Uebernahme
Polizei-Inspektor
SS-Sturmmann

Document 3: Protocol of the equipment (*Gerätebestand*) of the delousing building at the Stutthof camp of October 1941. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 71.

Der Reichsführer-SS

Führer-Hauptquartier
19. 12.1941

Tgb.Nr.A/29/91/41
RF/V.

Mein lieber Pohl !

Ich war kürzlich gelegentlich meines Besuches im Gau Danzig-Westpreußen im Lager S t u t t h o f .

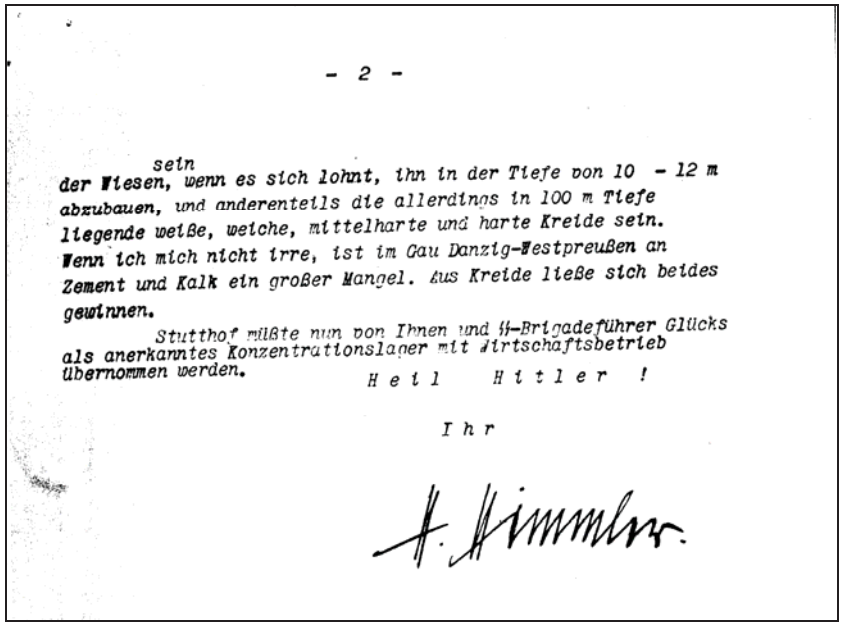
Ich bin zu der Überzeugung gekommen, daß S t u t t h o f von größter Bedeutung für die spätere Besiedlung des Gaues Danzig-Westpreußen ist. Stutthof hat alle Möglichkeiten für Werkstätten, Schreinerei, Schlosserei, usw. Ich glaube, daß wir Stutthof doch ausbauen und verwenden müssen. Der Ausbau müßte meines Erachtens folgende Dinge berücksichtigen:

1. Die Einrichtung von 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 SS-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 -

Document 4a&b: Letter by Heinrich Himmler to Oswald Pohl of 19 December 1941. AMS, 1-1A-2.



- 2 -

der Wiesen, wenn es sich lohnt, ihn in der Tiefe von 10 - 12 m sein abzubauen, und anderenteils 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.

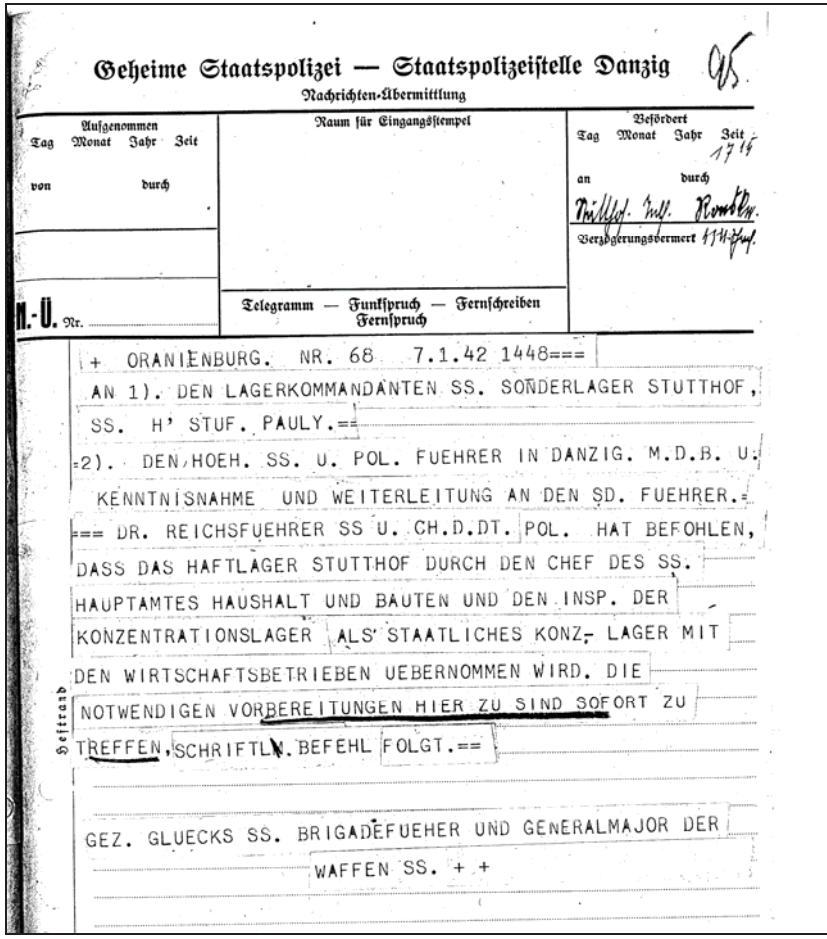
Stutthof müßte nun von Ihnen und SS-Brigadeführer Glücks als anerkanntes Konzentrationslager mit Wirtschaftsbetrieb übernommen werden.

Heil Hitler !

Ihr

H. Himmler

Document 4b: continued.



Geheime Staatspolizei — Staatspolizeistelle Danzig

Nachrichten-Übermittlung

Aufgenommen Tag Monat Jahr Zeit

von durch

Raum für Eingangsstempel

Befördert Tag Monat Jahr Zeit 17 14

an durch

Verzögerungsvermerk

Fernschreiben Fernspruch

Nr.

+ 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

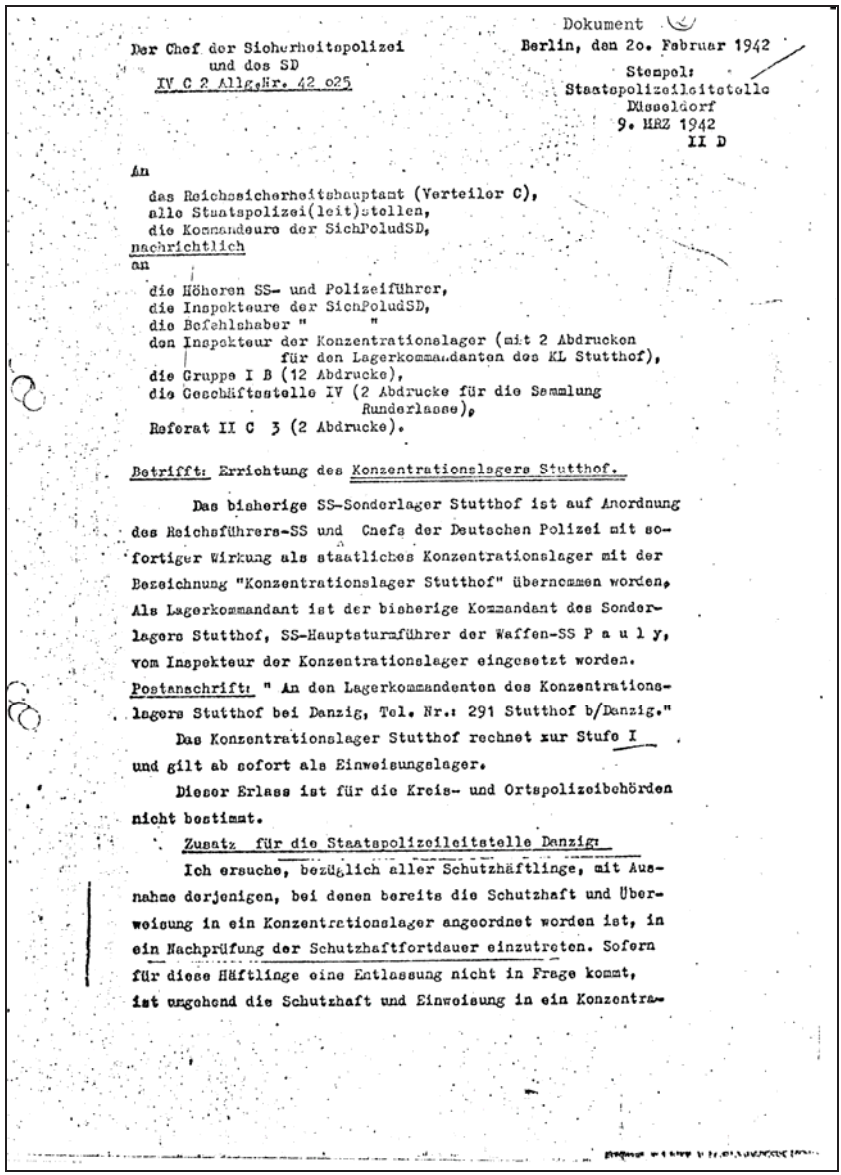
TREFFEN, SCHRIFTL. BEFEHL FOLGT.==

GEZ. GLUECKS SS. BRIGADEFUEHER UND GENERALMAJOR DER

WAFFEN SS. + +

Heftrand

Document 5: Telegram by Richard Glücks to the commander of the Stutthof camp, 7 January 1942. RGVA, 1323-2-140, p. 95.



Dokument

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD
IV C 2 Allg.Nr. 42 o25

Berlin, den 20. Februar 1942

Stempel:
Staatspolizeileitstelle
Düsseldorf
9. MRZ 1942
II D

An
das Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Verteiler C),
alle Staatspolizei(leit)stellen,
die Kommandeure der SichPoludSD,
nachrichtlich
an
die Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer,
die Inspekteure 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).

Betrifft: Errichtung des Konzentrationslagers Stutthof.

Das bisherige SS-Sonderlager Stutthof ist auf Anordnung des Reichsführers-SS und Chefs der Deutschen Polizei mit sofortiger Wirkung als staatliches Konzentrationslager mit der Bezeichnung "Konzentrationslager Stutthof" übernommen worden. Als Lagerkommandant ist der bisherige Kommandant des Sonderlagers Stutthof, SS-Hauptsturmführer der Waffen-SS P a u l y, vom Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager eingesetzt worden.

Postanschrift: " An den Lagerkommandanten des Konzentrationslagers Stutthof bei Danzig, Tel. Nr.: 291 Stutthof b/Danzig."

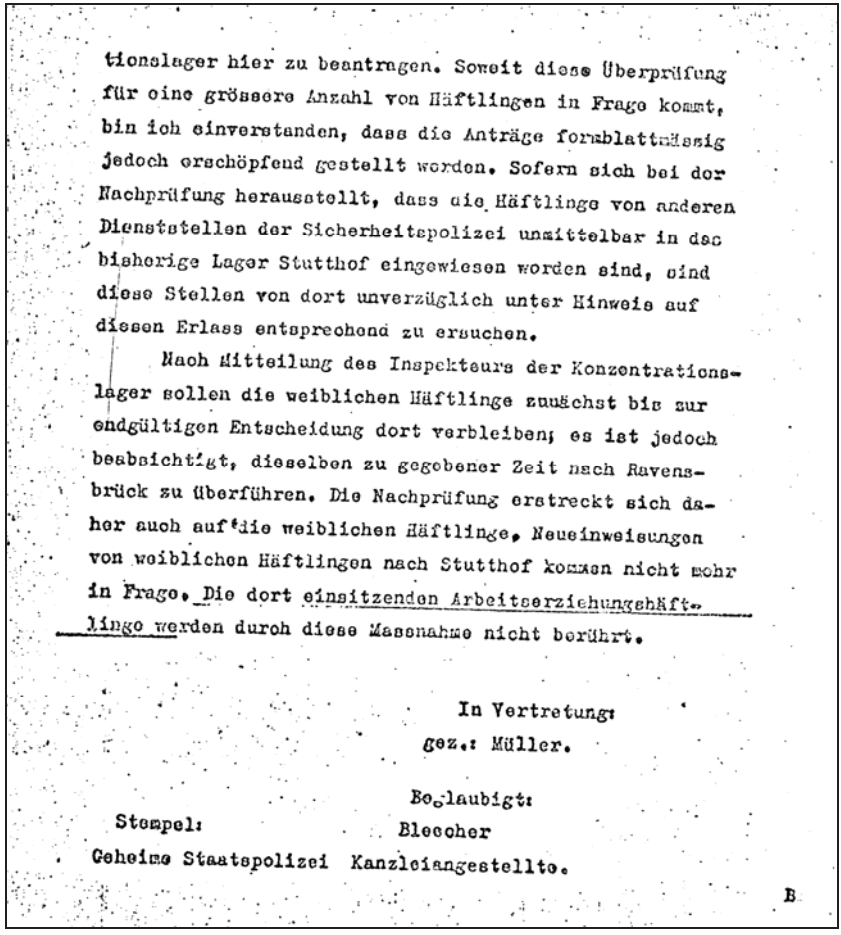
Das Konzentrationslager Stutthof rechnet zur Stufe I und gilt ab sofort als Einweisungslager.

Dieser Erlass ist für die Kreis- und Ortspolizeibehörden nicht bestimmt.

Zusatz für die Staatspolizeileitstelle Danzig:

Ich ersuche, bezüglich aller Schutzhäftlinge, mit Ausnahme derjenigen, bei denen bereits die Schutzhaft und Überweisung in ein Konzentrationslager angeordnet worden ist, in ein Nachprüfung der Schutzhaftfortdauer einzutreten. Soforn für diese Häftlinge eine Entlassung nicht in Frage kommt, ist umgehend die Schutzhaft und Einweisung in ein Konzentra-

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.

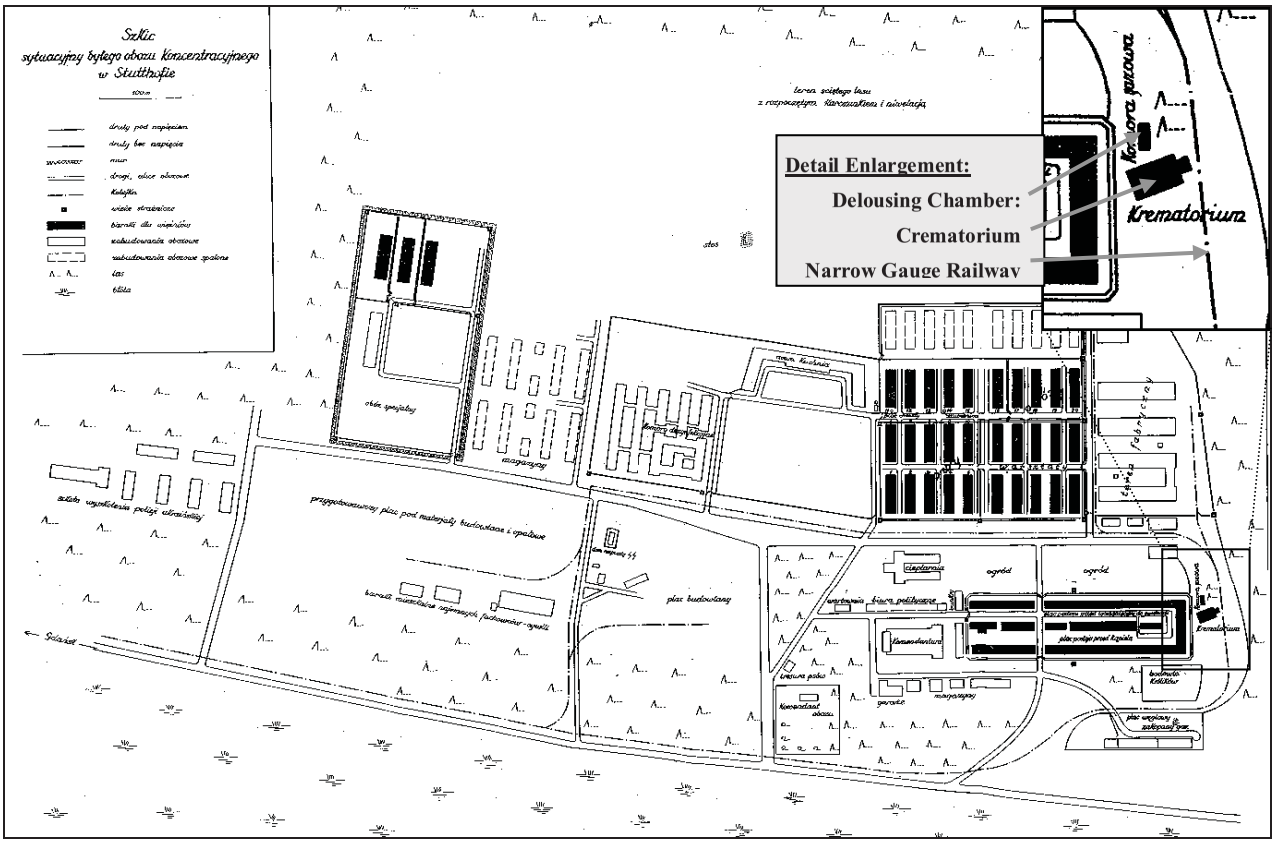
Nach Mitteilung des Inspekteurs der Konzentrationslager sollen die weiblichen Häftlinge zunächst bis zur endgültigen Entscheidung dort verbleiben; es ist jedoch beabsichtigt, dieselben zu gegebener Zeit nach Ravensbrück zu überführen. Die Nachprüfung erstreckt sich daher auch auf die weiblichen Häftlinge. 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.

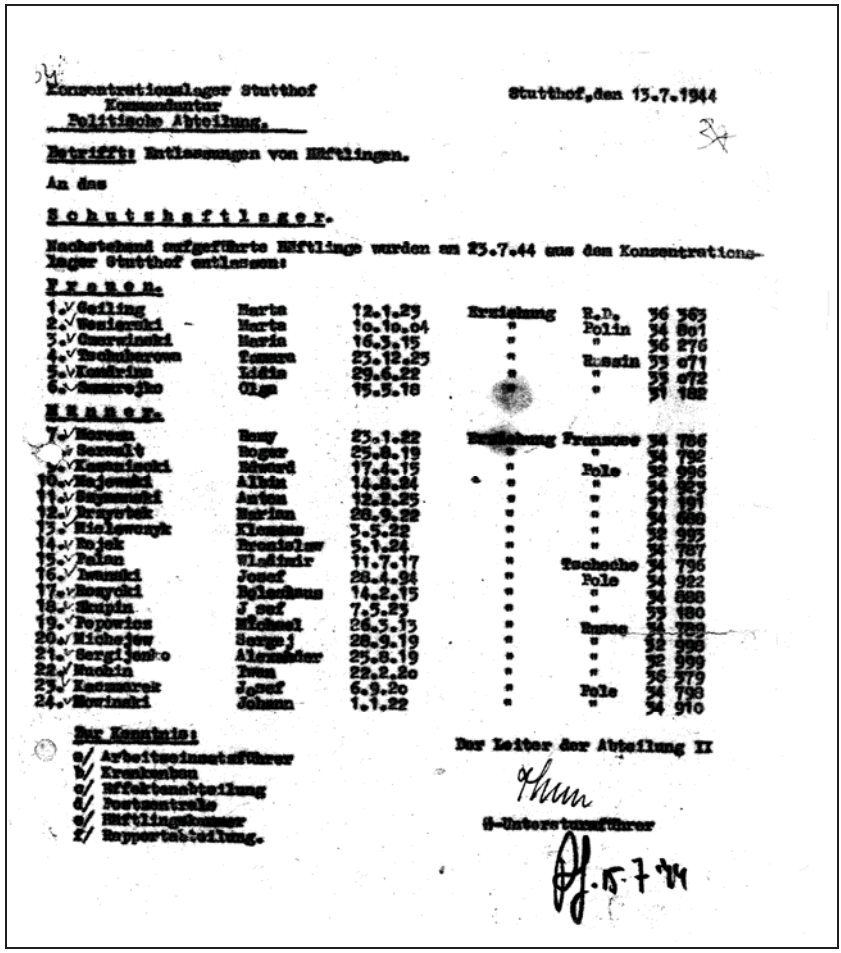
Beglaubigt:
Stempel: Blecher
Geheime Staatspolizei Kanzleiangestellte.

B

Document 6b: continued.



Document 7: Map of Stutthof camp. From Z. Łukaszkiewicz, "Obóz koncentracyjny Stutthof," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni niemieckich w Polsce*, III, 1947, unnumbered page.



Konzentrationslager Stutthof
Kommandantur
Politische Abteilung.

Stutthof, den 13.7.1944

Betrifft: Entlassungen von Häftlingen.

An das

Schutzhaftlager.

Nachstehend aufgeführte Häftlinge werden am 23.7.44 aus dem Konzentrationslager Stutthof entlassen:

Frauen.

1.	Geiling	Berta	12.1.23	Erziehung	R.D.	36 363
2.	Wenierski	Berta	10.10.04	"	Polin	34 801
3.	Gnerwinski	Maria	16.3.15	"	"	36 276
4.	Tschuberowa	Tamara	23.12.23	"	Russin	33 071
5.	Kondrina	Lidia	29.6.22	"	"	33 072
6.	Semerejko	Olga	15.5.18	"	"	31 182

Männer.

7.	Hansen	Tony	23.1.22	Erziehung	Franzose	34 786
8.	Serault	Roger	25.8.19	"	"	34 792
9.	Kantzinski	Edward	17.4.15	"	Pole	32 996
10.	Majewski	Albin	14.8.24	"	"	34 883
11.	Szymanski	Anton	12.2.25	"	"	31 191
12.	Brzywtek	Marian	28.9.22	"	"	34 888
13.	Mielewczyk	Klemens	3.5.22	"	"	32 995
14.	Bojek	Stanislaw	2.1.24	"	"	34 787
15.	Polan	Wladimir	11.7.17	"	Tschechc	34 796
16.	Iwanski	Josef	28.4.94	"	Pole	34 922
17.	Nowycki	Bglesaus	14.2.15	"	"	34 888
18.	Skupin	Josef	7.5.23	"	"	33 180
19.	Popowics	Michael	26.3.13	"	Russe	34 789
20.	Michejew	Sergej	28.9.19	"	"	32 998
21.	Sergijenko	Alexander	25.8.19	"	"	32 999
22.	Machin	Iwan	22.2.20	"	"	36 379
23.	Katzmarek	Josef	6.9.20	"	Pole	34 798
24.	Morinski	Johann	1.1.22	"	"	34 910

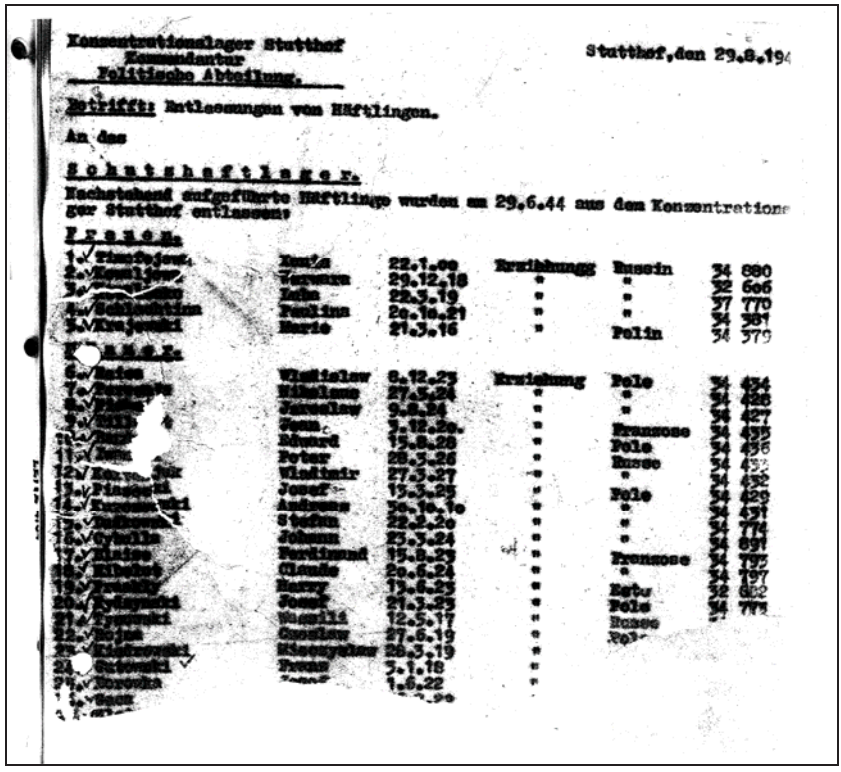
Zur Kenntnis:
a/ Arbeitseinsatzführer
b/ Krankenbau
c/ Effektenabteilung
d/ Postzentrale
e/ Häftlingskammer
f/ Rapportabteilung.

Der Leiter der Abteilung II

SS-Untersturmführer

13.7.44

Document 8: List of inmates released from the Stutthof camp on 13 July 1944. AMS, 1-11C-8, p. 5.



Konzentrationslager Stutthof
Kommandantur
Politische Abteilung.

Stutthof, den 29.6.19

Betrifft: Entlassungen von Häftlingen.

An das

Schutzhaftlager.

Nachstehend aufgeführte Häftlinge wurden am 29.6.44 aus dem Konzentrations
gar Stutthof entlassen:

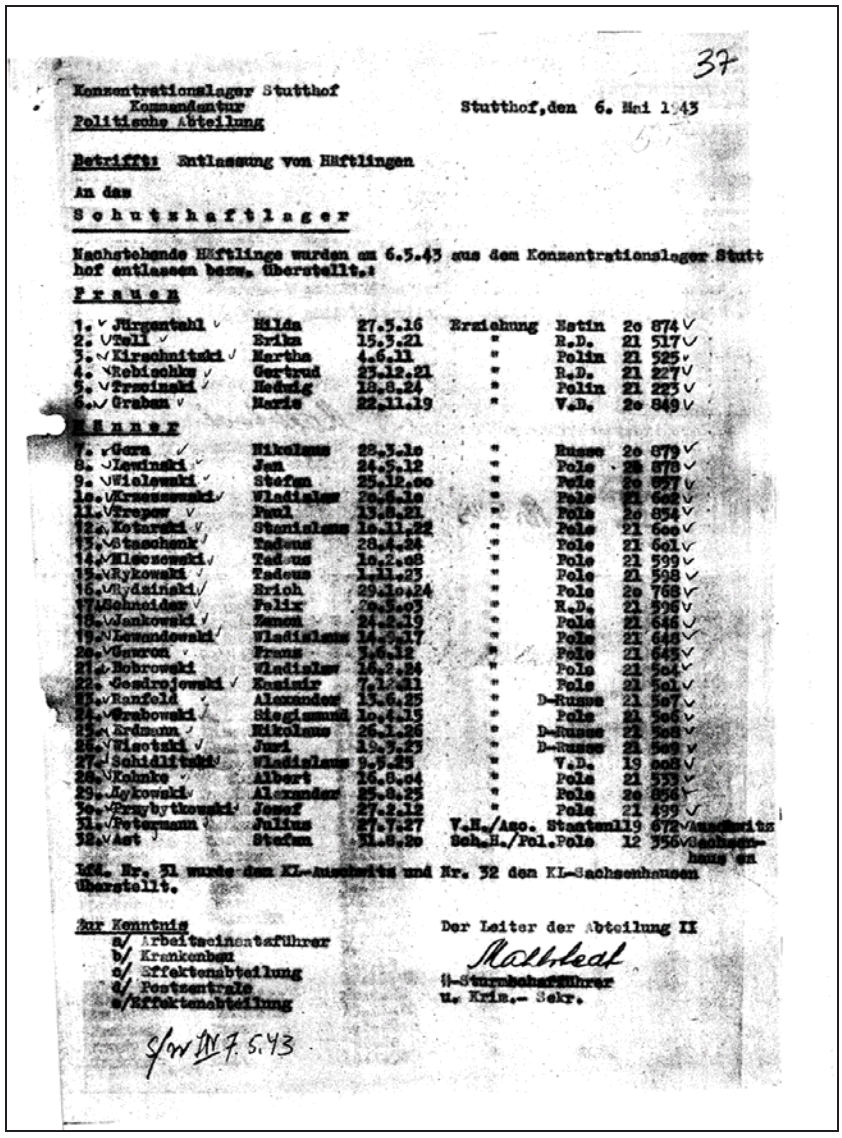
Frauen.

1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	22.1.09	Erziehung	Russin	34 690
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.12.18	"	"	32 606
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	22.3.19	"	"	37 770
4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.10.21	"	"	34 381
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	21.3.16	"	Polin	34 379

Männer.

6.	[illegible]	Wladislaw	8.12.23	Erziehung	Pole	34 434
7.	[illegible]	Nikolaus	27.5.24	"	"	34 428
8.	[illegible]	Jaroslaw	9.8.24	"	"	34 427
9.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.12.20.	"	Franzose	34 425
10.	[illegible]	Eduard	15.8.28	"	Pole	34 426
11.	[illegible]	Peter	28.3.26	"	Russe	34 432
12.	[illegible]	Wladimir	27.3.27	"	"	34 433
13.	[illegible]	Josef	15.3.25	"	Pole	34 429
14.	[illegible]	Andreas	30.10.10	"	"	34 431
15.	[illegible]	Stefan	22.2.20	"	"	34 774
16.	[illegible]	Johann	25.3.24	"	"	34 691
17.	[illegible]	Ferdinand	15.8.29	"	Franzose	34 785
18.	[illegible]	Claude	20.6.24	"	"	34 797
19.	[illegible]	Harry	19.6.23	"	Pole	32 682
20.	[illegible]	Josef	21.3.23	"	Pole	34 778
21.	[illegible]	Wasilij	12.5.17	"	Russe	34
22.	[illegible]	Czeslaw	27.6.19	"	Pole	
23.	[illegible]	Mieczyslaw	20.3.19	"		
24.	[illegible]	Roman	3.1.18	"		
25.	[illegible]	[illegible]	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 bezw. überstellt:

Frauen

1.	Jürgentahl	Hilda	27.5.16	Erziehung	Estin	2e	874
2.	Tell	Erika	15.3.21	"	R.D.	21	517
3.	Kirschnitzki	Martha	4.6.11	"	Polin	21	525
4.	Rebischke	Gertrud	25.12.21	"	R.D.	21	227
5.	Trzeinski	Hedwig	18.8.24	"	Polin	21	223
6.	Graben	Marie	22.11.19	"	V.D.	2e	849

Männer

7.	Gora	Nikolaus	28.3.1e	"	Russe	2e	873
8.	Lewinski	Jan	24.5.12	"	Pole	2e	878
9.	Wielewski	Stefan	25.12.oo	"	Pole	2e	827
1e.	Krasnowski	Wladislaw	2e.6.1e	"	Pole	21	6e2
11.	Trepow	Paul	13.8.21	"	Pole	2e	854
12.	Kotarski	Stanislaus	1e.11.22	"	Pole	21	6ee
13.	Staschenk	Tadeus	28.4.24	"	Pole	21	6e1
14.	Mleczewski	Tadeus	1e.2.e8	"	Pole	21	599
15.	Rykowski	Tadeus	1.11.23	"	Pole	21	598
16.	Rydzinski	Erich	29.1e.24	"	Pole	2e	768
17.	Schneider	Felix	2e.5.e3	"	R.D.	21	596
18.	Jankowski	Zenon	24.2.19	"	Pole	21	646
19.	Lewandowski	Wladislaus	14.e.17	"	Pole	21	643
2e.	Gawron	Franz	3.e.12	"	Pole	21	643
21.	Bobrowski	Wladislaw	1e.2.24	"	Pole	21	6e4
22.	Jesdrejewski	Kasimir	7.1.21	"	Pole	21	6e1
23.	Ranfeld	Alexander	13.6.25	"	D-Russe	21	6e7
24.	Grabowski	Siegismund	1e.4.15	"	Pole	21	6e6
25.	Ardmann	Nikolaus	26.1.26	"	D-Russe	21	6e8
26.	Wisotzki	Juri	19.3.23	"	D-Russe	21	6e9
27.	Schidlitzki	Wladislaus	9.5.25	"	V.D.	19	8e5
28.	Kalmke	Albert	16.8.e4	"	Pole	21	553
29.	Jaykowski	Alexander	25.8.25	"	Pole	2e	858
3e.	Przybytkowski	Josef	27.2.12	"	Pole	21	499
31.	Petermann	Julius	27.7.27	V.H./Asc.	Staatenl.	19	672
32.	Ast	Stefan	11.8.2e	Sch.H./Pol.	Pole	12	356

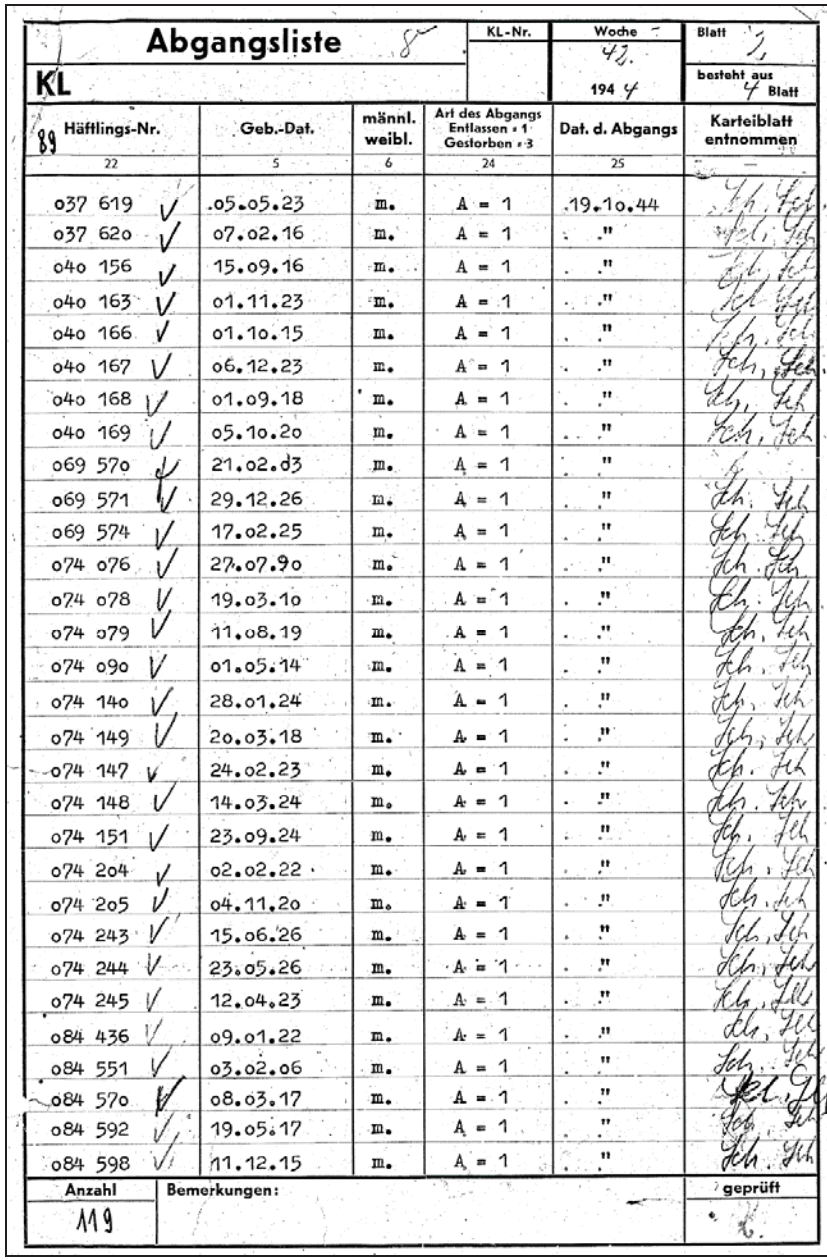
Anm. Nr. 31 wurde dem KL-Auschwitz und Nr. 32 dem KL-Sachsenhausen überstellt.

Zur Kenntnis
a/ Arbeitseinsatzführer
b/ Krankenbau
c/ Effektenabteilung
d/ Poststelle
e/ Effektenabteilung

Der Leiter der Abteilung II
Hatbleat
Hauptsturmführer
u. Krim.- Sekr.

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 8

KL

KL-Nr.

Woche 43. 194 4

Blatt 1, besteht aus 4 Blatt

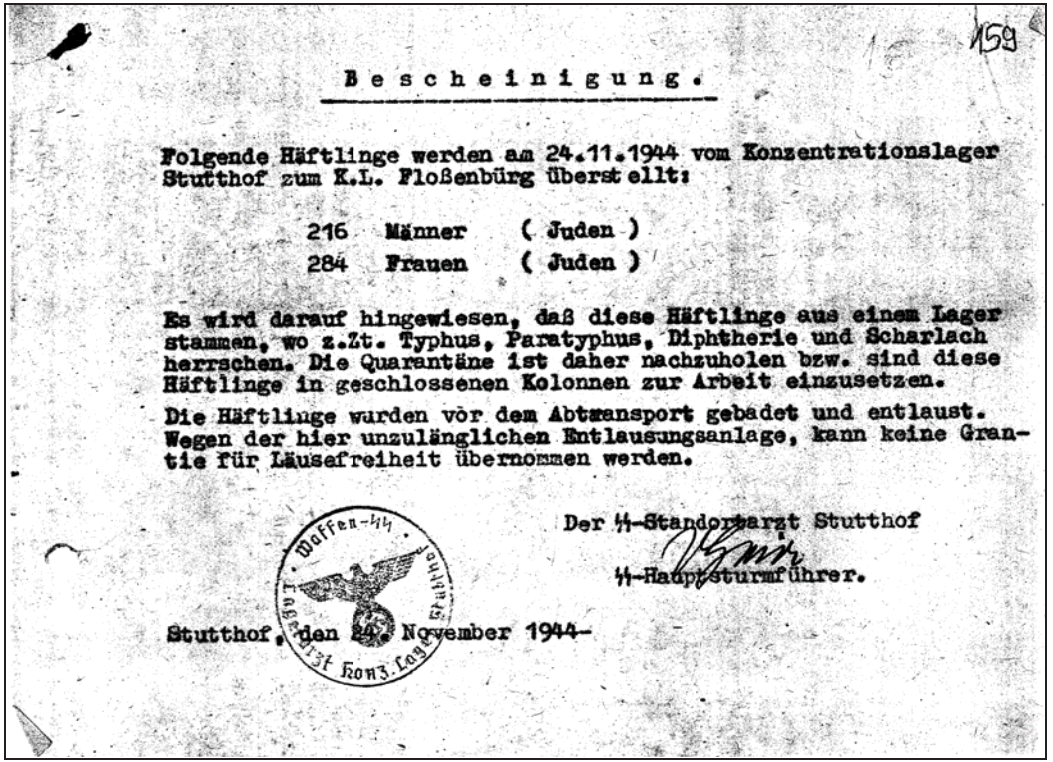
89 Häftlings-Nr.	Geb.-Dat.	männl. weibl.	Art des Abgangs Entlassen = 1 Gestorben = 3	Dat. d. Abgangs	Karteiblatt entnommen
22	5	6	24	25	—
037 619	.05.05.23	m.	A = 1	19.10.44	
037 620	07.02.16	m.	A = 1	."	
040 156	15.09.16	m.	A = 1	."	
040 163	01.11.23	m.	A = 1	."	
040 166	01.10.15	m.	A = 1	."	
040 167	06.12.23	m.	A = 1	."	
040 168	01.09.18	m.	A = 1	."	
040 169	05.10.20	m.	A = 1	."	
069 570	21.02.03	m.	A = 1	."	
069 571	29.12.26	m.	A = 1	."	
069 574	17.02.25	m.	A = 1	."	
074 076	27.07.90	m.	A = 1	."	
074 078	19.03.10	m.	A = 1	."	
074 079	11.08.19	m.	A = 1	."	
074 090	01.05.14	m.	A = 1	."	
074 140	28.01.24	m.	A = 1	."	
074 149	20.03.18	m.	A = 1	."	
074 147	24.02.23	m.	A = 1	."	
074 148	14.03.24	m.	A = 1	."	
074 151	23.09.24	m.	A = 1	."	
074 204	02.02.22	m.	A = 1	."	
074 205	04.11.20	m.	A = 1	."	
074 243	15.06.26	m.	A = 1	."	
074 244	23.05.26	m.	A = 1	."	
074 245	12.04.23	m.	A = 1	."	
084 436	09.01.22	m.	A = 1	."	
084 551	03.02.06	m.	A = 1	."	
084 570	08.03.17	m.	A = 1	."	
084 592	19.05.17	m.	A = 1	."	
084 598	11.12.15	m.	A = 1	."	

Anzahl 119

Bemerkungen:

geprüft

Document 11: List of departure (*Abgangsliste*) of 19 October 1944. Detainees marked A = 1 (*entlassen*) were released.



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Bescheinigung.

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.

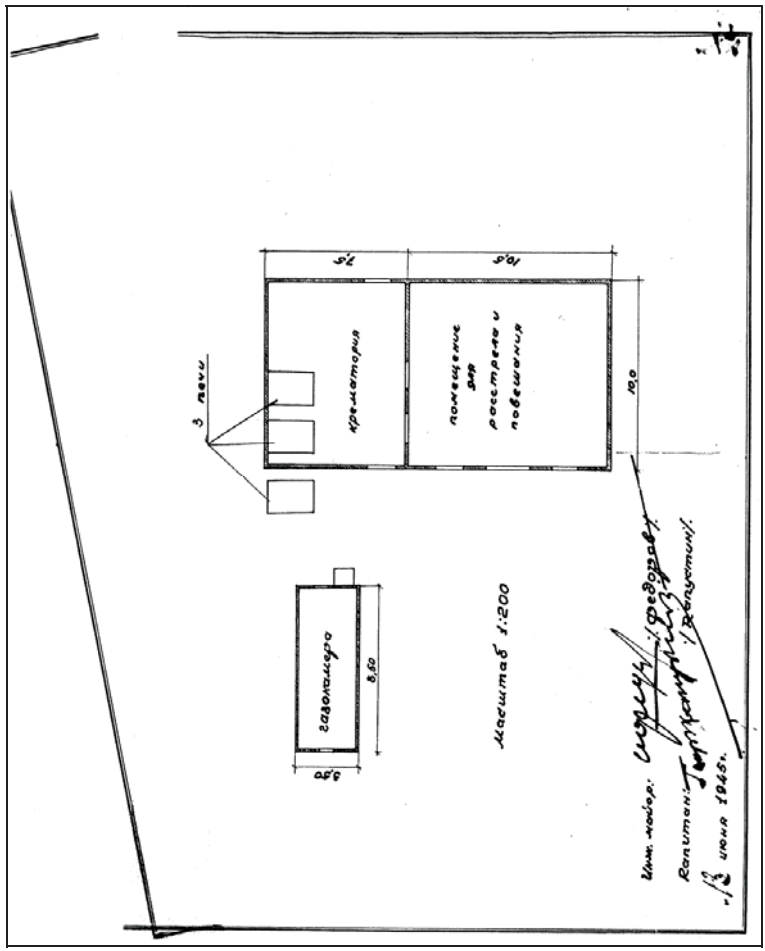
Die Häftlinge wurden vor dem Abtransport gebadet und entlaust. Wegen der hier unzulänglichen Entlausungsanlage, kann keine Grantie für Läusefreiheit übernommen werden.

Waffen-SS Truppenarzt Konz. Lager Stutthof

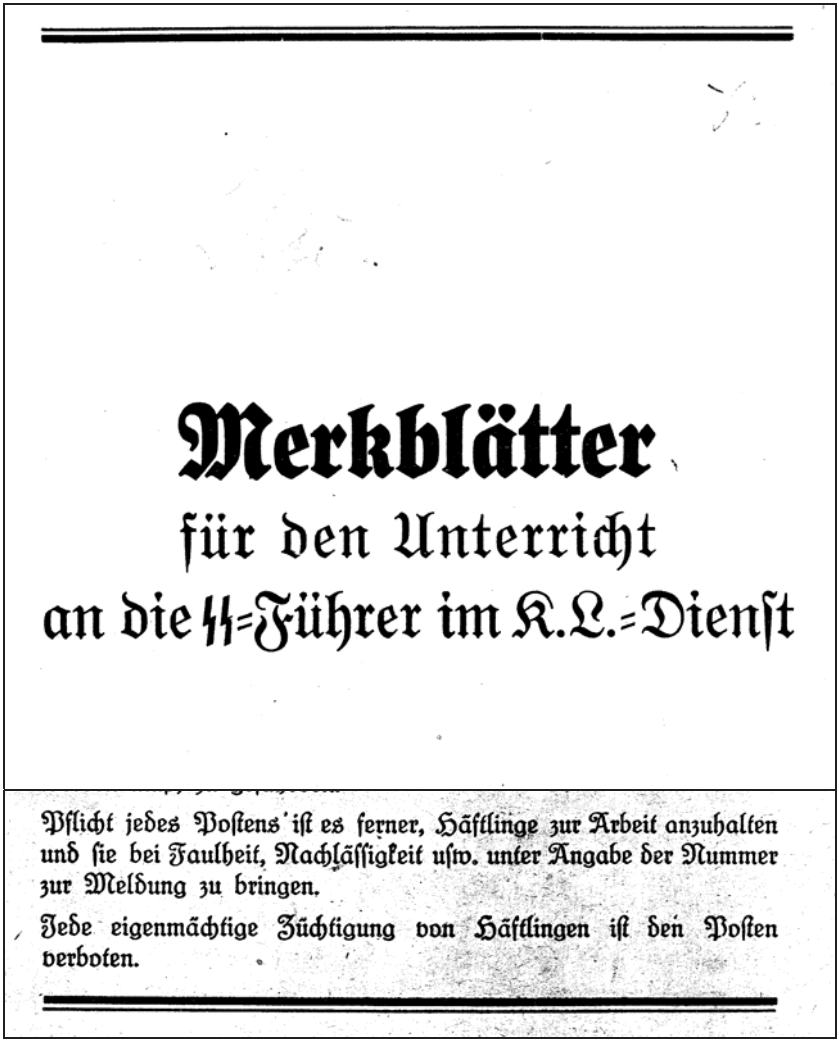
Der SS-Standortarzt Stutthof
SS-Hauptsturmführer.

Stutthof, den 24. November 1944-

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 disinfestation chamber and the crematory, dated 13 June 1945. GARF, 7021-106-4, p. 27.



Merkblätter

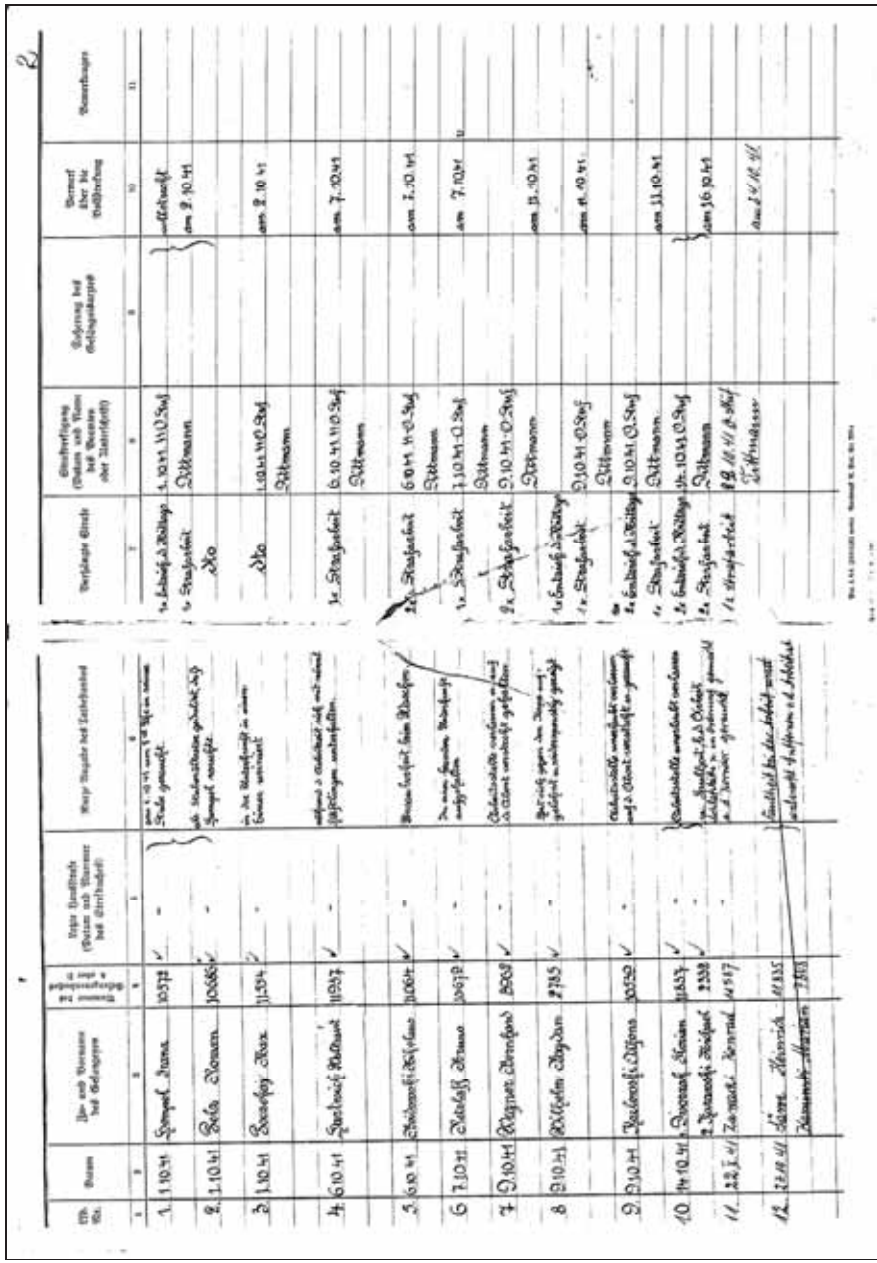
für den Unterricht

an die SS-Führer im K.L.-Dienst

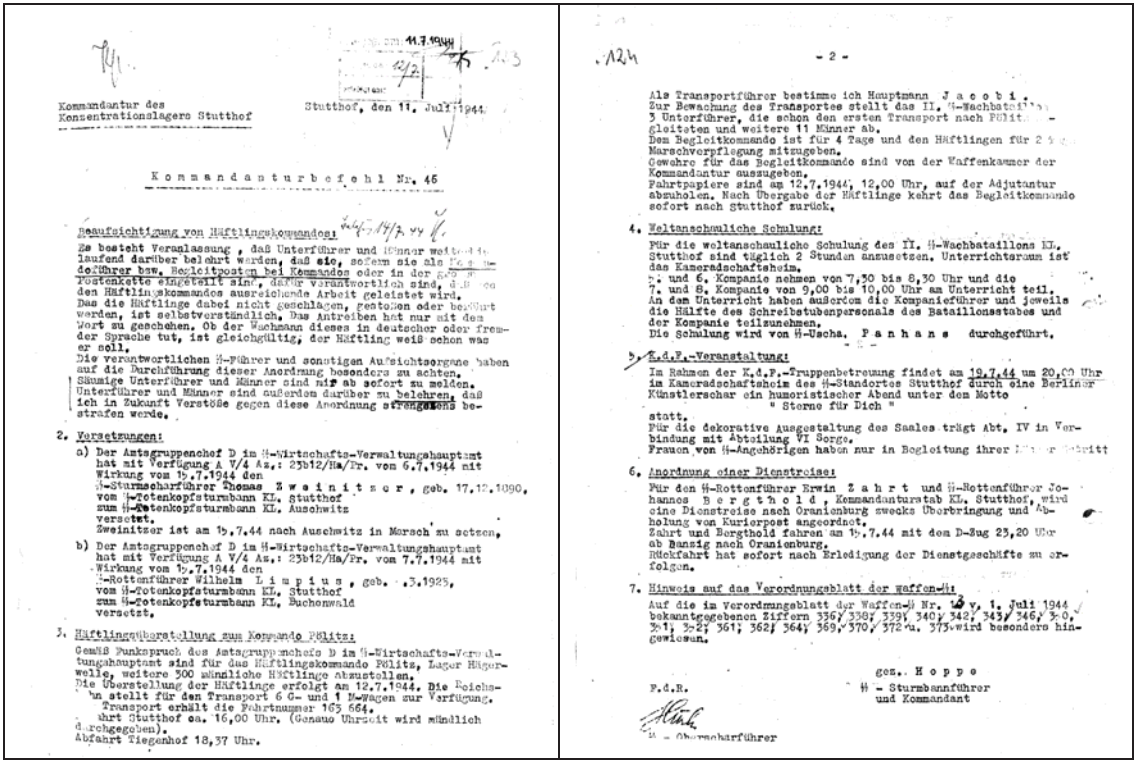
Pflicht jedes Postens ist es ferner, Häftlinge zur Arbeit anzuhalten und sie bei Faulheit, Nachlässigkeit usw. unter Angabe der Nummer zur Meldung zu bringen.

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.



Document 15: *Straf-Buch*, p. 2. AMS, I-IIC-1.



Kommandantur des
Konzentrationslagers Stutthof

Stutthof, den 11. Juli 1944

Kommandanturbefehl Nr. 46

Beaufsichtigung von Häftlingskommandos:

Es besteht Veranlassung, daß Unterführer und Männer weiterhin laufend darüber belehrt werden, daß sie, sofern sie als Begleitführer bzw. Begleitposten bei Kommandos oder in der Posten-kette eingeteilt sind, dafür verantwortlich sind, daß von den Häftlingskommandos ausreichende Arbeit geleistet wird. Das die Häftlinge dabei nicht geschlagen, getreten oder bedroht 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 SS-Führer und sonstigen Aufsichtsorgane haben auf die Durchführung dieser Anordnung besonders zu achten. Säumige Unterführer und Männer sind mir ab sofort zu melden. Unterführer und Männer sind außerdem darüber zu belehren, daß ich in Zukunft Verstöße gegen diese Anordnung strengstens bestrafen werde.

2. Versetzungen:

a) Der Amtsgruppenchef D im SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt hat mit Verfügung A V/4 Az.: 23b12/Ha/Fr. vom 6.7.1944 mit Wirkung vom 15.7.1944 den SS-Sturmscharführer Thomas Zweinitzer, geb. 17.12.1890, vom SS-Totenkopfsturmbann KL. Stutthof zum SS-Totenkopfsturmbann KL. Auschwitz versetzt.
Zweinitzer ist am 15.7.44 nach Auschwitz in Marsch zu setzen.

b) Der Amtsgruppenchef D im SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt hat mit Verfügung A V/4 Az.: 23b12/Ha/Fr. vom 7.7.1944 mit Wirkung vom 15.7.1944 den SS-Rottenführer Wilhelm Limpius, geb. 3.1925, vom SS-Totenkopfsturmbann KL. Stutthof zum SS-Totenkopfsturmbann KL. Buchenwald versetzt.

3. Häftlingsüberstellung zum Kommando Pölitz:

Gemäß Funkspruch des Amtsgruppenchefs D im SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt sind für das Häftlingskommando Pölitz, Lager Hügerwelle, weitere 500 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. Transport erhält die Fahrtnummer 165 664.
Abfahrt Stutthof ca. 16,00 Uhr. (Genaue Uhrzeit wird mündlich durchgegeben).
Abfahrt Tiegenhof 18,37 Uhr.

- 2 -

Als Transportführer bestimme ich Hauptmann Jacobi.
Zur Bewachung des Transportes stellt das II. SS-Wachbataillon 3 Unterführer, die schon den ersten Transport nach Pölitz begleiteten 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. SS-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 Schreibstubenpersonals des Bataillonsstabes und der Kompanie teilzunehmen.
Die Schulung wird von SS-Uscha. Panhans 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 SS-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 Verbindung mit Abteilung VI Sorge.
Frauen von SS-Angehörigen haben nur in Begleitung ihrer [illegible] Zutritt

6. Anordnung einer Dienstreise:

Für den SS-Rottenführer Erwin Zahrt und SS-Rottenführer Johannes Bergthold, Kommandanturstab KL. Stutthof, wird eine Dienstreise nach Oranienburg zwecks Überbringung und Abholung von Kurierpost angeordnet.
Zahrt und Bergthold fahren am 15.7.44 mit dem D-Zug 23,20 Uhr ab Danzig nach Oranienburg.
Rückfahrt hat sofort nach Erledigung der Dienstgeschäfte zu erfolgen.

7. Hinweis auf das Verordnungsblatt der Waffen-SS:

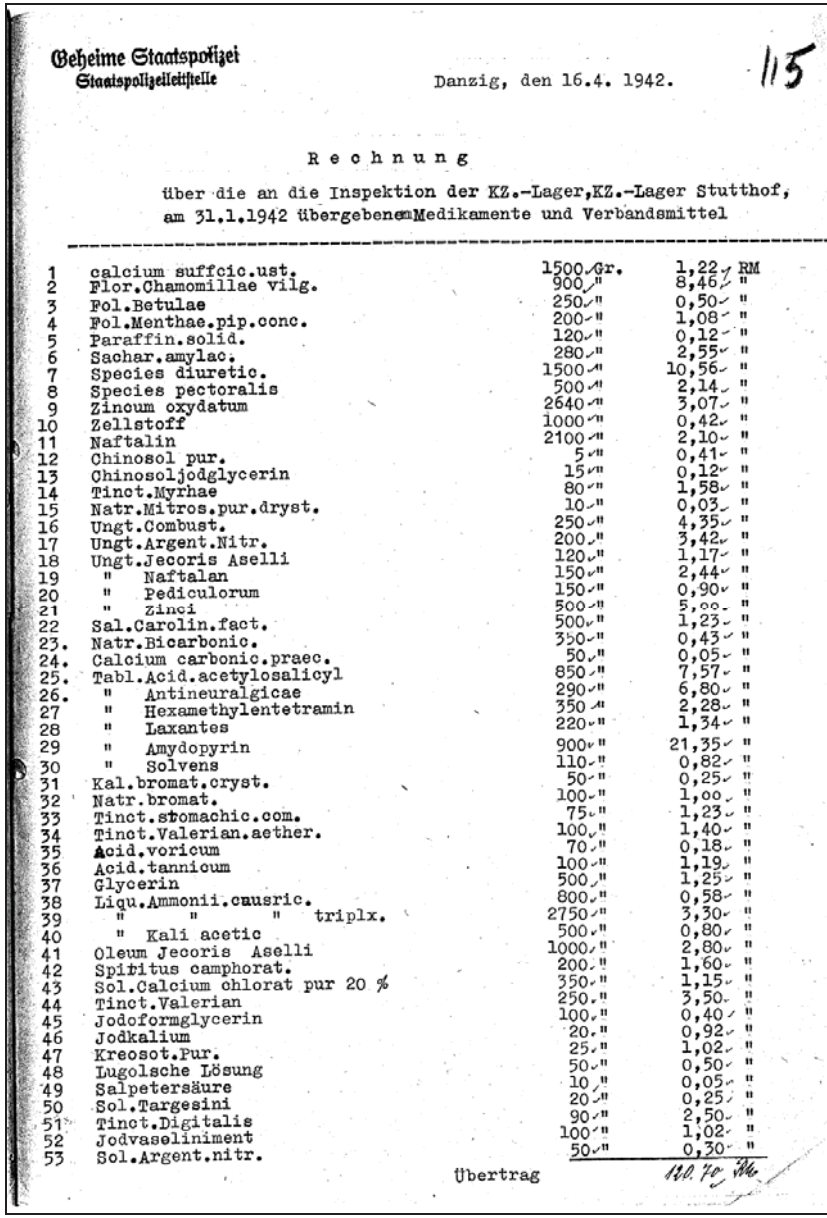
Auf die im Verordnungsblatt der Waffen-SS Nr. 13 v. 1. Juli 1944 bekanntgegebenen Ziffern 336, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 346, 350, 361, 362, 364, 369, 370, 372 u. 373 wird besonders hingewiesen.

gez. Hoppe
SS - Sturmbannführer
und Kommandant

F.d.R.

SS - Obersturmführer

Document 16: *Kommandanturbefehl* (headquarters order) no. 46 of July 1944.
AMS, I-IB-3, pp. 123f.



Geheime Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstelle

Danzig, den 16.4. 1942.

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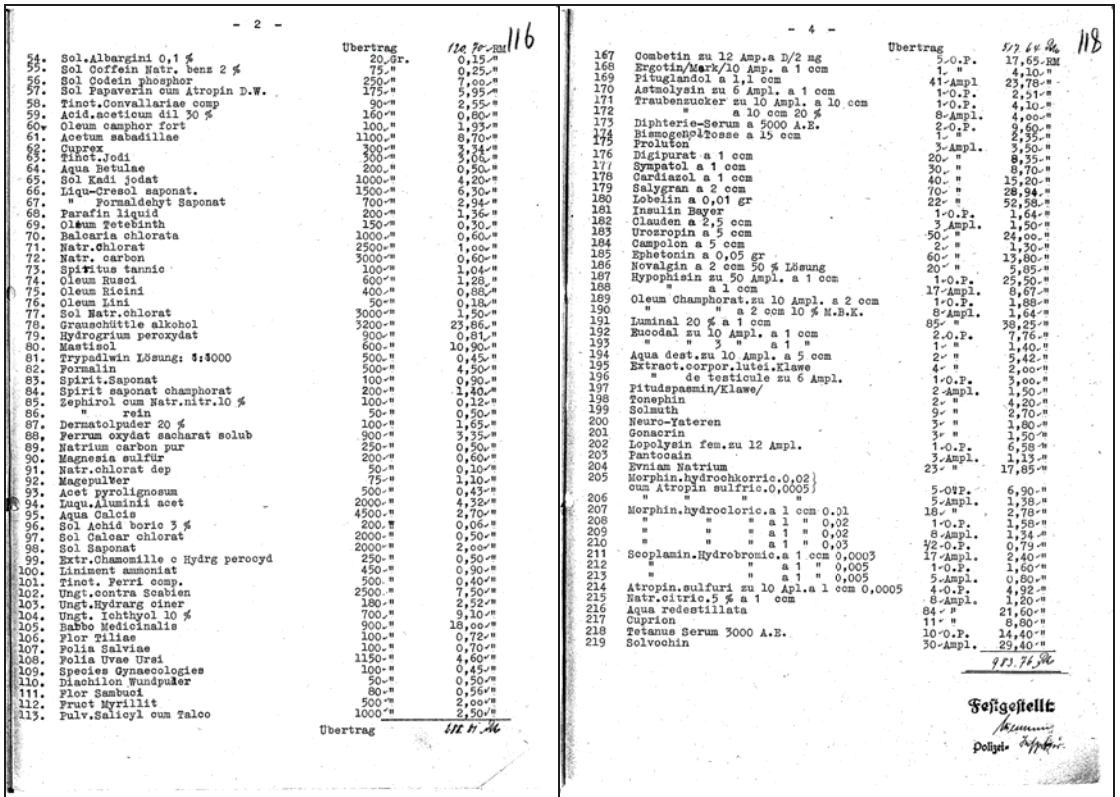
Rechnung

über die an die Inspektion der KZ.-Lager, KZ.-Lager Stutthof, am 31.1.1942 übergebenen Medikamente und Verbandsmittel

1	calcium suffcic.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.Myrhae	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.	" Antineuralgicae	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.causric.	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		110,70	

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.



- 2 -

		Übertrag	12e Pr-RM 116
54.	Sol.Albargini 0,1 %	20,0gr.	0,15
55.	Sol Coffein Natr. benz 2 %	75.-	0,25
56.	Sol Codein phosphor	250.-	7,00
57.	Sol Papaverin cum Atropin D.W.	175.-	5,95
58.	Tinct.Convallariae comp	90.-	2,55
59.	Acid.aceticum dil 30 %	160.-	0,80
60.	Oleum camphor fort	100.-	1,95
61.	Acetum sabadillae	1100.-	8,70
62.	Cuprex	300.-	3,34
63.	Tinct.Jodi	300.-	3,66
64.	Aqua Betullae	200.-	0,50
65.	Sol Kadi jodat	1000.-	4,20
66.	Liqu-Cresol saponat.	1500.-	6,30
67.	" Formaldehyt Saponat	700.-	2,94
68.	Parafin liquid	200.-	1,36
69.	Oleum Tetebinth	150.-	0,30
70.	Balcaria chlorata	1000.-	0,60
71.	Natr.chlorat	2500.-	1,00
72.	Natr. carbon	3000.-	0,60
73.	Spiritus tannic	100.-	1,04
74.	Oleum Rusci	600.-	1,28
75.	Oleum Ricini	400.-	0,88
76.	Oleum Lini	50.-	0,18
77.	Sol Natr.chlorat	3000.-	1,50
78.	Grauschüttle alkohol	3200.-	23,86
79.	Hydrogrium peroxydat	900.-	0,81
80.	Mastisol	600.-	10,90
81.	Trypadlwin Lösung: 1:3000	500.-	0,45
82.	Formalin	500.-	4,50
83.	Spirit.Saponat	100.-	0,90
84.	Spirit saponat champhorat	200.-	1,40
85.	Zephirol cum Natr.nitr.10 %	100.-	0,12
86.	" rein	50.-	0,50
87.	Dermatolpuder 20 %	100.-	1,65
88.	Perrum oxydat sacharat solub	900.-	3,35
89.	Natrium carbon pur	250.-	0,50
90.	Magnesia sulfur	200.-	0,60
91.	Natr.chlorat dep	50.-	0,10
92.	Magepulver	75.-	1,10
93.	Acet pyrolignosum	500.-	0,45
94.	Liqu.Aluminii acet	2000.-	4,32
95.	Aqua Calcis	4500.-	2,70
96.	Sol Achid boric 3 %	200.-	0,06
97.	Sol Calcar chlorat	2000.-	0,50
98.	Sol Saponat	2000.-	2,00
99.	Extr.Chamomille c Hydrg peroxyd	250.-	0,50
100.	Liniment ammoniat	450.-	0,90
101.	Tinct. Ferri comp.	500.-	0,40
102.	Ungt.contra Scabien	2500.-	7,50
103.	Ungt.Hydrarg ciner	180.-	2,52
104.	Ungt. Ichthyol 10 %	700.-	9,10
105.	Babbo Medicinalis	900.-	18,00
106.	Flor Tiliae	100.-	0,72
107.	Folia Salviae	100.-	0,70
108.	Folia Uvae Ursi	1150.-	4,60
109.	Species Gynaecologies	100.-	0,45
110.	Diachilon Wundpuder	50.-	0,50
111.	Flor Sambuci	80.-	0,56
112.	Fruct Myrillit	500.-	2,00
113.	Pulv.Salicyl cum Talco	1000.-	2,50
		Übertrag	118 RM

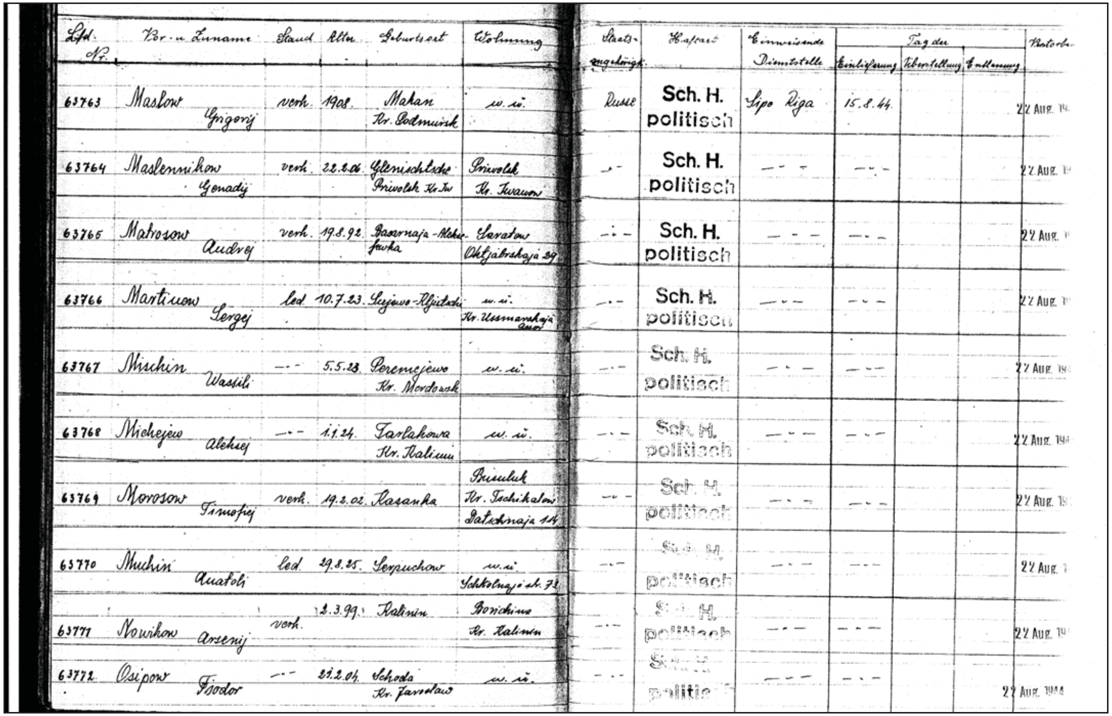
- 4 -

		Übertrag	5/7 6e Rm 118
167	Combetin zu 12 Amp.a 1/2 mg	5-O.P.	17,65-RM
168	Ergotin/Mark/10 Amp. a 1 ccm	1. "	4,10
169	Pituglandol a 1,1 ccm	41-Ampl	23,78
170	Astmolysin zu 6 Ampl. a 1 ccm	1-O.P.	2,51
171	Traubenzucker zu 10 Ampl. a 10 ccm	1-O.P.	4,10
172	" a 10 ccm 20 %	8-Ampl.	4,00
173	Diphterie-Serum a 5000 A.E.	2-O.P.	9,60
174	Bismogenkolloose a 15 ccm	1- "	2,35
175	Prolution	3-Ampl.	3,50
176	Digipurat a 1 ccm	20- "	8,35
177	Sympatol a 1 ccm	30- "	8,70
178	Cardiazol a 1 ccm	40- "	15,20
179	Salygran a 2 ccm	70- "	28,94
180	Lobelin a 0,01 gr	22- "	52,58
181	Insulin Bayer	1-O.P.	1,64
182	Clauden a 2,5 ccm	3 Ampl.	1,50
183	Urozropin a 5 ccm	50- "	24,00
184	Campolon a 5 ccm	2- "	1,30
185	Ephetonin a 0,05 gr	60- "	13,80
186	Novalgin a 2 ccm 50 % Lösung	20- "	5,85
187	Hypophisin zu 50 Ampl. a 1 ccm	1-O.P.	25,50
188	" a 1 ccm	17-Ampl.	8,67
189	Oleum Champhorat.zu 10 Ampl. a 2 ccm	1-O.P.	1,88
190	" " a 2 ccm 10 % M.B.K.	8-Ampl.	1,64
191	Luminal 20 % a 1 ccm	85- "	38,25
192	Eucodal zu 10 Ampl. a 1 ccm	2-O.P.	7,76
193	" " 3 " a 1 "	1- "	1,40
194	Aqua dest.zu 10 Ampl. a 5 ccm	2- "	5,42
195	Extract.corpor.lutei.Klawe	4- "	2,00
196	" de testicule zu 6 Ampl.	1-O.P.	3,00
197	Pitudspasmin/Klawe/	2-Ampl.	1,50
198	Tonephin	2- "	4,20
199	Solmuth	9- "	2,70
200	Neuro-Yateren	3- "	1,80
201	Gonacrin	3- "	1,50
202	Lopolysin fem.zu 12 Ampl.	1-O.P.	6,58
203	Pantocain	3-Ampl.	1,13
204	Evniam Natrium	23- "	17,85
205	Morphin.hydrochkorric.0,02} cum Atropin sulfric.0,0005}	5-O1P.	6,90
206	" " " "	5-Ampl.	1,38
207	Morphin.hydrocloric.a 1 ccm 0.01	18- "	2,78
208	" " " a 1 " 0,02	1-O.P.	1,58
209	" " " a 1 " 0,02	8-Ampl.	1,34
210	" " " a 1 " 0,03	1/2-O.P.	0,79
211	Scoplamin.Hydrobromic.a 1 ccm 0,0003	17-Ampl.	2,40
212	" " a 1 " 0,005	1-O.P.	1,60
213	" " a 1 " 0,005	5-Ampl.	0,80
214	Atropin.sulfuri zu 10 Apl.a 1 ccm 0,0005	4-O.P.	1,92
215	Natr.citric.5 % a 1 ccm	8-Ampl.	1,20
216	Aqua redestillata	84- "	21,60
217	Cuprion	11- "	8,80
218	Tetanus Serum 3000 A.E.	10-O.P.	14,40
219	Solvochin	30-Ampl.	29,40
			419.74 RM

Festgestellt

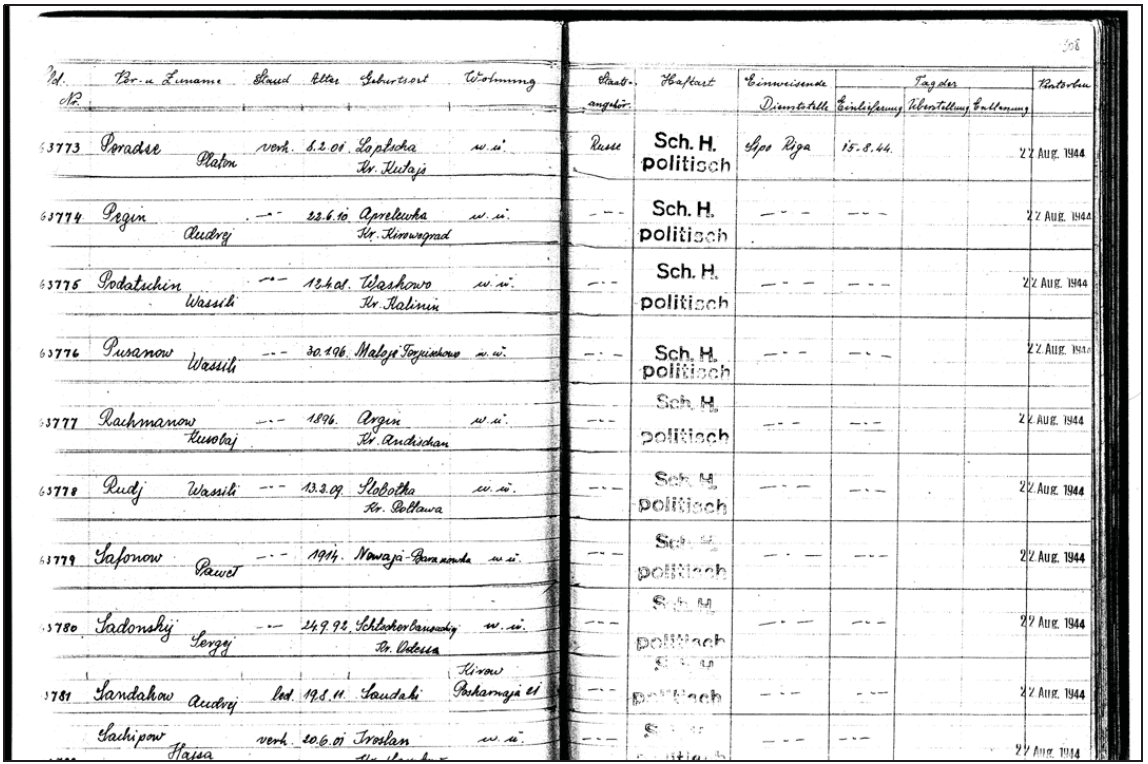
Polizei-

Document 17b & c: continued.



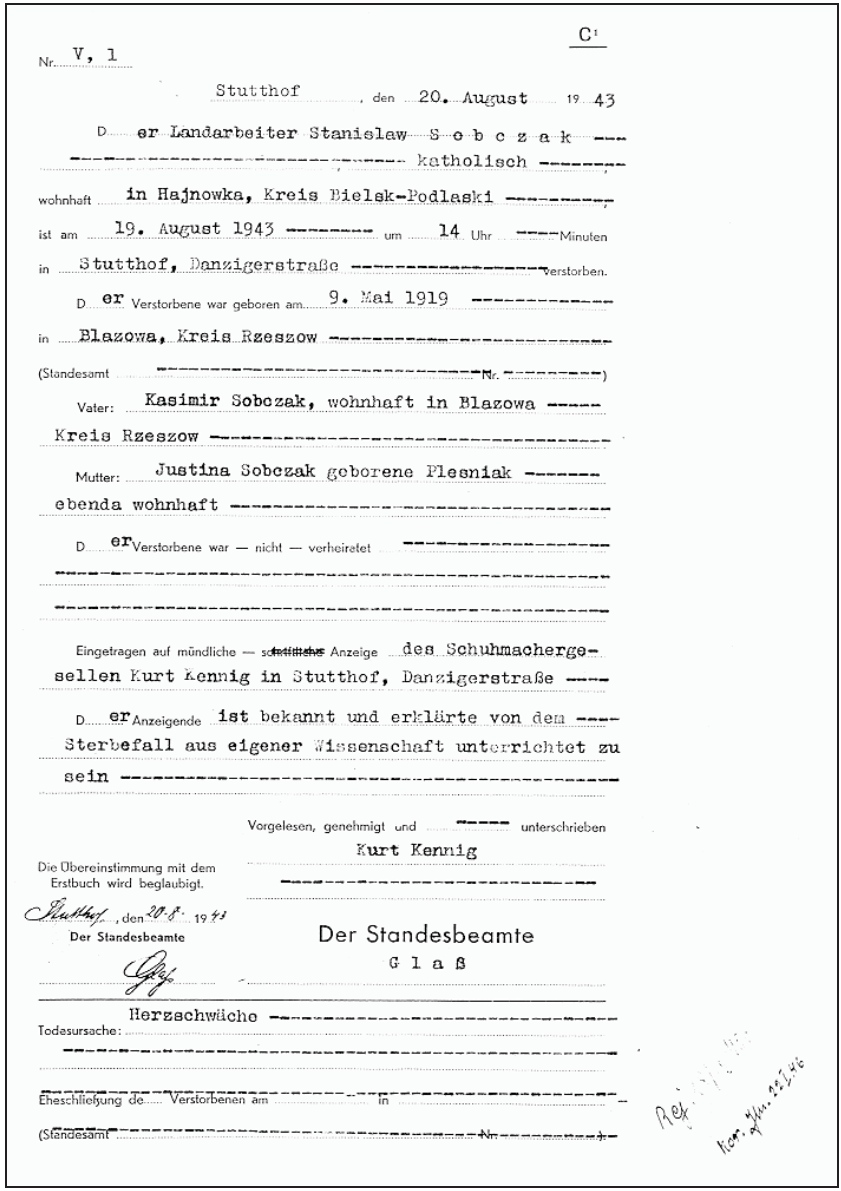
Lfd. Nr.	Vor- u. Zuname	Stand	Alter	Geburtsort	Wohnung	Staatsangehörigk.	Haftart	Einweisende Dienststelle	Tag der Einlieferung	Tag der Überstellung	Tag der Entlassung	Verstorben
63763	Maslow Grigorij	verh.	1908	Makan Kr. Sodmuirsk	w. ü.	Russe	Sch. H. politisch	Sipo Riga	15.8.44			22 Aug. 19..
63764	Maslennikow Genadij	verh.	22.2.06	Glenischtscha Privolsk Kr. Iw.	Privolsk Kr. Iwanow	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63765	Matrosow Andrej	verh.	19.8.92	Basarnaja-Alekssjewka	Saratow Oktjabrskaja 29	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63766	Martinow Sergej	led.	10.7.23	Sajewo-Rljutschi	w. ü. Kr. Ussmanskaja	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63767	Mischin Wassili	-"-	5.5.23	Peremejewo Kr. Mordowsk	w. ü.	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63768	Michejew Aleksej	-"-	1.1.24	Tarlakowa Kr. Kalinin	w. ü.	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63769	Morosow Timofij	verh.	19.2.02	Kasanka	Busuluk Kr. Tschikalow Datschnaja 14	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63770	Muchin Anatoli	led.	29.8.25	Serpuchow	w. ü. Schkolnaja ul. 73	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63771	Nowikow Arsenij	verh.	2.3.99	Kalinin	Borichino Kr. Kalinin	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 19..
63772	Osipow Fiodor	-"-	21.2.04	Schoda Kr. Jaroslaw	w. ü.	-"-	Sch. H. politisch	-"-	-"-			22 Aug. 1944

Document 18a & b (next page): Two pages of the Registry of Admissions (*Einlieferungsbuch*) for the time period from 9 to14 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, I-IIE-12, pp. 307-308.



Zd. Nr.	Vor- u. Zuname	Stand	Alter	Geburtsort	Wohnung	Staats-angehör.	Haftart	Einweisende Dienststelle	Tag der Einlieferung	Tag der Überstellung	Tag der Entlassung	Todestag
63773	Poradze Platon	verh.	6.2.08	Lapitcha Kr. Kletzaja	w. u.	Russe	Sch. H. politisch	Spo Riga	15.8.44.			22 Aug. 1944
63774	Pegin Andrej	-.-	22.6.10	Apreleuka Kr. Klimowgrad	w. u.	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63775	Podatschin Wassili	-.-	12.4.01	Waskowo Kr. Stalinir	w. u.	- -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63776	Pusanow Wassili	-.-	30.1.96	Maloje Torjuchowo	w. u.	- -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63777	Rachmanow Nikolaj	-.-	1896	Argun Kr. Andischan	w. u.	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63778	Rudj Wassili	-.-	13.2.09	Slobotka Kr. Poltawa	w. u.	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63779	Saponow Pawel	-.-	1914	Nowaja-Saranowka	w. u.	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63780	Sadonskij Sergej	-.-	24.9.92	Schlosserbrunnskij Kr. Odessa	w. u.	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
63781	Sandahow Andrej	led.	19.1.11	Saudahi	Kirow Parkamaja 61	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944
	Sachipow Hasa	verh.	20.6.03	Troslan	w. u.	- - -	Sch. H. politisch	- - -	- - -			22 Aug. 1944

Document 18b: continued.



C¹

Nr. V, 1

Stutthof, den 20. August 19 43

Der Landarbeiter Stanislaw S o b c z a k ---
katholisch ---
wohnhaft in Hajnowka, Kreis Bielsk-Podlaski ---
ist am 19. August 1943 --- um 14 Uhr ---- Minuten
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 — ~~schriftliche~~ Anzeige des Schuhmachergesellen 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

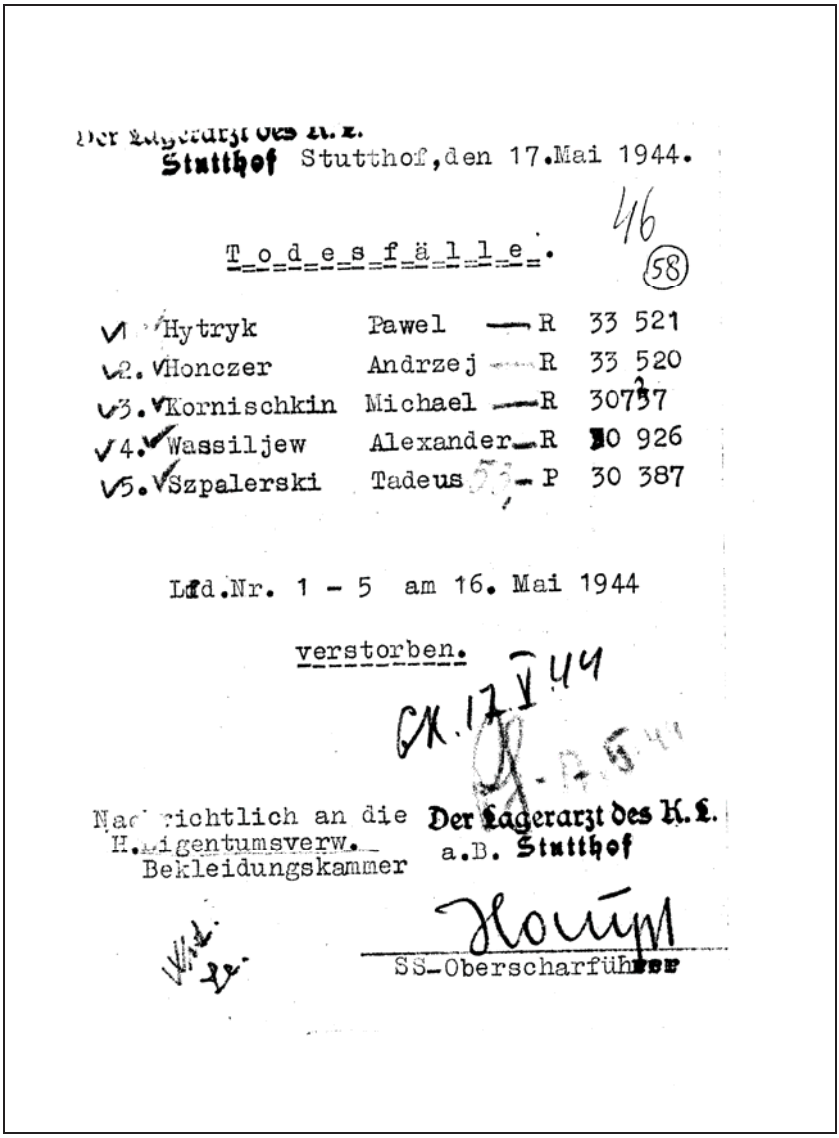
Der Standesbeamte
G l a ß

Herzschwäche ---
Todesursache:

Eheschließung des Verstorbenen am in
(Standesamt Nr.)

Ref. Kom. Hist. 12.1.46

Document 19: The first page of Death Register – second book in series V/1943. AMS, 2-V-15.



Der Lagerarzt des K.L.
Stutthof Stutthof, den 17.Mai 1944.

46
(58)

T o d e s f ä l l e .

1.	Hytryk	Pawel	R	33 521
2.	Honczer	Andrzej	R	33 520
3.	Kornischkin	Michael	R	30737
4.	Wassiljew	Alexander	R	30 926
5.	Szpalerski	Tadeus	P	30 387

Lfd.Nr. 1 - 5 am 16. Mai 1944

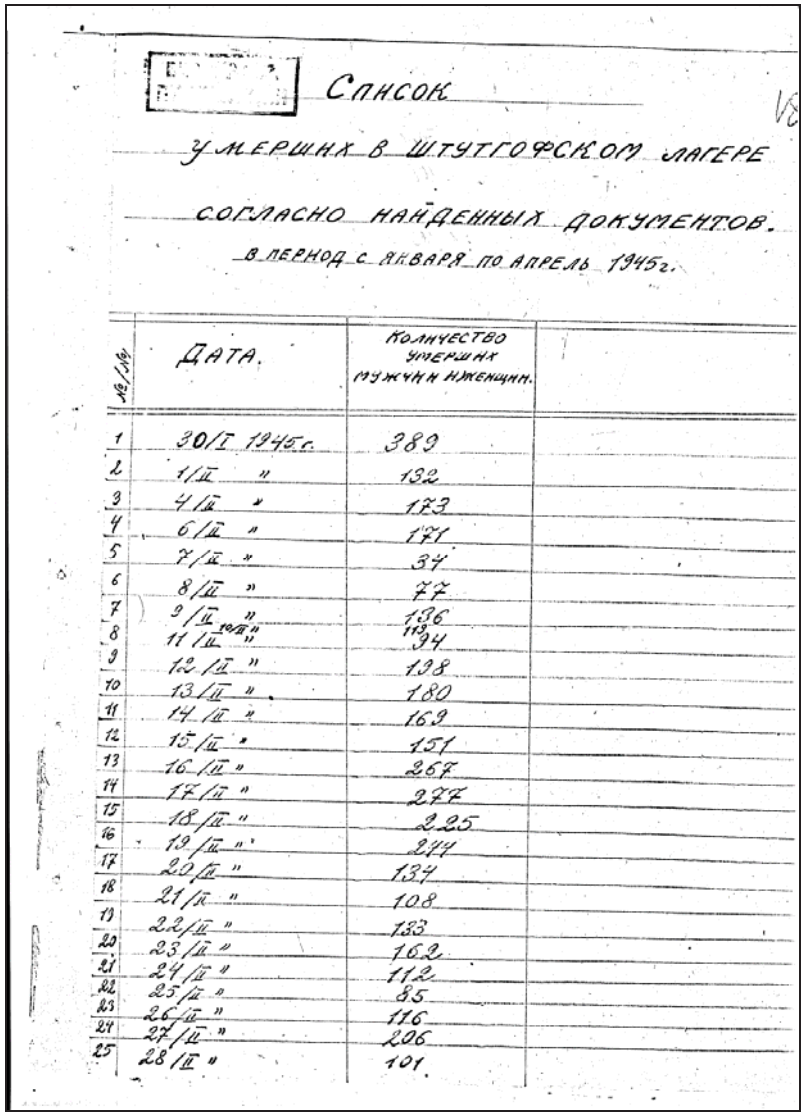
verstorben.

Nachrichtlich an die
H. Eigentumsverw.
Bekleidungskammer

Der Lagerarzt des K.L.
a.B. Stutthof

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 Штутгофском лагере

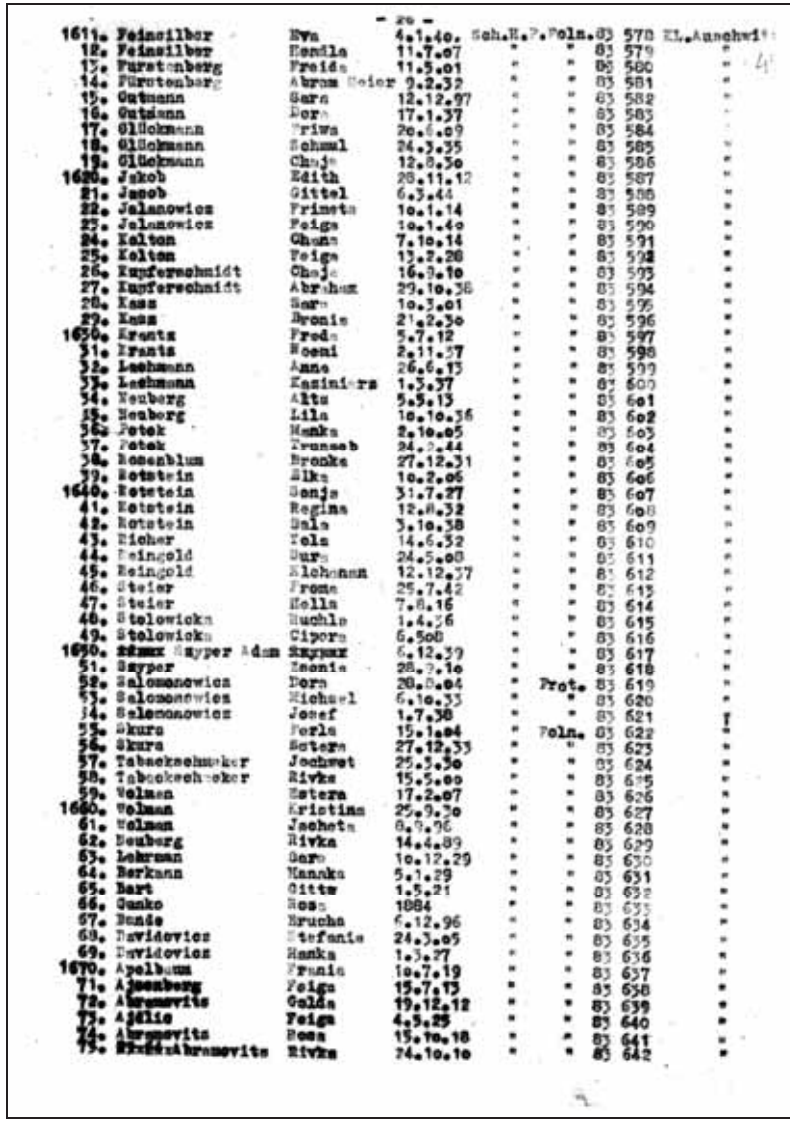
согласно найденных документов.

в период с января по апрель 1945г.

№№ п/п	Дата.	Колличество умерших мужчин и женщин.	
1	30/I 1945г.	389	
2	1/II "	132	
3	4/II "	173	
4	6/II "	171	
5	7/II "	37	
6	8/II "	77	
7	9/II "	136	
8	11/II "	94	
9	12/II "	138	
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 "	133	
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).

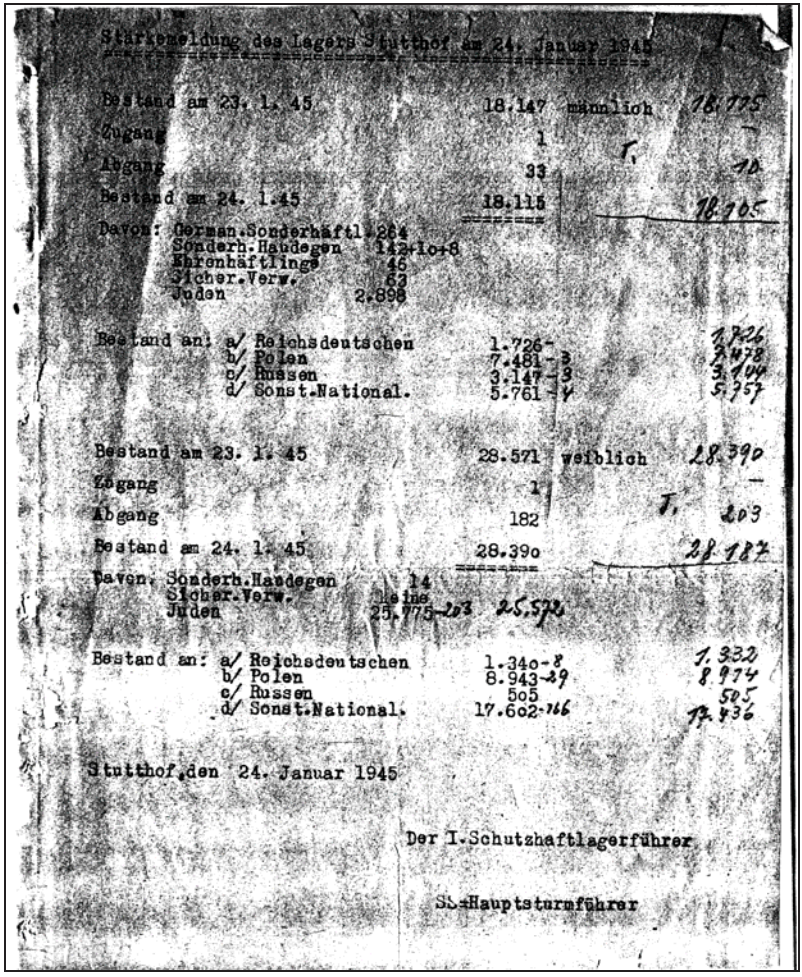
Document 21 b & c: Continued (pp. 2 and 3)



- 26 -

1611.	Feinsilber	Eva	4.1.40.	Sch.K.	P.	Poln.	83	578
12.	Feinsilber	Hendla	11.7.07	"	"	"	83	579
13.	Fürstenberg	Freida	11.5.01	"	"	"	83	580
14.	Fürstenberg	Abram Meier	9.2.32	"	"	"	83	581
15.	Gutmann	Sara	12.12.97	"	"	"	83	582
16.	Gutmann	Dora	17.1.37	"	"	"	83	583
17.	Glückmann	Triwa	20.8.09	"	"	"	83	584
18.	Glückmann	Schmul	24.3.35	"	"	"	83	585
19.	Glückmann	Chaja	12.8.30	"	"	"	83	586
1620.	Jakob	Edith	28.11.12	"	"	"	83	587
21.	Jacob	Gittel	6.3.44	"	"	"	83	588
22.	Jelanowicz	Frineta	10.1.14	"	"	"	83	589
23.	Jelanowicz	Feiga	10.1.40	"	"	"	83	590
24.	Kalten	Chana	7.10.14	"	"	"	83	591
25.	Kalten	Feiga	13.2.28	"	"	"	83	592
26.	Kupferschmidt	Chaja	16.9.10	"	"	"	83	593
27.	Kupferschmidt	Abraham	29.10.38	"	"	"	83	594
28.	Kasz	Sara	10.3.01	"	"	"	83	595
29.	Kasz	Bronia	21.2.30	"	"	"	83	596
1630.	Krantz	Freda	5.7.12	"	"	"	83	597
31.	Krantz	Noemi	2.11.37	"	"	"	83	598
32.	Lachmann	Anna	26.6.13	"	"	"	83	599
33.	Lachmann	Kazimierz	1.3.37	"	"	"	83	600
34.	Neuberg	Alta	5.5.13	"	"	"	83	601
35.	Neuberg	Lila	10.10.36	"	"	"	83	602
36.	Potek	Hanka	2.10.05	"	"	"	83	603
37.	Potek	Trunnah	24.2.44	"	"	"	83	604
38.	Rosenblum	Bronka	27.12.31	"	"	"	83	605
39.	Rotstein	Ilka	10.2.06	"	"	"	83	606
1640.	Rotstein	Sanja	31.7.27	"	"	"	83	607
41.	Rotstein	Regina	12.8.32	"	"	"	83	608
42.	Rotstein	Dala	3.10.38	"	"	"	83	609
43.	Richer	Tola	14.6.32	"	"	"	83	610
44.	Reingold	Dura	24.5.08	"	"	"	83	611
45.	Reingold	Alchanan	12.12.37	"	"	"	83	612
46.	Steier	Fruma	25.7.42	"	"	"	83	613
47.	Steier	Hella	7.8.16	"	"	"	83	614
48.	Stolowicka	Ruchla	1.4.26	"	"	"	83	615
49.	Stolowicka	Cipora	6.508	"	"	"	83	616
1650.	Szmer Szyper Adam	Szymsz	6.12.39	"	"	"	83	617
51.	Szyper	Esonia	28.9.10	"	"	"	83	618
52.	Salomonowicz	Dora	20.8.04	"	Prot.		83	619
53.	Salomonowicz	Michael	6.10.33	"	"		83	620
54.	Salomonowicz	Josef	1.7.38	"	"		83	621
55.	Skura	Perla	15.1.04	"	Poln.		83	622
56.	Skura	Estera	27.12.33	"	"		83	623
57.	Tabacksehneker	Jechwet	25.5.30	"	"		83	624
58.	Tabacksehneker	Rivka	15.5.00	"	"		83	625
59.	Volman	Estera	17.2.07	"	"		83	626
1660.	Volman	Kristina	25.9.30	"	"		83	627
61.	Volman	Jachets	8.9.96	"	"		83	628
62.	Neuberg	Rivka	14.4.89	"	"		83	629
63.	Lehrman	Sara	10.12.29	"	"		83	630
64.	Berkann	Manaka	5.1.29	"	"		83	631
65.	Bart	Gittw	1.5.21	"	"		83	632
66.	Gunko	Rosa	1884	"	"		83	633
67.	Bunde	Brucha	6.12.96	"	"		83	634
68.	Davidovicz	Stefanie	24.3.05	"	"		83	635
69.	Davidovicz	Hanka	1.3.27	"	"		83	636
1670.	Apelbaum	Frania	10.7.19	"	"		83	637
71.	Ajzenberg	Feiga	15.7.13	"	"		83	638
72.	Abramovits	Golda	19.12.12	"	"		83	639
73.	Ajzlis	Feiga	4.5.25	"	"		83	640
74.	Abramovits	Rosa	15.10.18	"	"		83	641
75.	Rivka 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	18.775
Zugang	1	T.	—
Abgang	33		10
Bestand am 24. 1. 45	18.115		18.765

Davon: German. Sonderhäftl. 264
Sonderh. Handegen 142+10+8
Ehrenhäftlinge 46
Sicher. Verw. 62
Juden 2.898

Bestand an: a/ Reichsdeutschen	1.726-		1.826
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	28.390
Zugang	1		—
Abgang	182	T.	203
Bestand am 24. 1. 45	28.390		28.187

Davon: Sonderh. Handegen 14
Sicher. Verw. keine
Juden 25.775-203 25.572

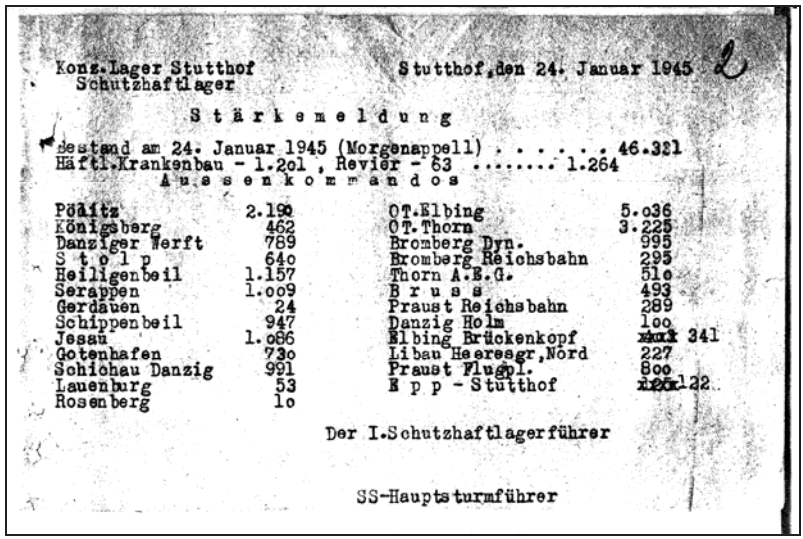
Bestand an: a/ Reichsdeutschen	1.340-8		1.332
b/ Polen	8.943-89		8.974
c/ Russen	505		505
d/ Sonst. National.	17.602-166		17.436

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

Stärkemeldung

Bestand am 24. Januar 1945 (Morgenappell) 46.321
Häftl.Krankenbau - 1.201 , Revier - 63 ..... 1.264

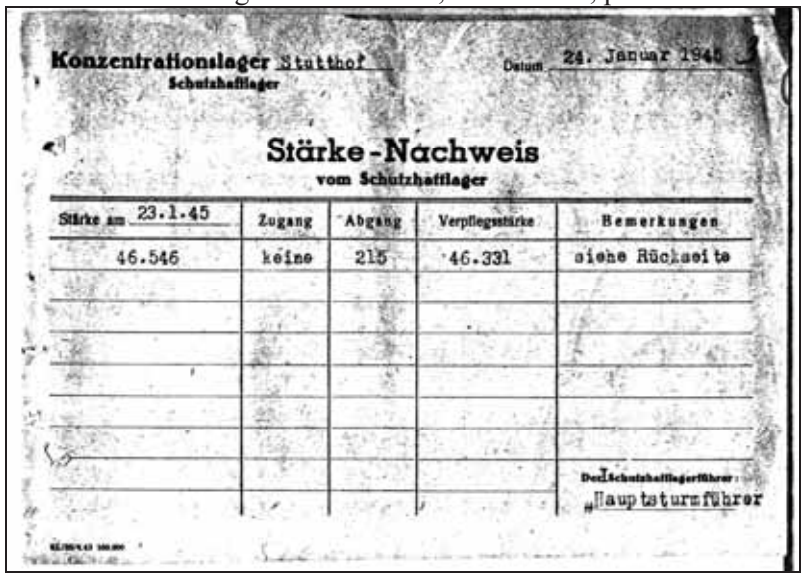
Aussenkommandos

Pölitz	2.199	OT.Elbing	5.036
Königsberg	462	OT.Thorn	3.225
Danziger Werft	789	Bromberg Dyn.	995
Stolp	640	Bromberg Reichsbahn	295
Heiligenbeil	1.157	Thorn A.E.G.	510
Serappen	1.009	Bruss	493
Gerdauen	24	Praust Reichsbahn	289
Schippenbeil	947	Danzig Holm	100
Jesau	1.086	Elbing Brückenkopf	341
Gotenhafen	730	Libau Heeresgr,Nord	227
Schichau Danzig	991	Praust Flugpl.	800
Lauenburg	53	Repp - Stutthof	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

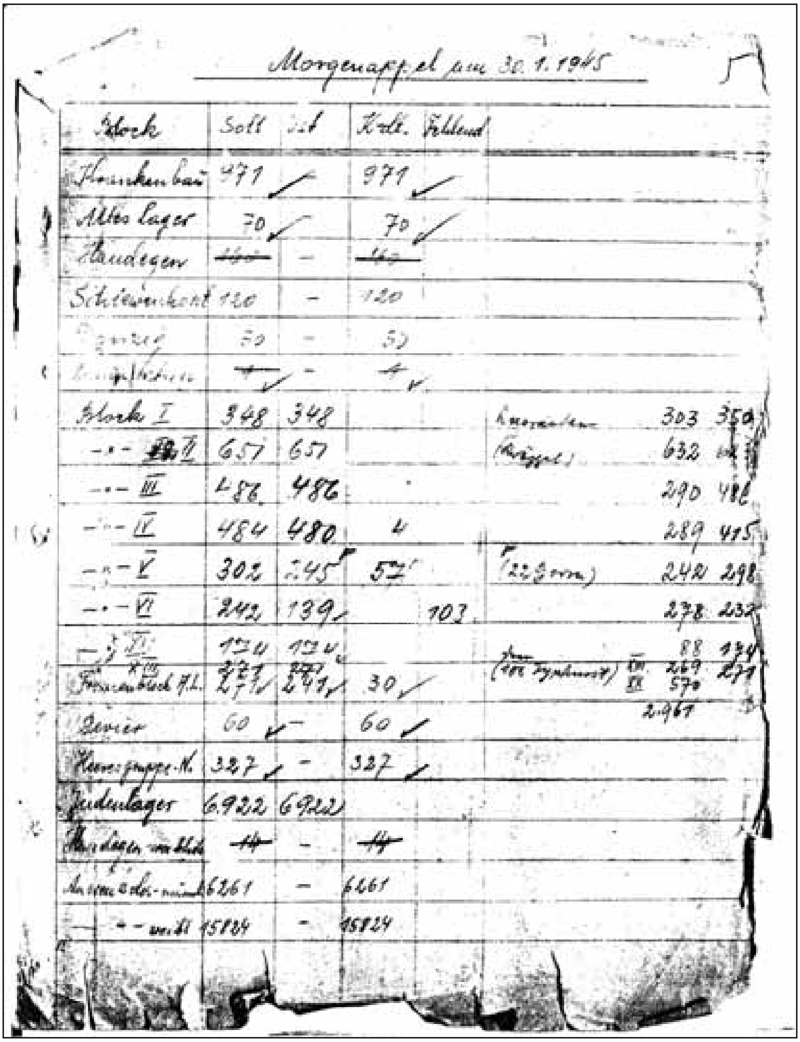
Datum 24. Januar 1945

Stärke-Nachweis
vom Schutzhaftlager

Stärke am 23.1.45	Zugang	Abgang	Verpflegstärke	Bemerkungen
46.546	keine	215	46.331	siehe Rückseite

Der I.Schutzhaftlagerführer:
Hauptsturmführer

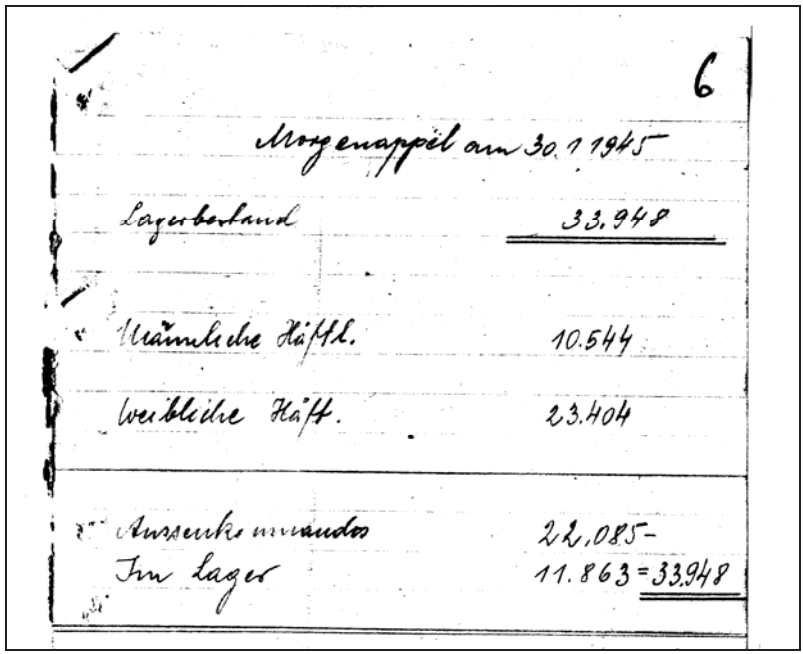
Document 25: Stutthof camp strength report, 24 January 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 3.



Morgenappel am 30.1.1945

Block	Soll	Ist	Kdo.	Fehlend			
Krankenbau	971		971				
Altes Lager	70		70				
Haudegen	~~140~~	–	~~140~~				
Schiewenhorst	120	–	120				
Danzig	50	–	50				
[illegible]	~~4~~	–	4				
Block I	348	348			Quarantäne	303	350
–"– II	657	657			(Krüppel)	632	[illegible]
–"– III	486	486				290	486
–"– IV	484	480	4			289	415
–"– V	302	245	57		(22 Jerm)	242	298
–"– VI	242	139		103		278	232
–"– VII	134	134				88	134
Frauenblock H.L.	271	241	30		(108 Typhus) VIII / IX	269 / 570	271
						2.961	
Revier	60	–	60				
Heeresgruppe N.	327	–	327				
Judenlager	6.922	6922					
Haudegen im Block	~~14~~	–	~~14~~				
Arbeitskdo.-männl.	6261	–	6261				
–"– weibl.	15824	–	15824				

Document 26: Stutthof camp, morning roll call, 30 January 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 5.

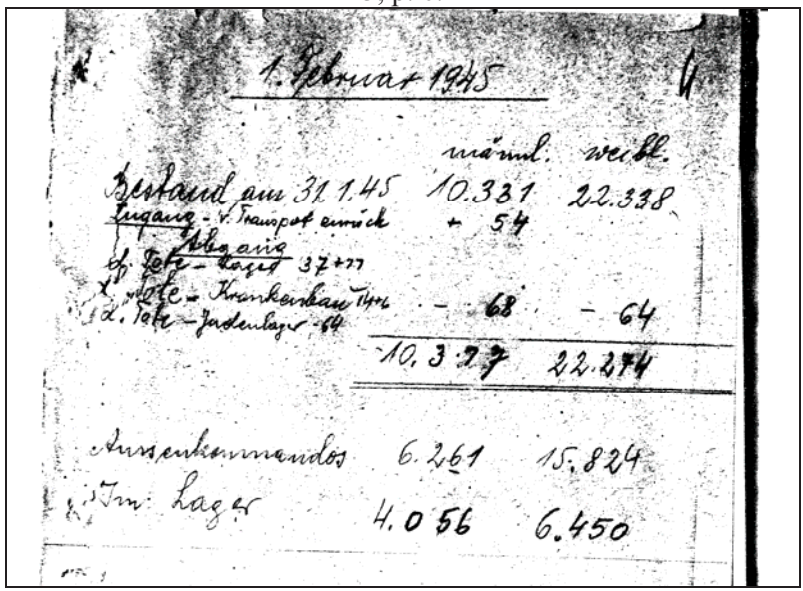


6

Morgenappell am 30.1.1945

Lagerbestand	33.948
Männliche Häftl.	10.544
Weibliche Häft.	23.404
Aussenkommandos	22.085 -
Im Lager	11.863 = 33.948

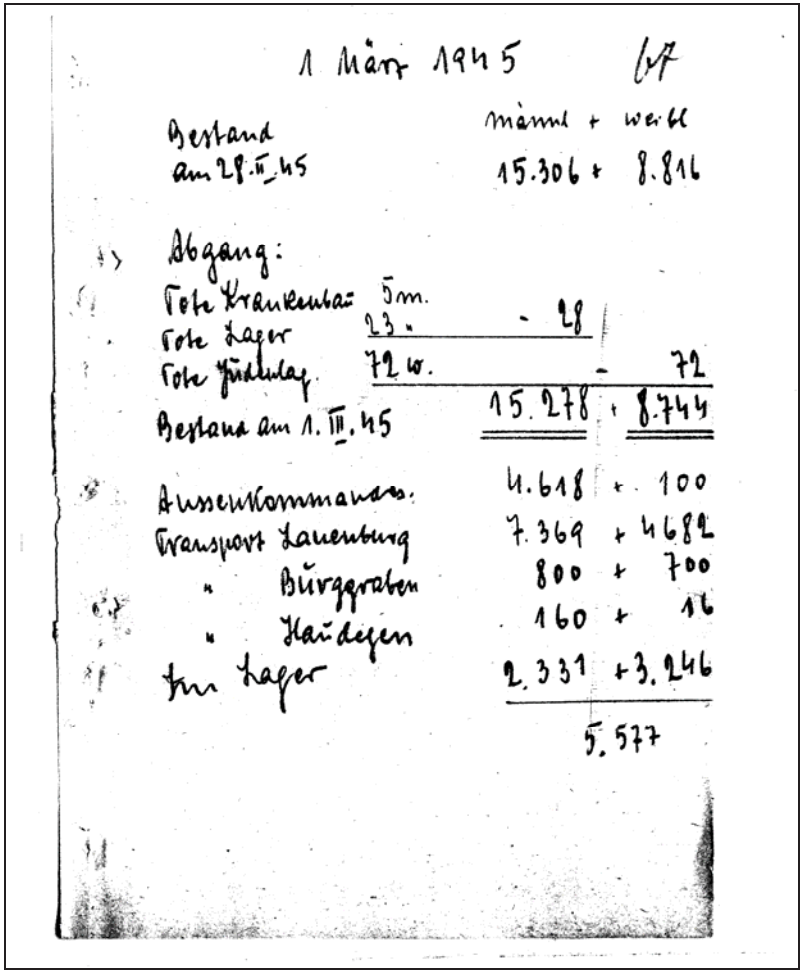
Document 27: Stutthof camp, summary of the morning roll call of male and female inmates, 30 January 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 6.



1. Februar 1945 4

	männl.	weibl.
Bestand am 31.1.45	10.331	22.338
Zugang - v. Transport eingeliefert	+ 54	
Abgang		
1. Tote - Lager	37 + 77	
1. Tote - Krankenbau	- 68	- 64
2. Tote - Judenlager		
	10.377	22.274
Aussenkommandos	6.261	15.824
Im Lager	4.056	6.450

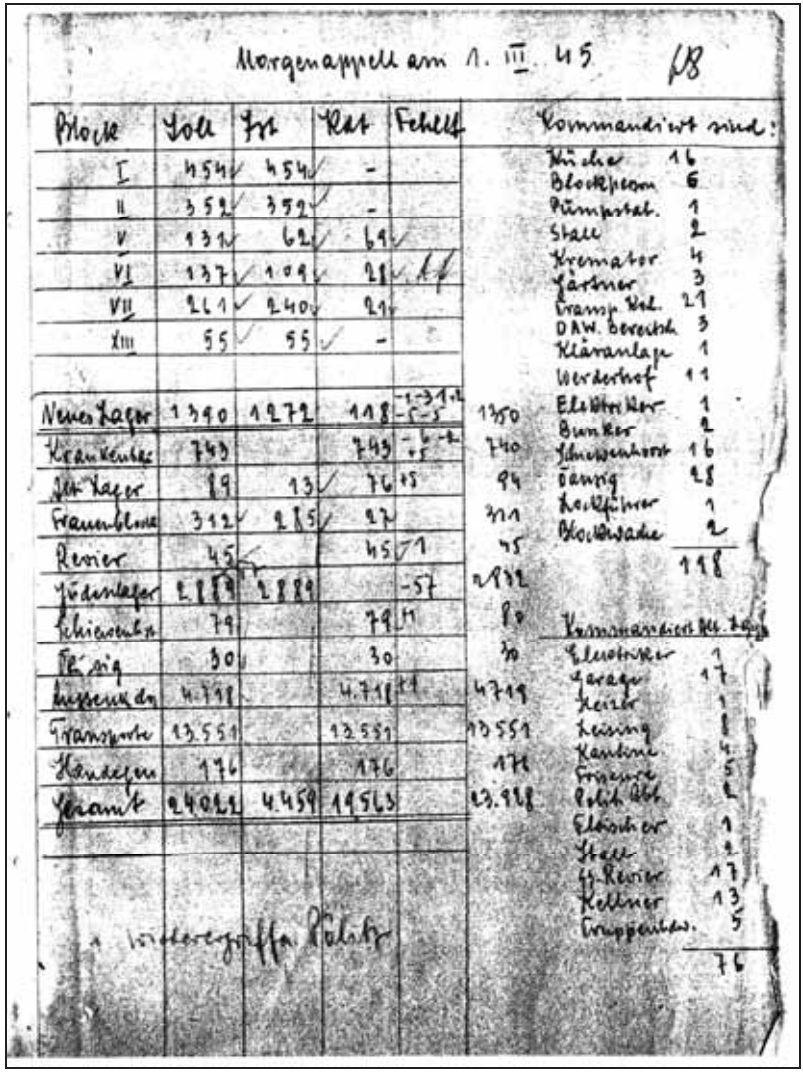
Document 28: Stutthof camp, camp strength on 1 February 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 11.



1 März 1945 67

	männl. + weibl.
Bestand am 28.II.45	15.306 + 8.816
Abgang:	
Tote Krankenbau 5m.	
Tote Lager 23.	- 28
Tote Frauenlag. 72 w.	- 72
Bestand am 1.III.45	15.278 + 8.744
Aussenkommandos.	4.618 + 100
Transport Lauenburg	7.369 + 4682
" Bürgergraben	800 + 700
" Haidegen	160 + 16
im Lager	2.331 + 3.246
	5.577

Document 29: Stutthof camp, camp strength on 1 March 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 67.



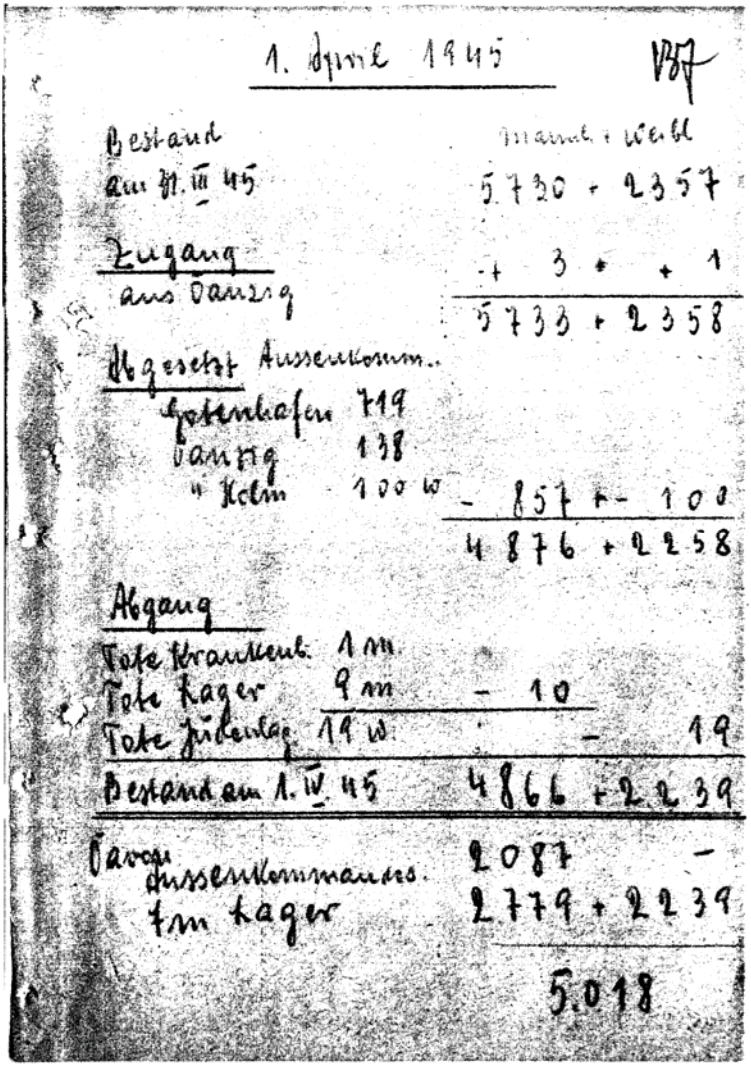
Morgenappell am 1. III. 45

Blocke	Soll	Ist	Rst	Fehlt
I	454	454	-	
II	352	352	-	
V	131	62	69	
VI	137	109	28	
VII	241	240	91	
XIII	55	55	-	
Neues Lager	1390	1272	118	-1-31+2 -5-5
Krankenbau	749		749	-5-2
Alt Lager	89	13	76	+5
Frauenblock	312	285	27	
Revier	45		45	1
Judenlager	2832	2889		-57
Schreiberblock	79		79	11
Rösig	30		30	
Aussenkdo	4.788		4.718	11
Transporte	13.551		13.551	
Handgeld	176		176	
Gesamt	24022	4.459	19563	

Kommandiert sind:

	Küche	16
	Blockpersonal	6
	Pumpstat.	1
	Stall	2
	Krematorium	4
	Gärtner	3
	Transp. Kol.	29
	DAW. Bereich	3
	Kläranlage	1
	Werderhof	11
1350	Elektriker	1
	Bunker	2
740	Schneiderhof	16
94	Lazarett	28
311	Lagerführer	1
75	Blockwache	2
		118
2832		
80	Kommandantur Bekl. Lager	
30	Elektriker	1
4719	Garage	17
	Heizer	1
13551	Heizung	8
176	Kantine	4
	Friseure	5
23.948	Polit. Abt.	2
	Elektriker	1
	Heizer	2
	4. Revier	17
	Keltner	13
	Truppenkdo.	5
		76

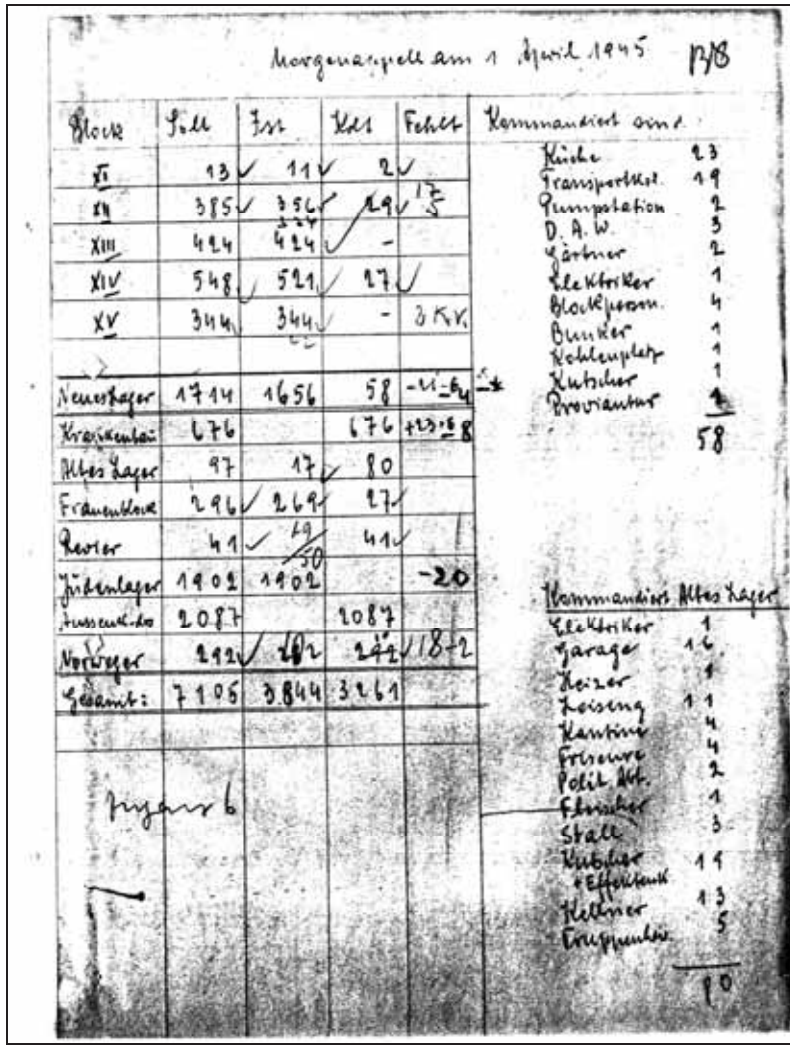
Document 30: Stutthof camp, morning roll call report, 1 March 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 68.



1. April 1945 VBf

		männl. + weibl.
Bestand am 31. III. 45		5730 + 2357
Zugang aus Danzig		+ 3 + + 1
		5733 + 2358
Abgesetzt Aussenkomm..		
Gotenhafen	719	
Danzig	138	
" Kolm	100 w	- 857 + - 100
		4876 + 2258
Abgang		
Tote Krankenb.	1 m	
Tote Lager	9 m	- 10
Tote Fluchtag.	19 w	- 19
Bestand am 1. IV. 45		4866 + 2239
Davon Aussenkommandos		2087 -
im Lager		2779 + 2239
		5018

Document 31: Stutthof camp, camp strength on 1 April 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 137.



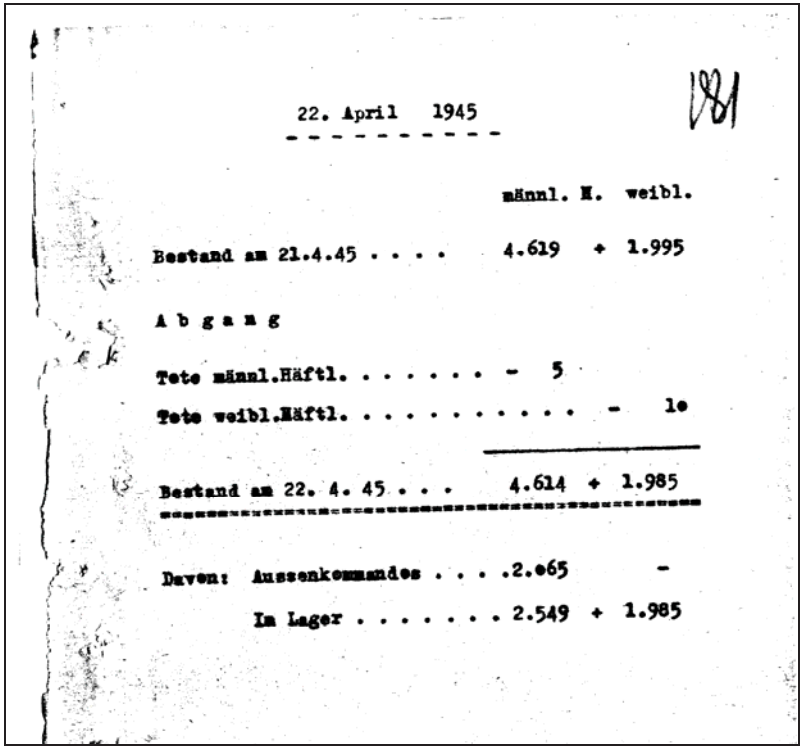
Morgenappell am 1 April 1945 p/8

Block	Soll	Ist	Kst	Fehlt	Kommandiert sind:	
XI	13	11	2		Küche	23
XII	385	356	29	17 5	Transportkol.	19
XIII	424	424	-		Pumpstation	2
XIV	548	521	27		D. A. W.	3
XV	344	344	-	3 KV.	Gärtner	2
					Elektriker	1
Neues Lager	1714	1656	58	-41-6 *	Blockpersonal	4
Krankenbau	676		676	+23-8	Bunker	1
Altes Lager	97	17	80		Kohlenplatz	1
Frauenblock	296	269	27		Kutscher	1
Revier	41	49 50	41		Proviantur	1
Judenlager	1902	1902		-20		58
Isolierbaracke	2087		2087			
Vorlager	222	182	24	18-2		
Gesamt:	7106	3844	3261			

Kommandiert Altes Lager	
Elektriker	1
Garage	16
Heizer	1
Heizung	11
Kantine	4
Friseure	4
Polit. Abt.	2
Schneider	1
Stall	3
Kübler + Effektenk.	14
Flechter	13
Truppmeister	5
	80

Zugang 6

Document 32: Stutthof camp, morning roll call report, 1 April 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 138.

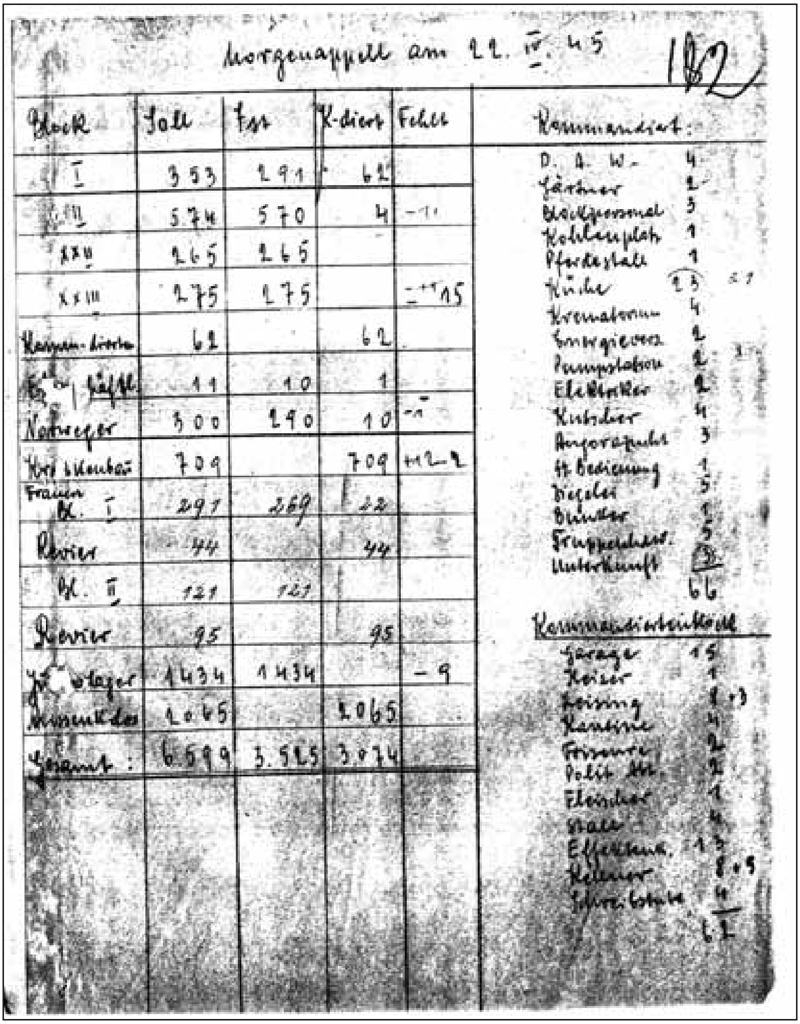


22. April 1945

181

	männl.	u.	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			-
Im Lager 2.549		+	1.985

Document 33: Stutthof camp, camp strength on 22 April 1945. GARF, 7021-106-3, p. 181.



Morgenappell am 22. IV. 45 182

Block	Soll	Ist	K-dienst	Fehlt
I	353	291	62	
XII	574	570	4	-1
XXV	265	265		
XXIII	275	275		-15
Kommandantur	62		62	
Häftl.	11	10	1	
Norweger	300	290	10	-1
[illegible]	709		709	+12-2
Frauen Bl. I	291	269	22	
Revier	44		44	
Bl. II	121	121		
Revier	95		95	
Jd. Lager	1434	1434		-9
Aussenkdos	1065		1065	
Gesamt:	6599	3525	3074	

Kommandantur:
D. A. W. 4
Gärtner 2
Blockpersonal 3
Kohlenplatz 1
Pferdestall 1
Küche 23
Krematorium 4
[illegible] 2
Pumpstation 2
Elektriker 2
Kutscher 4
Angorazucht 3
SS Bedienung 1
Ziegelei 5
Bunker 1
Truppenküche 5
Unterkunft 3
66

Kommandanturkdos:
Garage 15
Heizer 1
[illegible] 1+3
Kantine 4
Frisöre 2
Polit. Abt. 2
Fleischer 1
Stall 4
Effektenk. 13
Keller 8+5
Schreibstube 4
62

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 Pamieci 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 Chranenija Istoriko-dokumental'nich Kollektsii, Moscow).

ROD: Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdokumentatie, Amsterdam (Imperial Institute for War Documentation)

SZM: Stutthof. Zeszyty Muzeum (Museum Journal)

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Index of Names

Individuals only. Entries in footnotes as italics.

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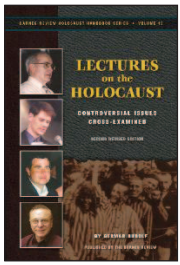

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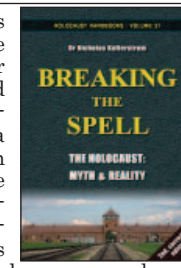
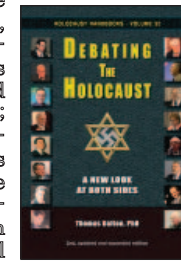


Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be a debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for 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



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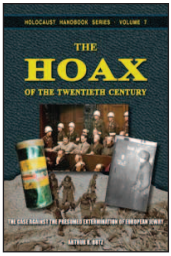

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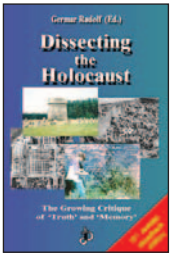

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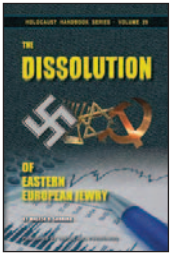

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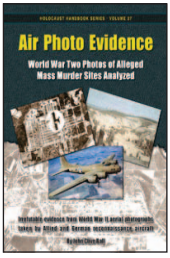
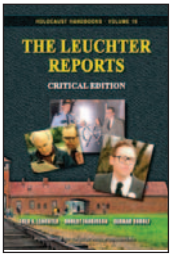
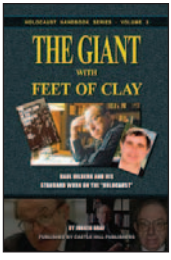


The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by 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, corrected edition, foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf containing important updates; ca. 220 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).





Air Photo Evidence: World War Two Photos of Alleged Mass Murder Sites Analyzed. By John C. Ball. 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. John Ball 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. 3rd revised and expanded edition. Edited by Germar Rudolf; 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." 4th edition, 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. Emigra-

tion 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. 72 pages, index. (#12) (cover shows new reprint edition in preparation)

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 hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 268 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#25)

SECTION TWO:
Books on Specific Camps

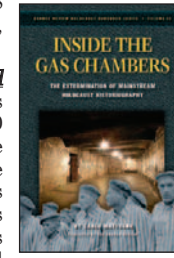
Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting 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. 365 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

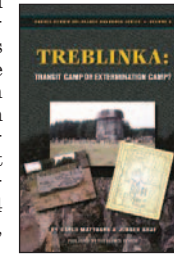
Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; 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. 138 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

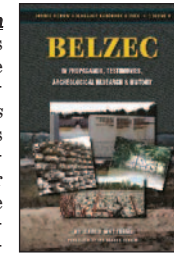
Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates 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." 434 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

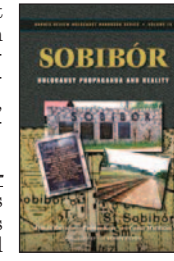
The "Extermination Camps" of "Aktion Reinhardt". By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. In late 2011, several members of the exterminationist *Holocaust Controversies* blog published a study which claims to refute three of our authors' monographs on the camps Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka (see previous three entries). This tome is their point-by-point response, which makes "mincemeat" out of the bloggers' attempt at refutation. It requires familiarity with the above-mentioned books and constitutes a comprehensive update and expansion of their themes. 2nd edition, two volumes, total of 1396 pages, illustrations, bibliography. (#28)

Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. The world's premier holocaust scholar focuses his microscope on the death camp located in Poland. It was at Chelmno that huge masses of prisoners—as many as 1.3 million—were allegedly rounded up and killed. His book challenges the conventional wisdom of what went on inside Chelmno. Eyewitness statements, forensics reports, coroners' reports, excavations, crematoria, building plans, U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts, mobile gas vans for homicidal purposes—all



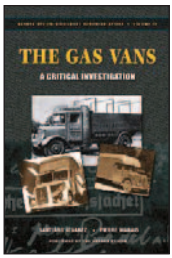






are discussed. 191 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)

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? Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents, photos and witness statements on this topic, and has examined the claims made by the mainstream. 390 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)



Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Little research had been directed toward Concentration Camp Majdanek in central Poland, even though it is claimed that up to a million Jews were murdered there. The only information available is discredited Polish Communist propaganda. This glaring research gap has finally been filled. After exhaustive research of primary sources, Mattogno and Graf created a monumental study which expertly dissects and repudiates the myth of homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches ("Operation Harvest Festival") and prove them groundless. The authors' investigations lead to unambiguous conclusions about the camp which are radically different from the official theses. Again they have produced a standard and methodical investigative work, which authentic historiography cannot ignore. Third edition, 350 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. The Stutthof camp in Prussia has never before been scientifically investigated by traditional historians, who claim nonetheless that Stutthof served as a 'makeshift' 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. Third edition, 171 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

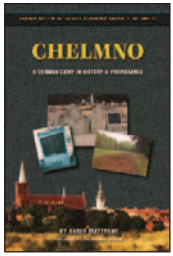
SECTION THREE:
Auschwitz Studies

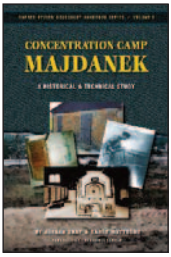
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt is considered one of the best mainstream experts on Auschwitz and has been called upon several times in holocaust court cases. His work is cited by many to prove the holocaust happened as mainstream scholars insist. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac. It shows that their studies are heavily flawed. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 2nd edition, 758 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

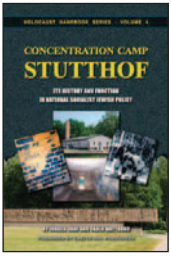
Auschwitz: Plain Facts—A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute recent findings with their own technical methods. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the "revisionists." In Auschwitz: Plain Facts, Pressac's works and claims are debunked. 197 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#14)

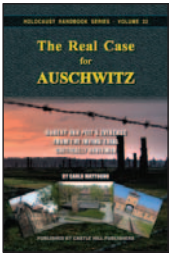
The Rudolf Report. Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz. By Germar Rudolf and Dr. Wolfgang Lambrecht. In 1988, execution expert Fred Leuchter investigated the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek and concluded that they could not have worked as claimed. Ever since, Leuchter's work has been attacked. In 1993, Germar Rudolf published a thorough forensic study about the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz. His report irons out the deficiencies of "The Leuchter Report." Second edition, 457 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

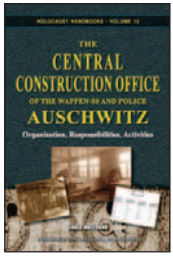
Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and

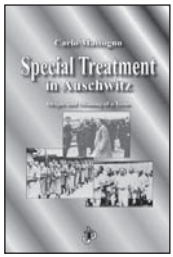


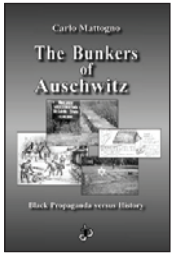


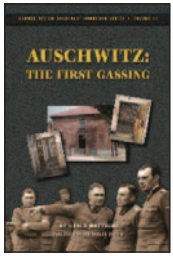












Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Second edition, 398 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. Based upon mostly unpublished German wartime documents, this study describes the history, organization, tasks and procedures of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police. Despite a huge public interest in the camp, next to nothing was really known about this 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 early 2016; #34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo 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. 151 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Health Care at Auschwitz. By Carlo 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. This is frequently described as special measures to improve the inmates' health and thus ability to work in Germany's armaments industry. This, after all, was the only thing the Auschwitz authorities were really interested in due to orders from the highest levels of the German government. (Scheduled for early 2016; #33)

The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The bunkers at Auschwitz 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. 264 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#11)

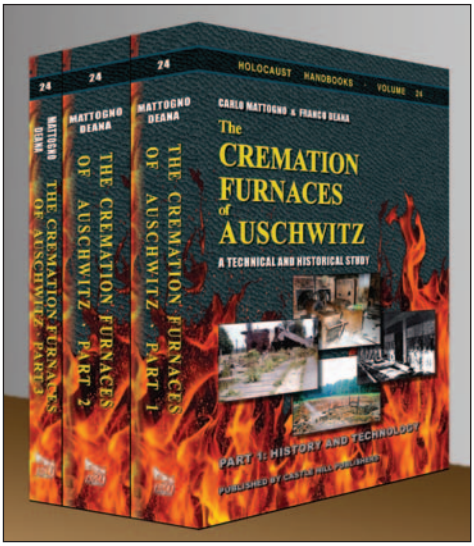
Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other in location, date, preparations, 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. Second edition, 168 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo 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. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 138 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

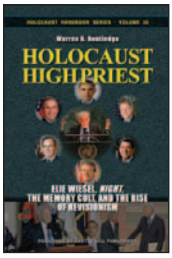
Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether

these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A must read. 132 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive technical study of the history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a sound and thoroughly documented base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, Mattogno and Deana can establish the true nature and capacity of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces. They show that these devices were cheaper versions than what was usually produced, and that their capacity to cremate corpses was lower than normal, too. Hence this study reveals that the Auschwitz cremation furnaces were not monstrous super ovens but rather inferior make-shift devices. 3 vols., 1198 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)



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 deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." It shows how Zionist 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 from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 40 most important of these witness statements 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 summer 2016; #36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Rudolf Höss & Carlo Mattogno. When Rudolf Höss was in charge at Auschwitz, the mass extermination of Jews in gas chambers is said to have been launched and carried out. He confessed this in numerous postwar depositions. Hence Höss's testimony is the most convincing of all. But what traditional sources usually do not reveal is that Höss was severely tortured to coerce him to "confess," and that his various statements are not only contradictory but also full of historically and physically impossible, even absurd claims. This study expertly analyzes Höss's various confessions and lays them all open for everyone to see the ugly truth. (Scheduled for summer 2016: #35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno. Nyiszli, a Hungarian Jew who studied medicine in Germany before the war, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote an account of what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others accept that it is a grotesque collection of lies and exaggerations. This study analyzes Nyiszli's novel and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. (Scheduled for spring 2016; #37)

Further Projects

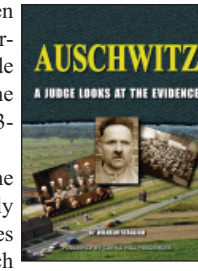
Further studies we propose to publish would scrutinize eyewitness accounts from, *e.g.*, Filip Müller, Rudolf Vrba, Henryk Tauber, Yankiel Wiernik, Richard Glazar. Scholars interested in taking on any of these or other witnesses, please get in touch using the contact form at www.codoh.com/contact-us

For current prices and availability see outlets like Amazon.com or Amazon.co.uk, and:
Distribution USA: The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C., 20003; 1-877-773-9077; www.BarnesReview.org
Distribution UK: Castle Hill Publishers, PO Box 243, Uckfield, TN22 9AW; shop.codoh.com

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.

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. Second, corrected and slightly revised edition with a new preface and epilogue.

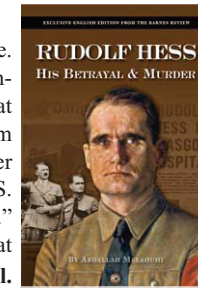
422 pp., 6“×9“, pb, ill.

P. Angel, J. Tiffany: *Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament*

Some say the Old Testament is a collection of valuable parables with no basis in historical fact, while others have made a living of trying to prove that it is an accurate history of early man. *Fountain of Fairytales* takes us on a whirlwind tour of the Old Testament, telling us which stories are pure balderdash and which may have some basis in real archeology and authentic history. And also which tales seem to have been borrowed from other primary cultural sources including the Egyptians. If you want proof the entire Bible is a faithful transcription of the word of God – straight from mouth to Jewish scribe’s pen – read no further, for this book is more of a light-hearted yet scholarly tour of the Old Testament, not a dense religio-historical treatise. If you’re ready for a tour of the Old Testament like none other, get a copy of *Fountain of Fairytales.*

178 pp. pb, 5.5”×8.5”

Abdallah Melaouhi, *Rudolf Hess. His Betrayal and Murder*



In May 1941, Rudolf Hess, Hitler’s right-hand man, flew to England to make peace. His plane crashed, and he was made a prisoner of the Allies and kept in solitary confinement nearly the rest of his life. What truths about the war did Hess possess that were of such danger? The author worked as a male nurse caring for Rudolf Hess from 1982 until his death in 1987 at the Allied Prison in Berlin. Minutes after the murder he was called to the prison. Ask by the author what had happened, an unknown U.S. soldier replied: “The pig is finished; you won’t have to work a night shift any longer.” What he experienced there, minutely described in this book, proves beyond doubt that Mr. Hess was strangled to death by his Anglo-Saxon captors. **300 pp. pb, 6”×9”, ill.**

Curtis B. Dall, *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*

The author was FDR’s son-in-law and spent much time in the White House. He had an insider’s view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor and how often. Dall also was a Wall Street banker and knew the tricks and tactics the financial predators use to deceive the public. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met during his life. This included such notables as Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Bernard Baruch, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, the Warburgs, Rothschilds, and more. Dall views the stock market crash of October 1929 as “the calculated shearing of the public triggered by the sudden shortage of call money in the New York money market.” He views the Federal Reserve and their globalist cheerleaders as being against the interests of Americans. They plan and execute the wars that line their pockets and ravage the world. Dall portrays FDR as a man who began his career as an optimistic ladder-climber and ended up as one of the most manipulated presidents in U.S. history. Reprint with a foreword by Willis A. Carto.

298 pp., 5.5“×8.5“, pb

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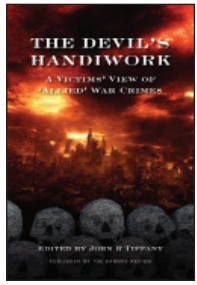
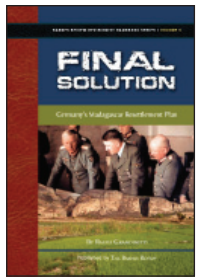
Herbert L. Brown, ***The Devil's Handiwork.*** *A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes*



An amazing compilation of war crimes committed by the "good guys" against the "bad guys." Many of the events covered in this book are to this day censored or twisted in mainstream history books. Chapters cover: Death camps in the Civil War; concentration camps in the Boer War; The Dresden Massacre – the worst war crime in history; the Ukrainian terror famine; the gruesome harvest in Eastern Europe; the myth of the 6 million; Operation Keelhaul; the Nuremberg Trials; the Katyn Forest Massacre; the Stuttgart Atrocity; bastardizing the Germans after WWII; the use of the atom bomb; Cuba betrayed; the Invasion of Lebanon; the policy of de-Nazification; the Malmedy Trial; the Dachau Trial; the Vinnytsia genocide; crimes during the occupation of Germany; FDR's Great Sedition Trial; the Morgenthau Plan; the propaganda of the Writers War Board; myths of civilian bombings; the Lend-Lease fiasco; truth about Auschwitz; Pearl Harbor; the Soviet genocide across Europe; much more.

275 pp., 5.5"×8.5", pb

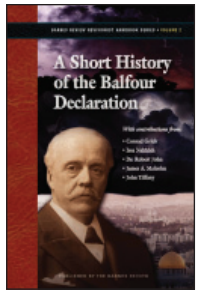
Ralph Grandinetti, ***Final Solution.*** *Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan*



Everyone "knows" the Germans had a "final solution" for their so-called "Jewish Problem." But Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers and blazing crematory ovens. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, back then a French colony. In a meeting with Vichy French Prime Minister Pierre Laval, Laval agreed to turn Madagascar into a new Jewish homeland where, ultimately, all of Europe's 4,000,000 Jews might be settled. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. What a paradise Madagascar could have become, but instead Zionists insisted on occupying the "Holy Land," where they knew strife and conflict awaited them. What was the Madagascar Plan, and why did it fail? Which world leaders supported it – and which did not? Why was the plan eventually abandoned?

108 pp., 5.5"×8.5", pb

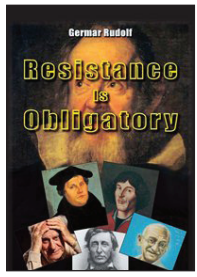
John Tiffany, ***A Short History of the Balfour Declaration***



Few have heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What general knowledge there is surrounding its origins is usually limited to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But here is a case where truth is stranger than fiction. The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. And, ultimately, of course, it's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, laid out in no uncertain terms and devoid of euphemism and political correctness. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this precise and candid analysis – the facts – about the behind-the-scenes machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being – and why.

118 pp., 5.5"×8.5", pb

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…

376 pp., 6"×9", pb, colour ill.

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