

Claude Lanzmann spent twelve years locating survivors, perpetrators, and eyewitnesses for his nine and a half hour film *Shoah* released in 1985. Without archival footage, *Shoah* weaves together extraordinary testimonies to render the step-by-step machinery of the destruction of European Jewry. Critics have called it "a masterpiece" and a "monument against forgetting." The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum purchased the *Shoah* outtakes from Lanzmann in October 1996 and have since been reconstructing and preserving the films.

The Claude Lanzmann *SHOAH* Collection consists of roughly 185 hours of interview outtakes and 35 hours of location filming.

Interviews

<i>USHMM RG#</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Film ID</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Reconstruction & Preservation Completed</i>
RG-60.5022		Jacob Arnon was a Dutch Jew and leader of a Zionist student organization. Arnon's uncle was one of the chairmen of the Jewish Council in Amsterdam, and though he admired his uncle greatly, he condemns the Council's actions, especially their choice of whom to deport. Arnon's uncle survived the war but the two never spoke again.	2 hrs	3265 3266 3267 3268 3269	English	August 2007
RG-60.5000		Ehud Avriel was born in Vienna and became active in escape and rescue operations after the Anschluss. He continued this work once he reached Palestine in 1940. Avriel later held several positions in the Israeli government.	2.4 hrs	3100 3101 3102 3103 3104	French	November 2004
	<i>Picture & sound not preserved yet</i>	Bedrich Bass discusses the present-day Jewish community in Czechoslovakia and the cost of maintaining the old Jewish cemetery in Prague.	47 mins		French	<i>Incomplete</i> December 2016

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RG-60.5049		Scholar Yehuda Bauer talks about how he first became involved in the study of the Holocaust and how he tries to strike a balance in his work between emotional involvement and objectivity. He talks about the Jewish Councils and Israeli attitudes to them after the war. Lanzmann and Bauer debate Rudolf Kasztner's actions and motivations and the Nazi fantasy of "world Jewry."	2.3 hrs	3793 3794 3795 3796 3797 3798 3799	English	August 2016
RG-60.5052		An Orthodox Jew affiliated with Rabbi Weissmandel's Yeshiva in New York, Mr. Becher talks about Weissmandel, the "Blood for Goods" and other rescue efforts, and the Orthodox prohibition on violent resistance. He also discusses the German boycott in the US and Rabbi Stephen Wise's actions.	39 mins	3820 3821 3822	English	August 2016
RG-60.5020		Peter Bergson and Samuel Merlin were activists in the United States during the war. They talk about conflicts with other Jewish groups and Rabbi Stephen Wise. Bergson and his group organized the <i>We Will Never Die</i> pageant and other bold publicity moves aimed at influencing American policy in favor of helping the Jews of Europe.	1.8 hrs	3254 3255 3256 3257 3258	English	August 2007
RG-60.5001		Paula Biren survived the Lodz ghetto and Auschwitz. She describes ghettoization, the children's <i>Aktion</i> of September 1942, and her deportation to Auschwitz.	2.2 hrs	3105 3106 3107 3108	English	September 2002 February 2001
RG-60.5037		Gustaw Alef-Bolkowiak addresses the tension between Polish and Jewish resistance movements and the question of Polish antisemitism. He talks about arms in the Warsaw ghetto, the Bund, the Zegota Council to aid the Jews of Poland, Poles who hid Jews, and Communist partisans.	1 hr	3373 3374 3375	French	September 2009

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RG-60.5011		<p>Abraham Bomba, a barber from Czestochowa, Poland, is featured prominently in the film <i>SHOAH</i>. In the outtakes, he talks about the treatment the Jews received when the Germans first arrived in his town, deportation to Treblinka, and his work cutting the hair of people before they entered the gas chambers. Bomba escaped from Treblinka and tried to warn the remaining ghetto residents of Czestochowa but they did not believe him.</p>	3.5 hrs	3197 3198 3199 3200 3201 3202 3203 3204 3205.1 3205.2	English	May 2016 February 2009 July 2005 December 2000
RG-60.5032		<p>Czeslaw Borowi is a Polish peasant who lived his entire life in Treblinka. He describes the transports and the experience of living in the shadow of the camp. When the Germans were shooting at Jews, his family slept on the floor to avoid stray bullets. He repeats some common refrains about how rich Jews arrived in fancy trains and the Jews offered no resistance.</p>	1.5 hrs	3348 3349 3350 3351	Polish	January 2009
RG-60.5002		<p>Hansi Brand and her husband Joel were members of the Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest, Hungary, as was Rudolf Kasztner. Brand details her husband's experiences with Adolf Eichmann and the "Blood for Goods" rescue scheme. She also addresses the controversy over whether Kasztner neglected to warn the Jews of their fates. She states emphatically that by 1944 everyone knew what it meant to be deported to the East.</p>	1.7 hrs	3109 3110 3111	English and German	November 2004
RG-60.5053		<p>Pery Broad spent two years as a guard in Auschwitz-Birkenau. Broad voluntarily wrote a report of his activities while working for the British as a translator in a POW camp after the war. Broad's report corroborates details of killing installations and the burning of corpses.</p>	5.8 hrs	3437 to 3443 3672 to 3681 3684 to 3689	English and German	March 2015 November 2014

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		This interview was filmed in 1979 with a hidden camera, known as a Paluche.				
RG-60.5044		Inge Deutschkron , a German Jew, witnessed the increasing persecution and violence against Jews in Berlin, including the promulgation of the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht. Her father escaped to England but she and her mother remained behind and went into hiding in 1943. Lanzmann interviews her in a coffee house in Berlin in which she remembers seeing a "Jews Not Wanted" sign during the Nazi years.	3.8 hrs	3420 3421 3422 3423 3424 3425 3426 3427 3428 3429 3430 3431	English	May 2012
RG-60.5003		Ruth Elias was a Czech Jew who was sent with her family to Theresienstadt, where she became pregnant. She managed to hide her pregnancy in Auschwitz but was eventually discovered and she and her baby were experimented upon by Mengele. She speaks of these experiences and of her solidarity with other women prisoners.	3.4 hrs	3112 3113 3114 3115 3116 3117 3118	English	August 2004
RG-60.5059		Bronislaw Falborski witnessed the deportation of Jews from Koło, Poland to Chelmno. From 1941 to 1942, Falborski was a private driver for the supervisor of the German forest wardens in the area. He talks about the slow speed of the gas vans and the mass graves in the forest. This interview takes place in Falborski's home and was recorded during Lanzmann's second trip to Poland.	40 mins	3809 3810	Polish	August 2016

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RG-60.5060	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	Henry Feingold , a distinguished scholar on the subject of America and the Holocaust, discusses American Jewry, the German-American Bund, refugee visas, Jewish leaders in the U.S., and the War Refugee Board.	1.5 hrs	3565 3566 3567 3568 3569 3570 3571 3572 3573	English	<i>Incomplete</i> October 2014
RG-60.5004		Siegmunt Forst escaped Vienna and moved to New York after the war broke out. He talks about his dealings with Rabbi Weissmandel, a Slovakian Jew who begged American Jewish leaders and others for money to bribe the Nazis and save Jews.	2.8 hrs	3119 3120 3121 3122 3123 3124 3823	English	August 2016 June 2002 December 2000
RG-60.5067	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	As chief of the German Reichsbahn, Albert Ganzenmüller was responsible for the deployment of deportation trains. In July 1942, he wrote a letter to Karl Wolff, Himmler’s chief of staff, describing the deportation trains from Warsaw to Malkinia to Treblinka. Lanzmann speaks about Ganzenmüller’s letter in a short recording in French.	14 mins	3608 3609	French	<i>Incomplete</i> October 2014
RG-60.5005		Leib Garfunkel describes the Kovno ghetto in Lithuania, where he was vice-chairman of the Jewish Council, and the <i>Aktion</i> of October 1941, during which 9,200 Jews were murdered at the Ninth Fort. This was most likely the first interview Lanzmann conducted in the making of <i>SHOAH</i> .	2.2 hrs	3125 3126 3127 3128 3129 3130 3131 3132	English	August 2004

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RG-60.5036		<p>Henryk Gawkowski was a locomotive conductor at the Treblinka station and estimates that he transported approximately 18,000 Jews to the camp. He drank vodka all the time because it was the only way to make bearable his job and the smell of burning corpses. He describes the black market and the prostitution that developed around the camp. This interview also includes conversations with several Polish witnesses who were railway workers.</p>	3.9 hrs	3362 3363 3364 3365 3366 3367 3818 3743 3744 3368 3370 3371 3372	Polish	August 2016 April 2009
RG-60.5027		<p>Hans Gewecke was the Territorial Commissioner of Siauliai, Lithuania. He is evasive about when he arrived in the town stating that the killing actions there took place “before my time.” He claims he was not a crass anti-Semite and provides as proof the fact that he didn't pursue a legal case when the dog of a Jewish woman bit his wife. He talks about his postwar trial and stresses that the court did not find him to be a perpetrator but an administrator. Lanzmann used a false name and filmed Gewecke with a hidden camera.</p>	5.3 hrs	3298 to 3313	German	November 2008
RG-60.5028		<p>Richard Glazar, a survivor of Treblinka, is featured prominently in <i>SHOAH</i>. He talks about his Czech heritage, Theresienstadt, his experiences at Treblinka, and witnessing the transports as they arrived from Grodno, Bialystok, Saloniki, and other places. He also describes the prisoner revolt and his escape from the camp.</p>	7.4 hrs	3314 to 3330	German	November 2008 February 2001

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RG-60.5068		Malka Goldberg talks about being in the Warsaw ghetto, Majdanek, Auschwitz, Ravensbrück, and Malhof before immigrating first to Sweden and then returning to Warsaw. At Lanzmann's prompting, Goldberg explains that she was part of the resistance and sings part of the Yiddish resistance song "Undzer shtetl brent!" ["Our Town is Burning!"].	10 mins	3869 3870	German	August 2017 October 2014
RG-60.5082		Nahum Goldmann was President of the World Jewish Congress, which he founded with Rabbi Stephen Wise, from 1948 to 1977. He was a Zionist activist but was often critical of Israeli public policy. Lanzmann and Goldmann discuss when the Jews realized the reality of the Final Solution, the Jewish Councils, and the Hannah Arendt controversy.	1.2 hrs	3865 3866 3867	English	June 2016
RG-60.5042		Franz Grassler was the assistant to Heinz Auerswald, the Nazi commissioner of the Warsaw ghetto. Lanzmann tries to get him to talk about the ghetto, but he pretends not to remember. Lanzmann asks about Jewish Council chairman Adam Czerniakow and his suicide, typhus, the black market, the ghetto wall, and filming in the ghetto. Grassler seems to remember things only when he thinks they might be documented in Czerniakow's diaries.	1.6 hrs	3402 3403 3404 3405	German	September 2009
RG-60.5045		Historian Raul Hilberg was one of the main protagonists of <i>SHOAH</i> , laying out for Lanzmann in great detail the primary elements of the Nazis' killing process. The interview contains details about the bureaucracy that supported the Holocaust, as well as the involvement of the German Army, among many other topics.	6.2 hrs	3768 to 3781 3477 3478 3480	English	August 2016
RG-60.5075	Sound only – this interview has no picture component	Willy Hilde was a German railroad worker at the Auschwitz train station. He discusses the technical details of the train platforms, the arrival and separation	47 mins	3634 3635 3636	German	March 2015

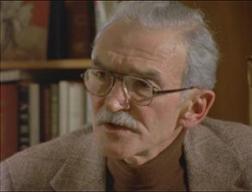
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		of men and women at Auschwitz, and the shipment of Jewish property back to Germany.				
RG-60.5006		Jan Karski tells of his capture and torture by the Gestapo when he was a courier for the Polish underground. He also describes his clandestine visit to the Warsaw ghetto and meeting with Szmul Zygielbojm, six months before Zygielbojm's suicide. Karski attempted to expose conditions in the Warsaw ghetto and the existence of Belzec when he met with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter. In 2010, Lanzmann made <i>The Karski Report</i> based almost entirely on this interview.	4.2 hrs	3133 3134 3135 3136 3137 3138 3139 3140 3141 3142 3143	English	October 2000
RG-60.5017		Abba Kovner was a central figure in the Zionist youth resistance movement in Vilna, Lithuania. He commanded an underground partisan resistance group throughout the war. Kovner provides oblique and poetic answers to Lanzmann's questions throughout the interview.	4.7 hrs	3236 3237 3238 3239 3240 3241 3242 3243 3244 3245	Hebrew and French	August 2007
RG-60.5018		Karl Kretschmer was Obersturmführer with Einsatzgruppe 4a and wrote an infamous letter to his wife and children about witnessing mass killings. In this hidden camera interview, Kretschmer is reluctant to talk. Lanzmann asks about Babi Yar and Kretschmer says he wasn't there. He says he doesn't remember what his letter said since he doesn't have it any more.	44 mins	3246 3247	German and French	August 2007

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RG-60.5035		Eduard Kryshak accompanied two or three train transports of Jews to Treblinka and was a witness at postwar trials in Düsseldorf and Bielefeld. In this hidden camera interview obtained with a Paluche, Kryshak claims he did not know that people were killed at Treblinka until after the war.	1.8 hrs	3357 3358 3359 3360 3361	German	April 2009
RG-60.5025		Lanzmann attempted to interview Gustav Laabs , who drove a gas van at Chelmno. Lanzmann is challenged by two neighbors after Laabs refuses to open the door to his apartment. Additional reels show industrial scenes, a Saurer truck in transit (Saurer manufactured gas vans during the war), and Lanzmann reading a letter written by engineer Dr. Becker who details the operation of a gas van.	1.3 hrs	3824 3293 3383 3384 3385	German	August 2016 September 2009 November 2008 August 2007
RG-60.5007		Hermann Landau talks about the rescue work of Rabbi Weissmandel as well as rescue efforts in Switzerland and the U.S. He describes Weissmandel as an increasingly desperate man who would not hesitate to bribe the Nazis or commit violence if it would help save Jews.	1.7 hrs	3144 3145 3146 3147	English	June 2002 February 2001
RG-60.5030		One of the leaders of the revolt in Sobibor, Yehuda Lerner talks about his arrival, escape from eight camps, and pivotal role in the Sobibor uprising. Lanzmann found this interview so compelling that he used it to make the film <i>Sobibor, October 14, 1943, 4 P.M.</i>	2.5 hrs	3334 3335 3336 3337 3338	Hebrew and French	January 2009
RG-60.5023		Ada Lichtman talks about her experiences in the Krakow ghetto, her father's murder, and her transport to Sobibor. She was chosen to do the SS laundry in Sobibor and remembers cleaning dolls and toys seized from a transport of children and given to SS families. At	2.7 hrs	3270 3271 3272 3273 3274	German	August 2007

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		Lanzmann's urging, Lichtman sews doll clothes during the interview; this is a duty she used to perform in Sobibor.		3275 3276 3277		
RG-60.5008		Hanna Marton is from Romania where both she and her husband were lawyers and Zionists. She was aboard the controversial rescue train organized by Rudolf Kasztner. She talks about Kasztner, the libel trial in Israel after the war, and his assassination.	3.6 hrs	3148 3149 3150 3151 3152 3153 3154 3155 3156 3157	French and Hebrew	September 2016 August 2004
RG-60.5047		Roswell McClelland was the US Representative to the War Refugee Board (WRB) in Switzerland before serving as a US Ambassador to the Republic of Niger. McClelland recounts his personal experiences, motivations, and work with the WRB.	1.9 hrs	3432 3433 3434 3435 3436	English	December 2013
RG-60.5033		Martha Michelson was the wife of a Nazi schoolteacher in Chelmno. She talks about the Sonderkommando, Jews killed in a church, the terrible smell that pervaded the town when bodies were burned, the Poles' attitude toward the Jews, and the operation of gas vans. She says that she told people in Germany about the killing of Jews in 1942 or 1943 but they accused her of spreading atrocity propaganda.	1.5 hrs	3352 3353 3354	German	January 2009

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RG-60.5012		<p>Filip Müller worked in a Sonderkommando detail at Auschwitz, one of the prisoners chosen to help the SS dispose of corpses after gassing. Müller undressed the dead and stirred the fires of the crematoria. He describes how the SS lied to the victims to the very end in order to keep them calm, telling the doomed that they were at the camp in order to work but that first they must be disinfected. He was a member of the camp resistance and tells of the October 1944 uprising as well as his liberation from Gunskirchen by American forces.</p>	4.8 hrs	3206 3207 3208 3209 3210 3211 3212 3213 3214 3215	German	July 2005
RG-60.5009		<p>Benjamin Murelstein, a rabbi and intellectual, worked closely with Adolf Eichmann in Vienna and became the last head of the Jewish Council in Theresienstadt. He defends his behavior against the many who have criticized him since the war and provides important details about the functioning of Eichmann's Central Office for Jewish Emigration. This is the longest interview in the outtakes and the basis for Lanzmann's 2013 film <i>The Last of the Unjust</i>.</p>	11.4 hrs	3158 to 3190	German	July 2005
RG-60.5065	<p><i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i></p>	<p>Josef Oberhauser was an SS officer in Belzec. Lanzmann attempts to interview him in a Munich beer hall and he refuses to answer many questions. Oberhauser discusses the his work selling beer, but remains silent in response to questions about his days as an SS officer.</p>	16 mins	3605 3606	German	<i>Incomplete October 2014</i>
RG-60.5051		<p>Lore Oppenheimer and Herman Ziering, co-presidents of the Society of the Survivors of the Riga Ghetto, share their experiences during the war. They address the conflicts between German Jews and Eastern Jews, deportation to the Polish border in 1938, propaganda, arrival in Riga and witnessing the evidence of murdered Latvian Jews, and life in the Riga ghetto. The interview takes place during a 1978 conference of Riga survivors.</p>	1.6 hrs	3804 3805 3806 3807 3808	English and German	August 2016

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RG-60.5014		Tadeusz Pankiewicz was a Pole who ran a pharmacy within the confines of the Krakow ghetto, refusing the Germans' offer to let him relocate to another part of the city. He aided Jews by providing free medication and allowing the pharmacy to be used as a meeting place for resisters.	1 hr	3220	German	April 2007
RG-60.5021		John Pehle , the first director of the War Refugee Board, discusses U.S. policy and inaction, the Riegner cable of March 1943, Rabbi Wise and the rally at Madison Square Garden, anti-semitism, the bombing of Auschwitz, the International Red Cross, and the Vatican.	2.4 hrs	3259 3260 3261 3262 3263 3264	English	August 2007
RG-60.5054		A leading member of the International Council of the Red Cross, Jean Pictet was responsible for the preparatory work which led to the conclusion of the four Geneva Conventions in 1949.	1.4 hrs	3444 3445 3446 3447	French	November 2014
RG-60.5055		Helena Pietyra describes her experience as a Pole living near the city of Auschwitz, Poland.	25 mins	3448	Polish	November 2014
RG-60.5031		Jan Piwonski gives a detailed description of the killing process at Sobibor. He provides a harrowing account of the brutal treatment the Jews received in the process of building the camp. He could hear the screams of the victims from his home 3 kilometers from the camp.	3.3 hrs	3339 to 3347	Polish	January 2009

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RG-60.5026		<p>Mordechai Podchlebnik discovered the corpses of his wife and children while working on a work detail unloading bodies from a gas van in Chelmno. He escaped the camp and attempted to warn the Jews of a nearby town but the residents did not believe him. Podchlebnik says that his whole family died in Chelmno and that it is not good to talk about it but he feels obligated. He testified at the Eichmann trial and other postwar trials.</p>	2 hrs	3294 3295 3296 3297	Polish	November 2008
RG-60.5029		<p>Hans Prause was an engineer with the German Reichsbahn stationed in Warsaw, Radom, Lvov, and Malkinia, Poland. He talks about relations between the German and Polish railroads, preparing trains for the invasion of the USSR, hostile relations between Poles and Jews, and visiting the Warsaw ghetto. He defends the fact that he signed orders by saying that the trains would have gone regardless of anyone's signature. He also defends Reichsbahn Chief Ganzemüller, another <i>SHOAH</i> interviewee, regarding transports to Treblinka.</p>	1.5 hrs	3331 3332 3333	German	January 2009
RG-60.5061		<p>Ambassador Robert Borden Reams was interviewed about American diplomats during a fishing and golfing trip in Panama City, Florida. He was the Secretary of the Intergovernmental Committee during World War II and a guest of the German government in 1942. He represented the United States at the Bermuda Conference and was a deputy of Breckinridge Long.</p>	1.7 hrs	3875 3876 3877 3878 3879	English	August 2017 October 2014
RG-60.5019		<p>As a representative of the Swiss Red Cross in 1944, Maurice Rossel was asked to inspect the Theresienstadt camp in Czechoslovakia. He admits that he gave Theresienstadt a clean bill of health and would probably do so again today. He was also given a tour of Auschwitz, which he did not realize was a death camp. Lanzmann's questioning points to the degree to which Rossel and others were manipulated by the Nazis and to what</p>	2.3 hrs	3248 3249 3250 3251 3252 3253	French	August 2007

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		extent they were willing to be fooled because of their own politics and prejudices. This interview is the basis of Lanzmann's 1999 film <i>A Visitor from the Living</i> .				
RG-60.5048		Simha Rotem and Itzhak Zuckerman talk about their involvement in the Jewish Combat Organization (ZOB) in the Warsaw ghetto and the Warsaw ghetto uprising. Some of the interview takes place at the Ghetto Fighters House in Israel.	3.7 hrs	3745 3746 3747 3748 3749 3750 3751 3752 3766	Hebrew and French	October 2015
RG-60.5062		Richard Rubenstein , an American scholar, discusses stateless people, bureaucracy, and the role of churches during the Holocaust. He argues that at the Evian Conference, Western democracies were not genuinely concerned for Jewish refugees. Rubenstein also details the fundamental differences between the Jewish and Christian religions, and how that led to European Christians viewing the Jews as dangerous to their beliefs.	1 hr	3871 3872 3873 3874	English	August 2017 October 2014
RG-60.5034		In a hidden camera interview, Franz Schalling , Ordnungspolizei, describes the process of execution by gas vans at Chelmno.	50 mins	3355, 3356	German	January 2009
RG-60.5071	Sound only – this interview has no picture component	Dov Schilanski was born in Siauliai, Lithuania. He survived the Holocaust and moved to Israel in 1948, where he later served as Speaker of the Knesset from 1988 to 1992. This interview was conducted in the Knesset.	45 mins	3618 3619 3620 3621 3622	Hebrew and French	March 2015

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RG-60.5015		<p>Gertrude Schneider was a Viennese Jew deported with her family to the Riga ghetto. The interview, which also includes Schneider’s mother and sister, covers topics such as the perception of Viennese Jews by Latvian Jews, sex and pregnancy in the ghetto, and the March 26, 1942 deportation. At Lanzmann’s urging, the women sing several Yiddish songs they learned in the ghetto.</p>	2.3 hrs	3221 3222 3223 3224 3225	English and German	May 2007
RG-60.5013		<p>Lanzmann used a false name and filmed this interview clandestinely. Heinz Schubert was a member of Einsatzgruppe D and was convicted and sentenced to death (later commuted) for his role in the massacre of Jews in the Crimean town of Simferopol. Schubert never admits to much criminal or moral guilt. The interview ends when Schubert discovers that Lanzmann has been filming it.</p>	1.7 hrs	3216 3217 3218 3219	German	May 2006
RG-60.5038		<p>Hersh Smolar was the editor of a Yiddish daily newspaper. After the war began, he became a leading member of the resistance in the Minsk ghetto and the commissar of a partisan group operating in the Belarusian forests. He discusses conditions in the ghetto and resistance activities.</p>	1.9 hrs	3376 3377 3378 3379 3380 3381 3382	Yiddish	September 2009
RG-60.5063	<p><i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i></p>	<p>Alfred Spiess was a prosecutor at the Treblinka trial. He talks about the reorganization of the camp and gas chambers. Spiess discusses the challenges of conducting the Treblinka investigation, since the camp was almost razed to the ground. He describes the arrival process for Jews in the camp, the gas chambers, and the cremation process as well as the destruction of the camp by the Germans.</p>	2.2 hrs	3587 3588 3589 3590 3591 3592 3593 3594 3595 3596	German	<i>Incomplete</i> October 2014

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RG-60.5024		Simon Srebnik was thirteen years old when he was deported to Chelmno from the Lodz ghetto. He worked on a Sonderkommando burying those who had been murdered by gas. Srebnik was seriously wounded by gunfire during the liquidation of the camp, but managed to escape and find refuge with a Polish farmer. Srebnik's story is a focal point in <i>SHOAH</i> .	5.1 hrs	3278 to 3292	German and Polish	August 2007
RG-60.5010		Andre Steiner , an architect, discusses Jewish Councils and resistance activities in Slovakia. He recounts his interactions with Rabbi Weissmandel and Gisi Fleischmann in their attempts to rescue Slovak Jews from deportation.	2.7 hrs	3414 3415 3416 3417 3418 3419	English	November 2012 August 1998 (vhs)
RG-60.5064	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	As a Reichsbahn official, Walter Stier scheduled the journeys of special trains to different death camps. He claims he knew nothing of their destinations in this hidden camera interview. He says he never saw the trains that he scheduled. Stier was a witness in many of the postwar trials for high-ranking Nazis, and he voices his disapproval of the statute of limitations on further convictions of Nazis.	1.7 hrs	3598 3599 3600 3601 3602 3603 3604	German	<i>Incomplete</i> August 2016 October 2014
RG-60.5046		Lanzmann filmed Franz Suchomel , who was with the SS at Treblinka, in secret in March 1976. This was the first interview Lanzmann filmed with the newly developed hidden camera known as the Paluche. Lanzmann also used an alias and paid Suchomel 500 German marks. Suchomel provides further details about the treatment of Jews at the camp as well as a more ambivalent memory of his experiences than is apparent in the released film.	4.6 hrs	3753 to 3764	German	February 2015

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RG-60.5040		<p>Shmuel Tamir represented the defendant Malchiel Grünwald in the Kasztner libel trial in Israel. He speaks passionately about the virtues of Rabbi Weissmandel and the perfidy of Rudolf Kasztner.</p>	1.6 hrs	3396 3397 3398 3399	English	April 2010
RG-60.5016		<p>Rudolf Vrba was a Slovakian Jew who escaped from Auschwitz in April 1944 in hopes of warning the world about the imminent destruction of the Hungarian Jews and inciting the Jews to revolt. He describes working on the arrival ramp for ten months and witnessing as Jews from various countries went to the gas chambers. He and Lanzmann debate the culpability of the Jewish Council members and other Jewish leaders, who Vrba describes as traitors who collaborated with the Nazis.</p>	4 hrs	3226 3227 3228 3229 3230 3231 3232 3233 3234 3235	English	July 2007
RG-60.5078		<p>Dr. Wiener leads Lanzmann around the Jewish quarter of Krakow, Poland and describes various buildings, sites, and his personal connection to the Holocaust. Wiener points out the street where many Orthodox Jews lived before the war, the old synagogue, and the old wall to the Jewish quarter. Wiener and Lanzmann talk with Israël Hertzl, a Polish Jew who was a driver and German interpreter in the Soviet Army during the war.</p>	1 hr	3653 3880 3881	Polish and German	<i>Incomplete</i> August 2017 March 2015

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RG-60.5050		<p>Motke Zaidel and Itzak Dugin are survivors of Vilna, Lithuania. They tell the story of their extraordinary escape from the Ponari camp, digging a tunnel for months, and how the dogs that caught them backed away whimpering because the men smelled of death. The interview took place over two days in the forest of Ben Shemen (an Israeli forest resembling Ponari) and in Mr. Zaidel's apartment in Peta'h Tikva.</p>	3.8 hrs	3782 3783 3784 3785 3786 3787 3788 3789 3790 3791 3792	Hebrew	August 2016
RG-60.5072		<p>The story of Szmuel (Artur) Zygielbojm is told by his brother Rubin and son Joseph. Szmuel Zygielbojm wrote letters describing his feelings of powerlessness and guilt about family members and thousands of others living in Europe. Rubin reads his brother's suicide letter, which accuses the Allied countries of not doing enough to help the Jews. Rubin occasionally offers his own reflections. This interview takes place in Tel Aviv and Los Angeles.</p>	35 mins	3882 3883	English	<i>Incomplete</i> August 2017 March 2015

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Location Filming

<i>USHMM #</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Film ID</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Reconstruction & Preservation Completed</i>
RG-60.5070	Sound only – picture not preserved yet	American Jewish Committee (AJC) offices in New York City (<i>not preserved: AJC</i>)	37 mins	3614 3615 3616 3617	English	<i>Incomplete</i> March 2015
RG-60.5057		Location filming of Auschwitz and Birkenau in winter. Shots of the remains of various buildings on the grounds, including the barracks, the railway to the main entrance, the guard-tower, and the remains of the crematorium. (<i>not preserved: Auschwitz Blocs, Gare Vieille Rampe, Musee, Maquettes</i>)	2.5 hrs	3451 3612	Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> November 2014
	Picture not preserved yet	Belzec, Poland (<i>not preserved: Gare, Camp</i>)	20 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> June 2016
RG-60.5058		Camionette Volkswagen van and transmitting equipment for Lanzmann's hidden camera interviews. Most likely shot in the suburbs of Paris at Saint Cloud near the studio where the final editing of the film was done. (<i>not preserved: Camion en Planque</i>)	20 mins	3452	Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> November 2014
	Picture & sound not preserved yet	Chelmno, Poland (<i>not preserved: Foret Chelmno, Clairiere, La Mer, Procession, Les Alentours, La Messe, Lettre May</i>)	4.5 hrs		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> December 2016

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RG-60.5043		<p>Lanzmann filmed the few surviving Jews of Corfu, Greece. Many are craftsmen who experienced deportation to Auschwitz and Birkenau. Some interviews take place in the synagogue. <i>(not preserved: Commersants, Vue du Bateau, Cimetiere, Fiacre)</i></p>	4.5 hrs	3406 3407 3408 3409 3410 3411 3412 3413	French, Hebrew, and Italian	<i>Incomplete</i> September 2009
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	<p>Cracow, Poland <i>(not preserved: Nisko, Cracovie. Piotrkow Trybunalski, Wieliczka + Mielec, Lettre May)</i></p>	20 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> June 2016
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	<p>Germany <i>(not preserved: Wannsee, Maison Becher, Essen-Krupp, Berlin, Evian, Geneve, Lehrter Bahnhof, Thyssen, Vieux Munich)</i></p>	2.5 hrs		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i>
RG-60.5039		<p>Interviews with Polish people who live in the village of Grabow. During the war, the synagogue of Grabow was transformed into a furniture warehouse and Jews were deported to Chelmno, less than 20 km away. Lanzmann reads a letter from January 19, 1942 about the killing of Jews at Chelmno that the Grabow rabbi, Jacob Schulmann, wrote to friends in Lodz. The outtakes also include shots of the town and daily life.</p>	2.2 hrs	3386 3387 3388 3389 3390 3391 3392 3393 3394 3395	Polish and French	January 2009

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RG-60.5069		Location filming of life at the seashore in Tel Aviv, Israel . Men fish at the water's edge, and families gather to enjoy the ocean views. A group of Hasidic men read from the Torah. <i>(not preserved: Jerusalem, Kippur, Deserts, Kfar Iona)</i>	6 hrs	3611	Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> February 2015
RG-60.5076	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	Lanzmann reads two versions of the June 5, 1942 letter (Lettre Just) from Willy Just to Walter Rauff concerning gas vans in Chelmno read by Claude Lanzmann in Germany in May 1983.	10 mins	3637 3638	German	<i>Incomplete</i> March 2015
RG-60.5080		One roll of location filming of Lodz, Poland . Shots of war-era photographs from several Polish ghettos and massacre sites; street scenes, important architecture, and the train station of the neighborhood of contemporary Lodz where the Jewish ghetto once stood. <i>(not preserved: Ghetto, Paysages, Gare)</i>	1 hr	3196	Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> August 2004
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	Lublin, Poland <i>(not preserved: Lublin Ville)</i>	15 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> June 2016
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	Majdanek, Poland <i>(not preserved: Maydanek)</i>	20 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> June 2016
RG-60.5074	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	Mengele Factory Workers in Günsburg, Germany. Lanzmann talks to German workers and peasants in the present-day Mengele family factory. The workers are unresponsive, saying things like, "Auschwitz was part good and part bad" or "it's all in the past." Most of them only admit to a vague idea of who Josef Mengele was.	22 mins	3631 3632 3633	German	<i>Incomplete</i> March 2015

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RG-60.5056		Two rolls of location filming in New York City including shots of various buildings and bridges in both Manhattan and Brooklyn: the Empire State Building, the World Trade Center, the Brooklyn Bridge, and the Statue of Liberty. <i>(not preserved: Bibliotheque Bund, Mt. Kisco, Williamsburg)</i>	2.5 hrs	3449 3450	Silent	<i>Incomplete</i> November 2014
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	Prague, Czechoslovakia <i>(not preserved: Prague)</i>	2 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i>
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	Malkinia, Poland <i>(not preserved: Malkinia)</i>	7 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i>
RG-60.5041		Several former Jewish policemen from Riga, Latvia ghetto describe the division of the ghetto into sections for Latvian Jews and German Jews, dealing with the Nazi discovery of a secret weapons cache, and their responsibilities as Jewish police. Lanzmann raises the question of collaboration and acknowledges the survivors' openness as they talk at a conference in New York in 1978. The material also contains a short interview with veteran frontline soldier, Friedrich Baer . <i>(not preserved: Banquet Survivants, Baer)</i>	1 hr	3400 3401 3666	German	<i>Incomplete</i> August 2016 March 2010
RG-60.5079	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	Multiple interviews with people in villages around Sobibor, Poland , including long sequences of a mass in Wlodowa. Lanzmann asks about the Jews in Wlodowa before the war and inquires how non-Jewish residents got along with the Jews. <i>(not preserved: Foret, Gare, Christ, Mirador)</i>	4 hrs	3658 3659 3660 3661 3662 3663 3664	Polish & French	<i>Incomplete</i> June 2016 March 2015
RG-60.5081		One roll of location filming in and around Terezin (Theresienstadt), Czechoslovakia. Various streets and buildings in the town of Terezin, mostly deserted. Shots of the interior and exterior of the crematorium and the cemetery next to it.	36 mins	3765	Silent	October 2015

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RG-60.5077		Short interviews with individuals around Treblinka , in Iladou, Poniatowo, and Wolka Okraglik, Poland. Lanzmann talks with Polish men and women who describe having lived and worked in the fields in the shadow of Treblinka during its operation. Some discuss finding corpses of Jews and being able to smell the crematoria, while others describe their fears of being killed by the Ukrainians who served as camp guards simply for looking at the camp. <i>(not preserved: Gare Malkinia, Rails, Village, Kossol, Wagons)</i>	4.5 hrs	3369 3811 3812 3813 3814 3815 3816 3817 3819	Polish French	<i>Incomplete</i> August 2016 April 2009
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	Warsaw, Poland <i>(not preserved: Varsovie Archives, Ville, Cimetiere Monument Vistule, Gare, Mila 18, Trams, Rappoport)</i>	2 hrs		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i>
	<i>Picture not preserved yet</i>	Washington, DC and other US cities <i>(not preserved: Washington, DC, Atlanta, Panama City)</i>	40 mins		Silent	<i>Incomplete</i>
RG-60.5073	<i>Sound only – picture not preserved yet</i>	A university course debate by a professor in front of an assembly of military school students after a film showing at Yad Vashem . They debate the resistance actions of the Jews during the Holocaust and the world's reluctance to help the Jews. The students voice their concerns about the Holocaust happening again.	1 hr	3626 3627 3628 3629 3630	Hebrew	<i>Incomplete</i> March 2015

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