














Interviews

<i>USHMM #</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Language</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	English
RG-60.5000		Ehud Avriel was born in Vienna and became active in escape and rescue operations after the Germans invaded. He continued this work once he reached Palestine in 1939. Avriel later held several positions in the Israeli government.	2.4 hrs	French
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 made other bold publicity moves aimed at influencing American policy in favor of helping the Jews of Europe.	1.8 hrs	English
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	English
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	French
RG-60.5011		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.	3.2 hrs	English







USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5032		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 of common refrains about how rich Jews arrived in fancy trains and the Jews offered no resistance.	1.5 hrs	Polish
RG-60.5002		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 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.	1.7 hrs	English and German
RG-60.5053		Pery Broad spent two years as a guard in Auschwitz Birkenau. Broad voluntarily wrote a report of his activities whilst working for the British as a translator in a POW camp after the war. Broad's report corroborates extermination installations and the burning of corpses. This interview was filmed in 1979 with a hidden camera, known as a Paluche, which caught fire.	2.2 hrs	English and German
RG-60.5043		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.	2.5 hrs	French, Hebrew, and Italian
RG-60.5044		Inge Deutschkron , a German Jew, witnessed the increasing persecution and violence 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	English
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	English

USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5004		Siegmun 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 tried desperately to tell the world what was happening to European Jews. Weissmandel begged American Jewish leaders and others for money to bribe the Nazis. Lanzmann is interested in the individual and collective choices about whether to resist and/or to rescue, and he views Weissmandel as an important figure.	2.8 hrs	English
RG-60.5005		Leib Garfunkel describes the Kovno ghetto, 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 for <i>SHOAH</i> .	2.2 hrs	English
RG-60.5036		Henryk Gawkowski & Railway Workers 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 other Polish witnesses who were railway workers.	3.7 hrs	Polish
RG-60.5027		Hans Gewecke was the Gebietskommissar 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.	5.3 hrs	German
RG-60.5028		Richard Glazar , a survivor of Treblinka, is another individual featured prominently in <i>SHOAH</i> . In the outtakes, 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.	7.4 hrs	German

USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5082		Nahum Goldman was President of the World Jewish Congress from 1948 to 1977 which he founded with Stephen Wise. He was a Zionist activist but was often critical of Israeli public policy. Lanzmann and Goldman discuss when the Jews realized the reality of the Final Solution, the Jewish Council, and the Arendt controversy.	1.2 hrs	English
RG-60.5039		Several interviews with Polish peasants 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.	2.2 hrs	Polish and French
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 a thing. Lanzmann asks about Czerniakow and his suicide, typhus, the black market, the ghetto wall, filming in the ghetto, and more. Grassler remembers things when he thinks they might be documented in Czerniakow's diaries.	1.6 hrs	German
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 his meeting with Szmul Zygielbojm, six months before Zygielbojm's suicide. He attempted to expose the Warsaw Ghetto and Belzec, and 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 from 1978 or 1979.	4.2 hrs	English
RG-60.5017		Abba Kovner was a central figure in the Zionist youth resistance movement in Vilna. He commanded an underground partisan resistance group throughout the war. Kovner maintains a poetic approach to Lanzmann's questions throughout the interview.	4.7 hrs	Hebrew and French



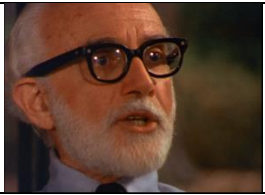



USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5018		Karl Kretschmer was Obersturmführer with Einsatzgruppe 4a and wrote an infamous letter to his wife and children about the killings. In this hidden camera interview, Kretschmer is reluctant to talk. Lanzmann asks about Babi Yar and Kretschmer says he wasn't there. He says he doesn't remember what his letter said since he doesn't have it any more. Kretschmer says he was struck by the fact that the Jews put up no resistance at mass shootings.	44 mins	German and French
RG-60.5035		A hidden camera interview with Eduard Kryshak , who accompanied two or three train transports of Jews to Treblinka and was a witness at postwar trials in Düsseldorf and Bielefeld. He claims he did not know that people were killed at Treblinka until after the war.	1.8 hrs	German
RG-60.5025		A hidden camera interview with 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 "location" rolls contain industrial scenes and a truck in transit. The truck was manufactured by the company Saurer, which also manufactured gas vans during the war. Lanzmann reads a letter written by the engineer Dr. Becker, in which Becker details the operation of a gas van.	1.1 hrs	German
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 the Jews.	1.7 hrs	English
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	Hebrew and French
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 for the SS families. At Lanzmann's urging, Lichtman sews doll clothes during the interview; this is a duty she used to perform in Sobibor.	2.7 hrs	German

USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
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	French and Hebrew
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	English
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 extermination in 1942 or 1943 but they accused her of spreading atrocity propaganda.	1.5 hrs	German
RG-60.5012		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 resistance and tells of the October 1944 uprising as well as his liberation by American forces.	4.8 hrs	German
RG-60.5009		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 conducted by Lanzmann and the topic of <i>The Last of the Unjust</i> (2013).	11.4 hrs	German
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	German







USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5021		John Pehle discusses the War Refugee Board, U.S. policy and inaction, the Riegner cable of March 1943, Rabbi Wise and the rally at Madison Square Garden, antisemitism, the bombing of Auschwitz, the International Red Cross, and the Vatican.	2.4 hrs	English
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	French
RG-60.5055		Helena Pietyra describes her experience living near the city of Auschwitz, Poland.	25 mins	Polish
RG-60.5031		Jan Piwonski gives a detailed description of the extermination 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	Polish
RG-60.5026		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.	2 hrs	Polish
RG-60.5029		Hans Prause was an engineer with the German Reichsbahn who was stationed in Warsaw, Radom, Lvov, and Malkinia. He talks about the good relations between the German and Polish railroads, preparing trains for the invasion of the USSR, hostile relations between the Poles and the 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 Ganzenmüller regarding transports to Treblinka.	1.5 hrs	German

USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5041		An interview with several former Jewish policemen from the Riga ghetto at a survivor conference in New York in 1978. They describe the division of the ghetto into sections for Latvian Jews or German Jews, dealing with the Nazi discovery of a secret ghetto weapons cache, and other responsibilities as Jewish police. Lanzmann raises the question of collaboration when he acknowledges the survivors' openness.	30 mins	German
RG-60.5019		As a representative of the Swiss Red Cross in 1944, Maurice Rossel was asked to inspect Theresienstadt. 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 extent they were willing to be fooled because of their own politics and prejudices. This interview is the basis of Lanzmann's 1999 documentary <i>A Visitor from the Living</i> .	2.3 hrs	French
RG-60.5048		Simha Rotem and Itzhak Zuckerman talk about their involvement in the Jewish combat organization 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	Hebrew and French
RG-60.5034		A hidden camera interview with a member of the Ordnungspolizei in Chelmno. Franz Schalling describes the process of execution by gas vans at Chelmno.	50 mins	German
RG-60.5015		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.	2.3 hrs	English and German
RG-60.5013		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.	1.7 hrs	German

The subjects with highlighted names are included in the 1985 edited film *SHOAH*. The segments that were used in the final release are not available at USHMM. The Claude Lanzmann *SHOAH* Collection consists of outtakes.


USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5038		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 Belorussian forests. He discusses conditions in the ghetto and resistance activities.	1.9 hrs	Yiddish
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 Nazi 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	German and Polish
RG-60.5010		Andre Steiner , an architect, discusses the Judenrat and resistance activities in Slovakia with Lanzmann. He recounts relations with Rabbi Weissmandel and Gisi Fleischmann in their attempt to rescue Slovak Jews from deportation.	2.7 hrs	English
RG-60.5046		Lanzmann filmed Franz Süchomel , 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, and he paid Suchomel 500 DM. In the outtakes 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	German
RG-60.5040		Shmuel Tamir represented the defendant in the Kasztner libel trial in Israel. He speaks passionately about the virtues of Rabbi Weissmandel and the perfidy of Rudolf Kasztner.	1.6 hrs	English
RG-60.5016		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.	4 hrs	English

Location Filming

USHMM #	Subject	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5057		Auschwitz Location filming of Auschwitz and Birkenau in winter for SHOAH.	25 mins	Silent
RG-60.5058		Camionette Vans and equipment for hidden camera interviews.	20 mins	Silent
RG-60.5069		Israel One roll of location filming of life at the seashore in Tel Aviv, Israel for SHOAH.	21 mins	Silent
RG-60.5056		New York Two rolls of location filming of scenes in New York City for SHOAH.	18 mins	Silent
RG-60.5080		Poland One roll of location filming of Lodz, Poland for SHOAH. 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.	43 mins	Silent
RG-60.5081		Theresienstadt One roll of location filming in and around Terezin, Czechoslovakia.	36 mins	Silent

**Interviews available as Sound Recordings
 (Picture Camera Rolls are NOT preserved yet)**

USHMM #	Summary	Length	Language
RG-60.5070	American Jewish Committee (AJC) offices in New York City	37 mins	English
RG-60.5049	Yehuda Bauer , a scholar, talks about how he first became involved in the study of the Holocaust and how he tries to strike a balance between emotional involvement and objectivity. He talks about the Jewish Council and Israeli attitudes to them after the war. Lanzmann and Bauer debate Kaestner's actions and motivations and the Nazi fantasy of the powerful "world Jewry".	2.3 hrs	English
RG-60.5052	An Orthodox Jew affiliated with Weissmandel's Yeshiva in New York, Mr. Becher talks about Rabbi Weissmandel, the "Blood for Goods" and other rescue efforts, and the Orthodox prohibition on violent resistance.	39 mins	English
RG-60.5059	Bronislaw Falborski witnessed the deportation of Jews from Kolo to Chelmno. He talks about the speed of the gas vans.	34 mins	Polish
RG-60.5060	Henry Feingold , a distinguished scholar on the subject of America and the Holocaust, addresses American Jewry, the German-American Bund, refugee visas, Jewish leaders in the U.S., and the War Refugee Board in this interview.	1.5 hrs	English
RG-60.5067	As chief of the German Reichsbahn, Albert Ganzenmüller was responsible for the employment of deportation trains. In July 1942, he wrote a letter to Karl Wolff describing the deportation trains from Warsaw to Malkinia to Treblinka. Claude Lanzmann speaks about this letter in a short recording in French.	14 mins	French
RG-60.5068	Malka Goldberg talks about being in the Warsaw ghetto, Majdanek, Auschwitz, Ravensbrück, and Malhof before immigrating first to Sweden and then to the city in which the interview takes place. 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!").	12 mins	German
RG-60.5045	Renowned 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 from about the bureaucracy that supported the Holocaust, as well as the involvement of the German Army, among many other topics.	6 hrs	English
RG-60.5075	Willy Hilse was a German railroad worker at the Auschwitz train station. <i>This interview has no picture component.</i>	47 mins	German
RG-60.5076	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.	21 mins	German
RG-60.5074	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 that "it's all in the past." Most of them only admit to a vague idea of who Josef Mengele was.	22 mins	German
RG-60.5065	Mr. Oberhauser was a SS officer in Belzec. He was interviewed in a Munich beer hall and refuses to answer many of Lanzmann's questions.	16 mins	German

RG-60.5051	Lore Oppenheimer and Herman Ziering share their experiences during the war. They address the conflicts between German Jews and Ostjuden, deportation to Polish border in 1938, propaganda, arrival in Riga and witnessing evidence of murdered Latvian Jews, and life in the Riga ghetto. The interview takes place during a 1978 conference of Riga survivors. The material also contains a short interview with veteran frontline soldier, Friedrich Baer .	1.6 hrs	English & German
RG-60.5061	Ambassador Robert Gordon Reams was interviewed about American diplomats during a fishing and golfing trip in Panama City, Florida.	1.7 hrs	English
RG-60.5062	Richard Rubenstein , an American scholar, relates his position on stateless people, bureaucracy, and the role of churches during the Holocaust.	1 hr	English
RG-60.5071	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 and <i>has no picture component</i> .	45 mins	Hebrew & French
RG-60.5079	Interview with people around Sobibor and leaving mass, including long sequences of a religious service in Wlodowa, Poland.	1.3 hrs	Polish & French
RG-60.5063	Alfred Spiess was a prosecutor of the Treblinka trial. He talks about the reorganization of the camp and gas chambers.	2.2 hrs	German
RG-60.5064	As a Reichsbahn official, Walter Stier scheduled the journeys of special trains to different death camps. He claims he knew nothing of the destination. This is a hidden camera interview.	1.7 hrs	German
RG-60.5077	Short interviews with individuals around Treblinka , in Iladou, Poniatowo, and Wolka Okraglik, Poland. One picture reel has been preserved.	2.2 hrs	Polish & French
			
RG-60.5078	Dr. Wiener leads Lanzmann around the Jewish quarter of Krakow and describes various buildings, sites, and his personal connection to the Holocaust. Wiener and Lanzmann talk with Israël Hertzl, a Polish veteran of the Soviet Army.	1 hr	Polish & German
RG-60.5073	A university course-debate by a professor in front of an assembly of military students after showing a film at Yad Vashem .	53 mins	Hebrew
RG-60.5050	Motke Zaidel and Itzak Dugin are survivors of Vilna. They tell the story of their extraordinary escape from the Ponari camp, digging a tunnel for months, where the dogs that caught them backed away whimpering because the men smelled of death. Some of the interview was filmed in an Israeli forest resembling Ponari.	3.8 hrs	Hebrew
RG-60.5072	The story of Szmuel (Artur) Zigelboim through his brother, Rubin, and son. Rubin reads his brother's letters and occasionally offers his own reflections. This interview takes place in Tel Aviv and Los Angeles.	35 mins	English

Interviews - Not Yet Preserved (38 hours)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Language</i>
AJC	office visit	37 mins	English
Bass, Bedrich	Prague	47 mins	French
Bauer, Yehuda	historian	2.3 hrs	English
Becher, Kurt	Weissmandel; NY	39 mins	English
Falborski, Bronislaw	Chelmno; Sobibor	34 mins	Polish
Feingold, Henry	Allies	1.5 hrs	English
Ganzenmüller, Albert	Railways	14 mins	German
Goldberg, Malka	Warsaw	12 mins	German
Hilberg, Raul	historian	4.9 hrs	English
Mengele Factory Workers	Auschwitz	22 mins	German
Oberhauser, Josef	SS	16 mins	German
Riga Survivors (Oppenheimer & Ziering)	Riga ghetto	1.6 hrs	English and German
Reams, Robert	Ambassador; Atlanta/Fish	78 mins	English
Rubenstein, Richard	Allies	1 hr	English
Spiess, Alfred	Treblinka	2.2 hrs	German
Stier, Walter	Railways	1.7 hrs	German
Dr. Wiener	Cracow	1 hr	German
Yad Vashem	Lecture	53 mins	Hebrew
Zaidel, Motke Itzak & Hanna Dugin	Ponari Forest; Vilna	3.8 hrs	Hebrew
Zigelboim, Rubin	Brother - Szmuel	45 mins	English

Location Filming - Not Yet Preserved (35 hours)

Auschwitz/Birkenau

Belzec

Camion en Planque

Chelmno

Corfu

Cracow (Nisko Plot)

Germany (Wannsee, Essen-Krupp, Berlin, Evian)

Israel (Jerusalem, Kippur, Deserts, Kfar Iona)

Lodz

New York (Mt. Kisco, Williamsburg)

Sobibor (Sortie Messe Wlodowa, Foret, Gare)

Treblinka (Voie Ferree, Train, Ramp, Malkinia, Poniatowo)

Warsaw

Washington, DC and other US cities

*** Items in purple – available as audio files ***

*** Items in blue – preservation in process ***

*** Items in green partially preserved ***