

Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Arnon, Jacob</b>            RG-60.5022</p> 	<p>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 [Judenrat] 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.</p>	2 hrs	English
<p><b>Avriel, Ehud</b>            RG-60.5000</p> 	<p>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.</p>	2.4 hrs	French
<p><b>Bergson, Peter &amp; Merlin, Samuel</b>            RG-60.5020</p> 	<p>Peter Bergson and Samuel Merlin were activists in the United States during the war. They talk about conflicts with other Jewish groups, especially with Rabbi Stephen Wise. Bergson and his group organized the 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.</p>	1.8 hrs	English
<p><b>Biren, Paula</b>            RG-60.5001</p> 	<p>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.</p>	2.2 hrs	English
<p><b>Bolkowiak, Gustaw Alef</b>            RG-60.5037</p> 	<p>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.</p>	1 hr	French

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<p><b>Bomba, Abraham</b> RG-60.5011</p> 	<p>Abraham Bomba, a barber from Czestochowa, Poland, is featured prominently in the film <i>Shoah</i>. In the outtakes interview 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 right before they entered the gas chambers. Bomba escaped from Treblinka and tried to warn the remaining residents of Czestochowa but they did not believe him.</p>	3.2 hrs	English
<p><b>Borowi, Czeslaw</b> RG-60.5032</p> 	<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 of the common refrains about how rich Jews arrived in fancy trains and the Jews offered no resistance.</p>	1.5 hrs	Polish
<p><b>Corfu</b> RG-60.5043</p> 	<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.</p>	2.5 hrs	French, Hebrew, and Italian
<p><b>Brand, Hansi</b> RG-60.5002</p> 	<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 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, of course, everyone knew what it meant to be deported to the East.</p>	1.7 hrs	English and German
<p><b>Elias, Ruth</b> RG-60.5003</p> 	<p>Ruth Elias was a Czech Jew who was sent with her family to Theresienstadt, where she became pregnant. She managed to hide her condition 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.</p>	3.4 hrs	English

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Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Forst, Siegmunt</b>            RG-60.5004</p> 	<p>Siegmunt Forst escaped Vienna and moved to New York after the war broke out. He talks about his dealings with Rabbi Michael Weissmandel, a Slovakian Jew who tried desperately to tell the world what was happening to the European Jews. Weissmandel begged American Jewish leaders and others for money with which to bribe the Nazis. Lanzmann is interested in the individual and collective choices about whether to resist and/or to rescue, and in this interview and others he clearly views Weissmandel as an important figure.</p>	2.8 hrs	English
<p><b>Garfunkel, Leib</b>            RG-60.5005</p> 	<p>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 the first interview that Lanzmann conducted for <i>Shoah</i> and Garfunkel died shortly after it was filmed.</p>	2.2 hrs	English
<p><b>Gawkowski, Henryk</b>            RG-60.5036</p> 	<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 other Polish witnesses who were railway workers.</p>	3.7 hrs	Polish
<p><b>Gewecke, Hans</b>            RG-60.5027</p> 	<p>Lanzmann used a false name and filmed this interview with a hidden camera. Gewecke was the Gebietskommissar of Siauliai, Lithuania. Gewecke is evasive about when he arrived in Siauliai, stating that the killing actions there took place "before my time." He claims that 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 rather an administrator.</p>	5.3 hrs	German

Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Glazar, Richard</b>            RG-60.5028</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>7.4 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Grabow (Maisons)</b>            RG-60.5039</p> 	<p>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. At the site of the former synagogue, 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 contain mute shots of the town and daily life.</p>	<p>2.2 hrs</p>	<p>Polish and French</p>
<p><b>Grassler, Franz</b>            RG-60.5042</p> 	<p>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 conveniently remembers things when he thinks they might be documented in Czerniakow's diaries.</p>	<p>1.6 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Karski, Jan</b>            RG-60.5006</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>4.2 hrs</p>	<p>English</p>

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<p><b>Kovner, Abba</b>            RG-60.5017</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>4.7 hrs</p>	<p>Hebrew and French</p>
<p><b>Kretschmer, Karl</b>            RG-60.5018</p> 	<p>Karl Kretschmer was Obersturmführer with Einsatzgruppe 4a (Babi Yar) and wrote an infamous letter to his wife and children about the killings. In this hidden camera interview, Kretschmer is very 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 them any more. Kretschmer says he was struck by the fact that the Jews put up no resistance at mass shootings.</p>	<p>44 mins</p>	<p>German and French</p>
<p><b>Kryshak, Eduard</b>            RG-60.5035</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>1.8 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Laabs, Gustav</b>            RG-60.5025</p>  	<p>Hidden camera interview with Gustav Laabs, who drove a gas van at Chelмно. Lanzmann is challenged by two neighbors after Laabs refuses to open the door to his apartment. Additional "location" rolls contain industrial scenes and footage Lanzmann shot of a truck in transit. The truck was manufactured by the company Saurer, which also manufactured gas vans during the war. It also features multiple takes of Lanzmann reading a letter written by the engineer Dr. Becker, in which Becker details the operation of a gas van.</p>	<p>1.1 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>

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Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Landau, Hermann</b>            RG-60.5007</p> 	<p>Hermann Landau talks about the rescue work of Rabbi Weissmandel, as well as rescue efforts based 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.</p>	<p>1.7 hrs</p>	<p>English</p>
<p><b>Lerner, Yehuda</b>            RG-60.5030</p> 	<p>One of the leaders of the revolt in Sobibor, Yehuda Lerner talks about his arrival, escape from eight camps, and his 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></p>	<p>2.5 hrs</p>	<p>Hebrew and French</p>
<p><b>Lichtman, Ada</b>            RG-60.5023</p> 	<p>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. She talks about Franz Stangl and Gustav Wagner and relates a story about a Dutch transport where the prisoners were given postcards to write home before they were murdered. At Lanzmann's urging, Lichtman sews doll clothes during the interview; this is a duty she used to perform in Sobibor.</p>	<p>2.7 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Marton, Hanna</b>            RG-60.5008</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>3.6 hrs</p>	<p>French and Hebrew</p>

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Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Michelson, Martha</b>            RG-60.5033</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>1.5 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Müller, Filip</b>            RG-60.5012</p> 	<p>As a member of a Sonderkommando unit in Auschwitz Filip Müller worked in the crematorium. He describes the gassing and cremation process in precise detail and with great pathos.</p>	<p>4.8 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Murmelstein, Benjamin</b>            RG-60.5009</p> 	<p>Benjamin Murmelstein, 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.</p>	<p>11.4 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Pankiewicz, Tadeusz</b>            RG-60.5014</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>1 hr</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Pehle, John</b>            RG-60.5021</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>2.4 hrs</p>	<p>English</p>

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Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Piwonski, Jan</b>            RG-60.5031</p> 	<p>Jan Piwonski gives a detailed description of the extermination process at Sobibor. He also 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 three kilometers from the camp.</p>	<p>3.3 hrs</p>	<p>Polish</p>
<p><b>Podchlebnik, Mordechai (Michael)</b>            RG-60.5026</p> 	<p>Mordechai Podchlebnik recognized the corpses of his wife and children when unloading bodies from a gas van at Chelmno. He was a witness at many postwar trials, including the Eichmann trial.</p>	<p>2 hrs</p>	<p>Polish</p>
<p><b>Prause, Hans</b>            RG-60.5029</p> 	<p>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 before the invasion of the USSR, the situation in Lvov, 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 defends Ganzenmüller regarding transports to Treblinka.</p>	<p>1.5 hrs</p>	<p>German</p>
<p><b>Riga Survivors</b>            RG-60.5041</p> 	<p>An interview with several former Jewish policemen from the Riga ghetto at a survivor conference in New York. 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.</p>	<p>30 mins</p>	<p>German</p>

Name	Summary	Length	Language
<p><b>Rossel, Maurice</b>            RG-60.5019</p> 	<p>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>.</p>	2.3 hrs	French
<p><b>Schalling, Franz</b>            RG-60.5034</p> 	<p>A hidden camera interview with a member of the Ordnungspolizei in Chelmno. Franz Schalling describes the process of execution by gas vans at Chelmno.</p>	50 mins	German
<p><b>Schneider, Gertrude</b>            RG-60.5015</p> 	<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 <i>Aktion</i>. At Lanzmann's urging, the women sing several Yiddish songs they learned in the ghetto.</p>	2.3 hrs	English and German
<p><b>Schubert, Heinz</b>            RG-60.5013</p> 	<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	German

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<p><b>Smolar, Hersh</b>            RG-60.5038</p> 	<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 Belorussian forests. He discusses conditions in the ghetto and resistance activities.</p>	<p>1.9 hrs</p>	<p>Yiddish</p>
<p><b>Srebnik, Simon</b>            RG-60.5024</p> 	<p>Simon Srebnik was a boy of 13 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 the film <i>Shoah</i>.</p>	<p>5.1 hrs</p>	<p>German and Polish</p>
<p><b>Steiner, Andre</b>            RG-60.5010</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>2.5 hrs</p>	<p>English</p>
<p><b>Tamir, Shmuel</b>            RG-60.5040</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>1.6 hrs</p>	<p>English</p>
<p><b>Vrba, Rudolf</b>            RG-60.5016</p> 	<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>	<p>4 hrs</p>	<p>English</p>

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Interviews from the Claude Lanzmann *SHOAH* Collection

**Not Yet Preserved**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Language</i>
<b>Bass, Bedrich</b>	Prague	47 mins	French
<b>Bauer, Yehuda</b>	historian	2.3 hrs	English
<b>Mr. Becher</b>	Weissmandel	39 mins	English
<b>Broad, Pery</b>	Auschwitz	2.3 hrs	German
<b>Deutschkron, Inge</b>	Berlin	3.3 hrs	English
<b>Falborski, Bronislaw</b>	Chelmno; Sobibor	34 mins	Polish
<b>Feingold, Henry</b>	Allies	1.5 hrs	English
<b>Ganzenmüller, Albert</b>	Railways	14 mins	German
<b>Goldberg, Malka</b>	Warsaw	12 mins	German
<b>Goldmann</b>	Final Solution	1.2 hrs	
<b>Hilberg, Raul</b>	historian	4.9 hrs	English
<b>McClelland, Roswell</b>	Allies	1.8 hrs	English
<b>Pictet, Jean</b>	Red Cross	1.3 hrs	French
<b>Mrs. Pietyra</b>	Auschwitz	22 mins	Polish
<b>Riga Survivors (Oppenheimer &amp; Ziering)</b>	Riga	1.6 hrs	English & German
<b>Rotem, Simcha &amp; Itzhak Zuckerman</b>	Warsaw Ghetto Uprising	4.2 hrs	Hebrew & French
<b>Rubenstein, Richard</b>	Allies	1 hr	English
<b>Spiess, Alfred</b>	Treblinka	2.2 hrs	German
<b>Stier, Walter</b>	Camionette	1.7 hrs	German
<b>Suchomel, Franz</b>	Treblinka	3.9 hrs	German
<b>Dr. Wiener</b>	Cracow	1 hr	German
<b>Zaidel, Motke Itzak &amp; Hanna Dugin</b>	Vilna	3.8 hrs	Hebrew
<b>Zigelboim, Rubin</b>	Schmuel Zygelboim	45 mins	English

**Location Filming from the Claude Lanzmann *SHOAH* Collection**

**Not Yet Preserved**

(38 hours)

Auschwitz/Birkenau  
Belzec  
Camion en Planque/Camionette  
Chelmno  
Cracow  
Enfants Gare  
Fish (Atlanta)  
Germany (Munich, Wannsee, Essen-Krupp, Berlin)  
Israel  
Lodz  
Malkinia  
Mengele Factory  
New York  
Paysan  
Prague  
Sobibor/Sortie Messe Wlodowa  
Theresienstadt  
Treblinka  
Voie Ferree  
Warsaw  
Yad Vashem