

CONFIDENTIAL

ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE LABORATORY
DOPE SHEET
B-1150

SUBJECT : Concentration Camp
UNIT : Metrotone News
CAMERAMAN : Gaston Ladru
LOCATION : Buchenwald and Jena
FOOTAGE : 800
DATE : 16 April 1945

PP/ph/Ext 1544
17 April 1945

DESCRIPTION : CONCENTRATION CAMP at Buchenwald near Weimar is the terri-
fic camp, where the American troops found a great number
of political prisoners of all nationalities.

SCENES

Roll #1 German planes captured in a former German Airbase
Several views of the main entrance of Buchenwald. Views of
political prisoners

Roll #2 Several close ups of prisoners having suffered in
the camp for 5 years. Some dead bodies in the courtyard
The mallet with which the Germans kicked the prisoners
Bodies waiting to be burned

Roll #3 Views of the stove, where the Germans burned their
victims, several views. Notice the black flag which was
put in the Tower for Mr Roosevelt mourning. First funerals
of prisoners since the liberation.

RIOTS AT JENA In Jena some prisoners, Russians, having
suffered so much at the hands of the Germans, had some
revenge against them.

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Box 13537

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ARMY FILM UNIT

Cameraman: Sgt. Haywood (105)
Story: Starving people in concentration camp.
Date: 16.4.45.
Length: 600 ft.
Formation: 8 Corps.
Location: Near Belsen.

A.700/302/1

Near the village of Belsen, the Germans set up a huge Concentration Camp for political and some criminal prisoners. The conditions under which they had to live were very shocking in the extreme. Many were not able to stand up to the life so they were just left to die where they lay. All had been without food or water for many many days.

Roll 1.

L.S. Tanks and troops in field.
M.S. Troops crossing over field.
L.S. Troops and tanks.
L.S. Pan getting water from pool in tin cans.

Roll 2.

M.S. Civilians with water.
M.S. Two people eating out of same can.
L.S. Bodies at side of road with people walking by.
M.S. Dead bodies.

Roll 3.

Man, practically a skeleton, sitting with shirt on his knees.
M.S. Bodies of people who died from starvation.
M.S. Bodies of dead.
L.S. Camp people walking around.
L.S. Camp from Tower.

Roll 4.

L.S. Camp from tower.
L.S. Camp.
M.S. Man eating out of tin can.
M.S. Fellow, very undernourished sitting on bank.

Roll 5.

M.S. People around water cart with men of 249 Battery Oxford Yeomanry, 63 Anti-tank Regt. R.A. keeping order.
L.S. Pile of dead bodies lying on ground and also piled up.
M.S. Dead bodies in a pile.

Roll 6.

Pan Bodies laid out over ground.
M.S. Dead bodies.
L.S. Huge hole dug-in ground with dead bodies in.

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*omitted from
Main List.*

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ARMY FILM UNIT
DOPE SHEET

Cameraman: Sgt. Lewis (29)
Story: Concentration Camp near Belsen, Germany.
Date: 16.4.45
Length: 1,200 ft.

A.700/304/1&2

With the advance of British troops into Germany, confirmation comes to light of brutalities and horror unequalled in the memory of man. Such a confirmation is the camps near Belsen. As far as I can see they are divided up into camps for men, women, political, criminal (although what is criminal in German eyes is hard to imagine) and Typhus cases; in all it is estimated that 60,000 people.

In these camps there are people from all Europe - Russians, Poles, French, Belgians, Dutch, Jews, Hungarian and German and in one case known to me, an Englishman captured in the early days of the war. I have seen today 2 boys (Jews) aged 9 and 10 who have been in the camp about 4 years. The Germans are not only intent on destroying people but also those training in life made them eligible for the higher intellectual and cultural spheres of activity. I spoke to a Frenchwoman - a Professor of Gymnastics, a girl from Hungary who speaks two or three languages and was a student in Economy back at home.

There are German and Hungarian guards left and acting under our orders. There are also British guards. Each individual British soldier is looked upon as their people's deliverer from a hell upon earth.

In the woman's camp, the only huts were bare and had no fittings, 420 women are assigned to occupy one hut (about the size of a nissen hut). All their natural functions are performed out of doors. To earn food, they have to drag the bodies of the dead on to a pile of other bodies.

Roll 1

Shots showing British and German guards outside the main entrance to the camps. Food being brought in by the British Army.

2 & 3
Women and all nationalities in prison camp. Bodies of women and men killed by the Germans.

4. All the following rolls are of the concentration camp, and living conditions the people from all Europe.

5 & 6.

The degradation of men and women for years and in spite of this, they still have a spark of decency which asserts itself to wash and clean their bodies and clothes. The whole camp is dotted with observation towers, one of which is shown in roll 5. A shot was also made from an observation tower which is equipped with searchlight and telephone.

The last shot but one, in roll 9 is of Colin Wills, correspondent speaking to a prisoner. The last 20 ft. on roll 9 was shot by way of contrast on something clean and fresh outside the camp. In these rolls, too, can be seen SS men being searched by British troops. SS women being searched are marched out of a hut.

The SS troops were made to bury their victims and in the last roll (No.12) the people are giving vent to their feelings (for the first time for years) on seeing this sight.

Roll 1

This roll covers the interrogation of Joseph Frazer, SS commandant of Belsen concentration camp. He is also shown being taken away and shackled by his feet in the jeep by British soldiers prior to his being tried by an Allied Military Court as a war criminal.

Roll 2.

There are so many dead in Belsen concentration camp that Bulldozers are being employed to make mass graves. These shots show a Bulldozer at work and being watched by hitherto prisoners of the Germans.

Roll 3.

Whilst the work of making mass graves goes forward, SS women as well as SS men are made to bury their victims. I understand from the women imprisoned in the concentration camp that these SS women committed many cruelties upon them. The women could only get their meagre portion of food if they carried away at least one dead body a day.

A700/305/2 Concentration camp, Belsen.

20th April, 1945.

On the 20th April, 1945 four German fighters came over the camp very low and early in the morning and bombed and strafed the camp including the field ambulances which were located by an enormous cross on the ground about 20 yards square. It is note worthy to mention that it was yesterday when the truce between us and the Germans regarding the camp ended.

This must be the very limit of German brutality, because in spite of their precarious Military position they can still ~~fix~~ divert their planes to halt our organization for the relief of these unhappy people. A number of British troops were ~~many~~ casualties and the water supply was cut by this raid.

Roll 1.

In these shots the driver of the ambulance is showing a member of the decontamination squad the effects of the strafing.

Box No.

ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE LABORATORY
DOPE SHEET
LIB 5867

PF/JA/ext 1544
April 24 th

SUBJECT : Stalag Tekla Massacre
UNIT : SPX- Germany
CAMERAMAN : S/sgt Bush
LOCATION : Leipzig, Germany
FOOTAGE : 400
DATE : 20/4/45

DESCRIPTION : Rolls 1 to 4 At stalag Tekla near Leipzig, Germany on Wed. April 18th 1945 there were 350 persons of Polish, Russian, French and Czech nationalities in this particular building, with SS guarding the place behind electrified barbed wire. The Czechs were in the kitchen preparing their meal, potato soup, when they heard a few shots. They immediately ran out side and to the far end of the wire enclosure thinking the Americans had arrived to liberate them. The Poles and Russians, all Political prisoners, laughed & danced with joy inside the building. The SS fired in to the Czechs, killing some of them, more SS arrived with a very inflammable liquid and started pouring it about the building that housed the 350 political prisoners, then they fired bazookas into the building setting it on fire. Meanwhile other SS had set up machine guns at strategic places and when the prisoners tried to leave the burning building, the SS with machine guns fired at them killing them. The German political prisoners got out of the camp the day before. The man with glasses and crutches about half way under the barbed wire fence was a very well known and famous Polish engineer--he too was killed as he tried to get away from the burning building Chaplain Philip C. Breton of Laurence, Mass. with the 460 AAA AW Bn. and Leipzig police force is seen with the couple of refugees who escaped. About 50 did escape out of 350, a Pole, Wof Wieslow from Lodz Poland escaped by climbing thru the barbed wire and crawling over the ploughed ground to safety. A Russia Polrynoi Nikolai from Dnieprotrook, Russia, had been busy at digging a tunnel from under the floor of a building out under the barbed wire barrier. A couple of the prisoners escaped from the barrier and hid in a hole in the ground. The SS shot them there in the hole. Those that wernt killed by the MG's, wre shot in the head as they lay on the ground. Many shots of the whole area, bodies of the prisoners piled in a heap where the door used to be, the ones that did get out were shot and there clothing burned from them. Many shots of those that got out of the building as they lay where they fell when they were shot.

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ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE LABORATORY

DOPE SHEET

LIB-5866

FF/vld/Ext 1544
24 April 1945.

SUBJECT : "Murder Inc." Atrocity.
UNIT : 168 Sig Photo Co.
CAMERAMAN : Sgt. Guthals.
LOCATION : Gardelegan, Germany.
FOOTAGE : 300 feet.
DATE : 21 April 1945.

DESCRIPTION:

NOTE: Check for develop time See P.S. at end.

Ninth Army, XIII Corps.

Today at Gardelegan, Germany, at the scene of the now-famous massacre of 1100 people, the German people were put to work burying the victims.

The burgomeister of Gardelegan was ordered by Military Government to provide 400 men of the town equipped with the necessary digging tools and to have them at the city hall at 1300. After receiving instructions from the military officials the men were marched to the scene of the atrocity. A tank followed the block-long column to insure that none of the potential workers could cause any trouble.

At the head of the column were the known Nazi party leaders of the town. These men undoubtedly knew of the crime while it was being committed and they were to have the particularly unpleasant task of disinterring the bodies that had already been buried by the Nazis in huge trenches. The remainder of the workers started covering up other trenches that had been previously excavated.

When the work of tabulating and identifying, if possible, the bodies is completed each of the victims will be placed in an individual grave and a civilian of the town will be charged with the perpetual care of a particular grave. The burgomeister will have the responsibility of seeing that the individual graves are properly maintained or he will have to care for them himself. More will follow on this story.

ROLL 1. Men gathering at the city hall and receiving instructions, Men marching to the famous barn.

ROLL 2. Nazi party members disinterring the bodies of the victims who had been hastily dumped into trenches and covered up. Scenes showing rows of the bodies.

ROLL 3. Townspeople disinterring bodies and covering up the trenches. Carrying bodies out of trenches and placing them in rows for tabulation and possible identification.

NOTE: The day was very poor, everything was shot wide open. Suggest that a slop test be run to determine development.

Box 16

ARMY PICTORIAL SERVICE LABORATORY
DOPE SHEET
B-1143

FP/AB/Ext. 1544
24 April 1945

SUBJECT : British M.P.s at Buchenwald.
UNIT : Universal
CAMERAMAN : Priestley - Mejat
LOCATION : Buchenwald
FOOTAGE : 700 ft.
DATE : 21 April 1945

DESCRIPTION : 10 British M.P.s pay a visit to the Buchenwald Concentration
camp outside Weimar to see the horrors with their own eyes.
The party consisted of:
Sir Henry Morris Jones, Mrs. Mavis Tate, Sir Graham White,
Lord Stanhope, Lord Addison, Sir Archibald Southby, Lt. Col.
Wickham, Ness Edward, E. Silverman and Tom Driberg.

ARMY FILM UNIT
DOPE SHEET

Cameraman: Sgt. Lewis
Story: Concentration camp, Nalson.
Date: 20.4.46
Length: 300 ft.

A700/308/2

Today, 20th April, 1946, 4 German fighters came over the camp very low and early in the morning, and bombed and strafed the camp including the Field Ambulance which was located by an enormous Red X on the ground about 20 yards square. It is noteworthy to mention that it was yesterday when the truce between us and the Germans, regarding the camp, ended. This must be the very limit of German brutality, because in spite of their precarious military position they can still divert their planes to halt our organisation for the relief of these unhappy people. A number of British troops were casualties, and the water supply was cut by this raid.

Roll 1.

In these shots the driver of the ambulance is showing a member of the decontamination squad the effects of strafing. Remainder of roll is devoted to the digging of another mass grave by bulldozer and Hungarian guards.

Roll 2.

Children of all Europe are in a hut in the concentration camp which acted as an hospital prior to the arrival of British troops. All the children have Typhus.

Roll 3.

As no.2. roll. Hospital barber at work, and woman doctor of the hospital attending to a boy.