Pictorial evidence of the almost unprecedented crimes perpetrated by the Nazis at the Buchenwald concentration camp.

The story in written form is contained in the official report of the Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Division of the United States Group.

Control Council, which has been forwarded from Supreme Allied headquarters to the War Department in Washington.

It states that 1,000 boys under 14 years of age are included among the 20,000 still alive at the camp.

But the survivors are males only.
And at the recent death rate, was about 200 a day.

Nationalities and prisoner numbers are tattooed on the stomachs of the inmates.

The report lists the surviving inmates as representing every European nationality.

It says the camp was founded when the Nazi party first came into power in 1933 and has been in continuous operation ever since, although its largest populations date from the beginning of the present war.
One estimate put the camp's normal complement at 80,000.

In the official report, the Buchenwald camp is termed an extermination factory.

The means of extermination—starvation, complicated by hard work, abuse, beatings, and tortures, incredibly crowded sleeping conditions, and sicknesses of all types.

By these means, the report continues, many tens of thousands of the best leadership personnel of Europe had been exterminated.

Bodies stacked one upon the other
were found outside the crematory.

The Nazis maintained a building at the camp for medical experiments and vivisections,

with prisoners as guinea pigs.

Medical scientists came from Berlin periodically to reinforce the experimental staff.

In particular, new toxins and antitoxins were tried out on prisoners.

Few who entered the experimental buildings ever emerged alive.

One of the weapons used by SS guards.
The body disposal plant.

Inside are the ovens, which gave the crematorium a maximum disposal capacity of about 400 bodies per 10-hour day.

Gold-filled teeth were extracted from bodies before incineration.

The ovens, of extremely modern design and heated by coke, were made by a concern which customarily manufactures baking ovens.

The firm's name is clearly inscribed.
All bodies were finally reduced to bone ash.

58
00:03:11,980 --> 00:03:19,640

1,200 civilians walked from the neighboring city of Weimar

60
00:03:22,670 --> 00:03:24,740
to begin a forced tour of the camp.

61
00:03:24,740 --> 00:03:27,320
There are many smiling faces and, according to observers,

62
00:03:27,320 --> 00:03:29,570
at first the Germans act as though this were something

63
00:03:29,570 --> 00:03:30,890
being staged for their benefit.

64
00:03:30,890 --> 00:03:53,652

65
00:03:53,652 --> 00:03:55,860
One of the first things that the German civilians see

66
00:03:55,860 --> 00:03:57,540
as they reach the interior of the camp

67
00:03:57,540 --> 00:03:59,340
is the parchment display.

68
00:03:59,340 --> 00:04:02,010
On a table for all to gaze upon is a lampshade.

This is a verbatim transcript of spoken word generated with 3Play Media. It is not the primary source, and it may contain errors in spelling or accuracy.
made of human skin, made at the request of an SS officer's wife.

Large pieces of skin have been used for painting pictures, many of an obscene nature.

There are two heads which have been shrunk to one fifth their normal size.

These and other exhibits of Nazi origin are shown to the townspeople.

The camera records the changes in facial expressions as the Weimar citizens leave the parchment display.
The tour continues with a forced inspection of the camp's living quarters, where the stench, filth, and misery defied description. They see the result of lack of care in the bad case of trench foot. Other evidences of horror, brutality, and human indecency are shown, and these people are compelled to see what their own government had perpetrated.
Correspondents assigned to the Buchenwald story have given wide notice to the well-fed, well-dressed appearance of the German civilian population of the Weimar area.

Dachau, factory of horrors. Dachau, near Munchen, one of the oldest of the Nazi prison camps. It is known that from 1941 to 1944, up to 30,000 people were entombed here at one time, and 30,000 were present when the Allies reached Dachau.
The Nazis said it was a prison for political dissenters, habitual criminals, and religious enthusiasts.

When these scenes were filmed, over 1,600 priests, representing many denominations, still remained alive. They came from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, and Holland.

Incoming prison trains arrived, carrying more dead than living.

Those strong enough to travel were brought to Dachau from outlying points, which were threatened by the Allied
This is how they looked when they arrived.

Some survived, and when the rescuers arrived, they administered what aid they could.

Others died after the Liberation.

They were buried by their fellow prisoners.

As in the case of other camps, local townspeople were brought in to view the dead at Dachau.

This is what the liberators found inside the buildings.
Hanging in orderly rows were the clothes of prisoners who had been suffocated in a lethal gas chamber.

They had been persuaded to remove their clothing, under the pretext of taking a shower, for which towels and soap provided.

This is the Brausebad, the shower bath.

Inside the shower bath, the gas vents.
On the ceiling, the dummy showerheads.

In the engineers' room, the intake and outlet pipes.

Push buttons to control inflow and outtake of gas.

A hand valve to regulate pressure.

Cyanide powder was used to generate the lethal smoke.

From the gas chamber, the bodies were removed to the crematory.

Here is what the camera crew found inside.
These are the survivors.