

JEWISH CULTURE HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE

HOLOCAUST ART TAPESTRY

Intricate Pictural Designs

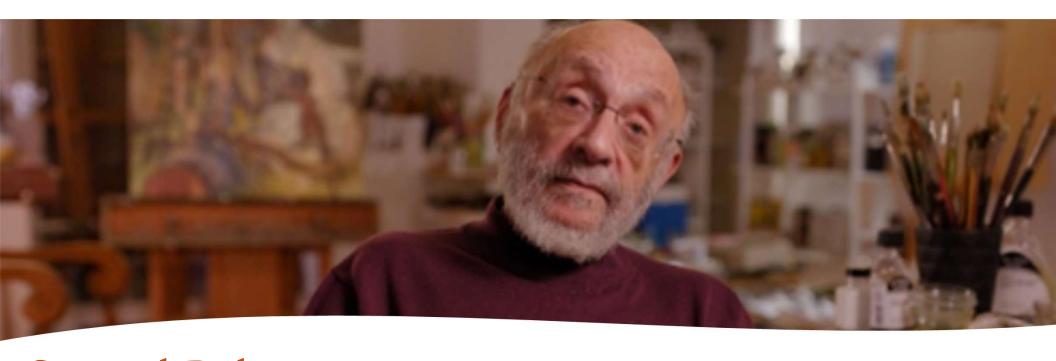
April 2024

ARTISTS FROM FRANCE, GERMANY, ISRAEL, SPAIN ...

HISTORICAL TESTIMONIES

Jacqueline Semha Gmach Founder and Creative Director WE ARE THE TREE OF LIFE

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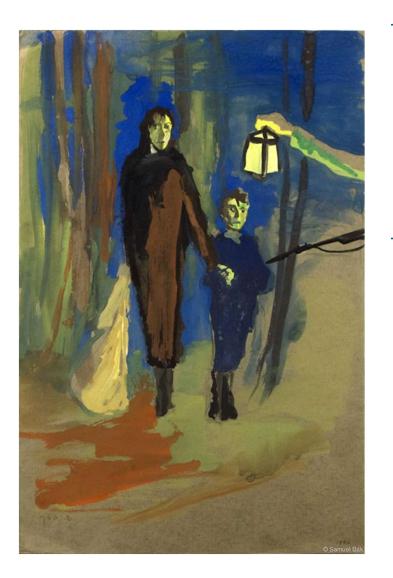


Samuel Bak is a Jewish Lithuanian-American

Painter and writer who survived the Holocaust

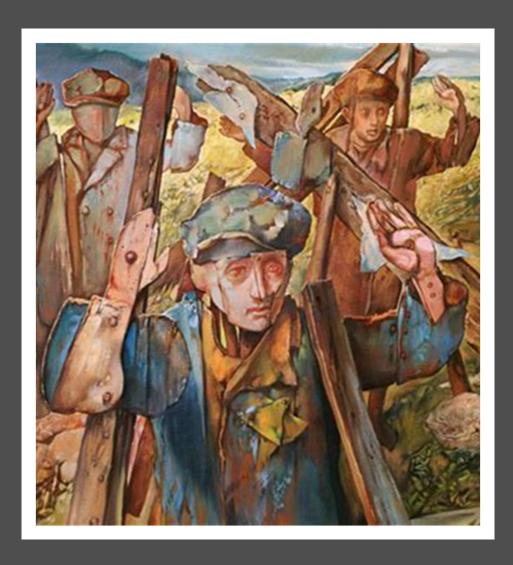
Immigrated to Israel in 1948. Since 1993, he has lived in the United States.

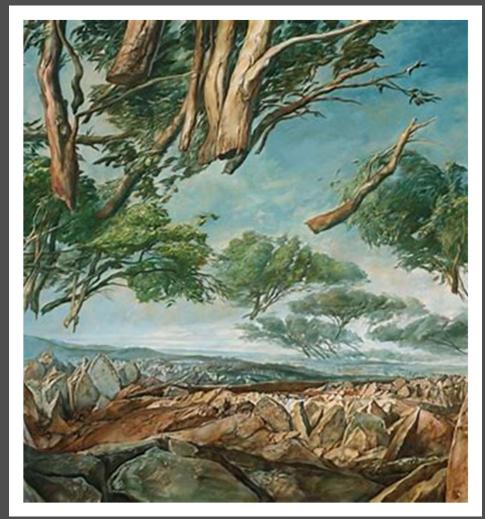
By 1939, when Bak was six years old, World War II began, and the city of Vilnius was transferred from Poland to Lithuania. When Vilnius was occupied by the Germans on June 24, 1941, Bak and his family were forced to move into the ghetto. At the age of nine, he held his first exhibition inside the ghetto. Bak and his mother sought refuge in a Benedictine convent. After returning to the ghetto, they were deported to a forced labor camp, but took shelter again in the convent where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.



By the end of the war, Samuel and his mother were the only members of his extensive family to survive. in July 1944, his father, Jonas, was shot by the Germans, only a few days before Samuel's own liberation. At first settling briefly in Łódź. They soon left Poland and traveled into the American-occupied zone of Germany.

From 1945 to 1948, he and his mother lived in <u>displaced</u> persons camps in Germany. He spent most of this period at a camp in Germany. Bak also studied painting in Munich during this period, and painted A Mother and Son, 1947, which evokes some of <u>his dark memories of the Holocaust and escape from Soviet-occupied Poland</u>.







Artists from FRANCE David Olère

David Olère (1902, 1985, in Paris) was a <u>Polish-born French painter and sculptor</u> best known for his explicit drawings and paintings based on his experiences as a Jewish Sonderkommando inmate at Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II. Olère studied at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts. Olère also lived in Munich and Heidelberg before moving to Paris in 192. When war broke out, Olère was drafted into the infantry regiment at Lons-le-Saunier.



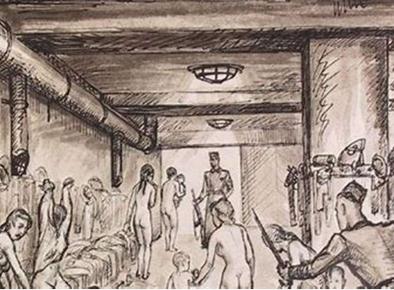
On February 20, 1943, Olère was arrested by French police, under the Marechal Pétain, during a round up of Jews in Seine-et-Oise and placed in Drancy internment camp. On March 2, 1943, he was one of approximately 1,000 Jews deported from Drancy to Auschwitz From this transport, Olère was one of 119 people selected for work; the rest were gassed shortly after arrival. He was registered as prisoner 106144 and assigned to the Sonderkommando at Birkenau, the unit of prisoners forced to empty gas chambers and burn the bodies, firstly working in Bunker 2 and later in Crematorium III. In addition to these duties, he was also forced to work as an illustrator, writing and decorating letters for the SS.



Olère remained at Auschwitz until 1945, when he was taken on the evacuation death march, eventually reaching Mauthausen concentration camp, then the Melk and Ebensee subcamps, <u>from which he made five unsuccessful escape attempts.</u> Following his liberation on May 6, 1945, he learned that <u>his entire family had been exterminated in Warsaw</u>. He subsequently moved back to Paris.









Dan Reisinger

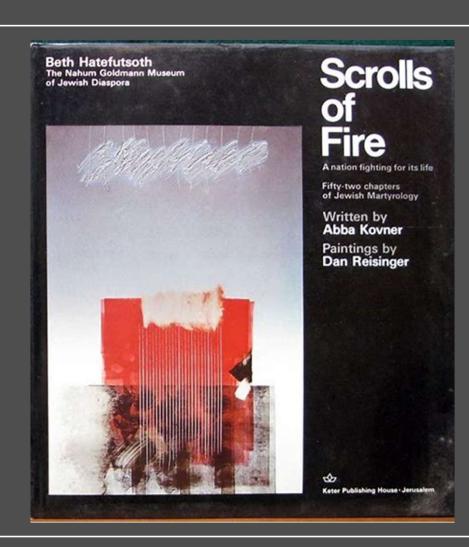


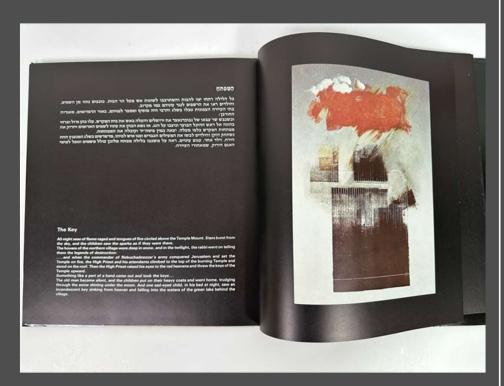


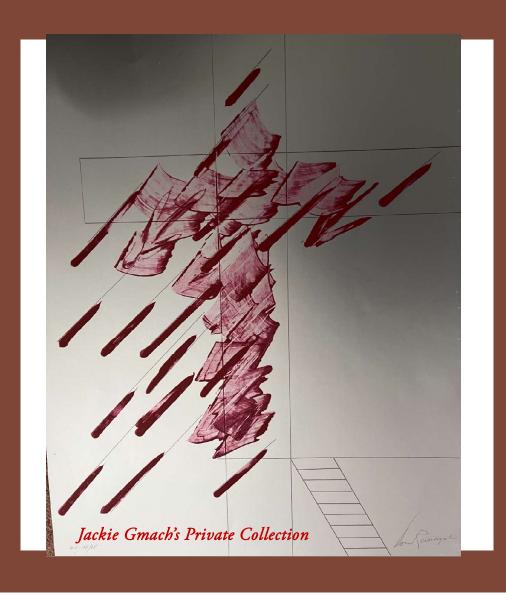
(1934 –2019) was an Israeli graphic designer and artist.

The Scrolls of Fire describe Jewish martyrdom and the heroism of the people of Israel from the time of the Destruction of the Temple to the present day. The lithographs are a complete reproduction, text and paintings, of the original oversized book: the core exhibits in Beth The Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora in Tel Aviv. Consists of 52 chapters of persecution and affliction, of standing firm, as author Abba Kovner termed it. The chapters are meant to be read one a week throughout the year, much as the weekly portions of the Torah are read. Each chapter is no more than a few sentences, a short description of a situation

Abba Kovner was a Jewish partisan, Israeli poet, and writer. In the Vilna Ghetto, his manifesto shows – for the first time – the target of the Holocaust and identified the German plan to the Final Solution.









Walter Spizer Vel' d'Hiv Roundup

Walter Spitzer (1927 –2021) was a <u>Polish-born French</u> artist and painter. He was a survivor of the Holocaust.

Spitzer was born in Cieszyn on 1927. He lost his mother, Gretta, to the Nazis. In June 1940, his family fled to Strzemieszyce Wielkie, where he worked as a photographer and welder. That year, his brother, Harry, was arrested by the Germans. Walter himself was arrested in 1943 at the age of 16 and was sent to Gross-Rosen. He was then sent to Blechhammer and later Auschwitz, where he was separated from his mother. He was tattooed with the number 78489. He then participated in the death marches in January 1945 before his liberation by the United States Army.





The Vel' d'Hiv' Roundup from French: la rafle du Vel' d'Hiv', an abbreviation of la rafle du Vélodrome d'Hiver) was a mass arrest of Jewish families by French police and gendarmes at the behest of the German authorities, that took place in Paris on. The roundup was one of several aimed at eradicating the Jewish population in France, both in the occupied zone and in the free zone that took place in 1942, as part of Opération Vent printanier (Operation Spring Wind). Planned by René Bousquet, It was the largest French deportation of Jews during the Holocaust.





According to records of the Préfecture de Police, 13,152 Jews were arrested, including 4.115 children. [They were confined to an indoor sports arena, known as the Vélodrome d'Hiver (lit. "Winter Velodrome"), in extremely crowded conditions, without any arrangements made for food, water, or sanitary facilities. In the week following the arrests, the Jews were taken to the Drancy, Pithiviers, and Beaunela-Rolande internment camps, before being deported in rail cattle cars to concentration camps, mainly Auschwitz, for their mass murder.

For General de Gaulle - The French Republic could not be held accountable for the arrest and deportation of Jews to their death since the Vichy State was "both illegal and illegitimate". For François Mitterrand, He refused to acknowledge the responsibility of the French state stating that "Vichy was not the Republic". For French President Jacques Chirac: the complicit role of French police and French civil servants, calling it "the darkest hours that will forever tarnish our history". For Emmanuel Macron – he admitted the responsibility of the French State in the roundup and hence in the Holocaust.

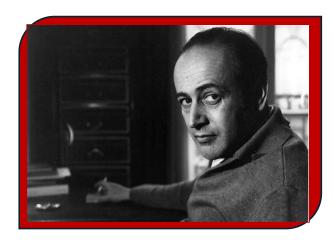
After he was freed, Spitzer moved to France and studied at the Beaux-Arts de Paris. He then spent his career as a painter, while continuing to preserve the memory of the Holocaust.

Jackie Gmach's Private Collection









Anselm Kiefer

(1945 -) <u>is a German painter and sculptor</u>. His works incorporate materials such as straw, ash, clay, lead, and shellac. <u>The poems of Paul Celan have played a role in developing Kiefer's themes of German history and the horrors of the Holocaust, as have the spiritual concepts of Kabbalah.</u>

Paul Celan was a Romanian poet and regarded as one of the major language poets of WWII. Kiefer argues with the past and addresses taboo and controversial issues from recent history. Themes from Nazi rule are particularly reflected in his work; for instance, the painting Margarethe was inspired by Paul Celan's well-known poem "Death Fugue". Describing the brutality of the Holocaust through a Jewish speaker confined in a concentration camp. His works are characterized by an unflinching willingness to confront his culture's dark past. Kiefer has lived and worked in France since 1992. Since 2008, he has lived and worked primarily in Paris. In 2018, he was awarded Austrian citizenship.

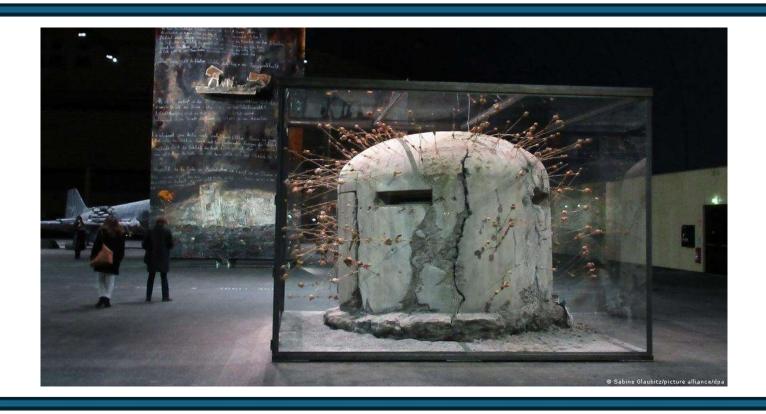


Sunflowers and Nazi salutes: the Anselm Kiefer extravaganza hits the Royal Academy – in pictures. The great German artist hits history and the Holocaust head on in works that are liberating, moving and defiantly dark. The show spans 40 years, from the scandalous series Heroic Symbols, in which he used the Nazi salute illegally, to giant works that took him over a decade to paint



Huge Anselm Kiefer paiting of gray, orange and white in the forefront, with people walking around other paintings in the background.

Anselm Kiefer is the first German to show works in Paris' Grand Palais Ephemere

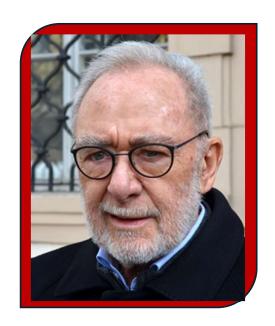


A bunker from the German border fortifications during World War II: Kiefer peppered it with poppy seeds: 'For Paul Celan - Poppy seeds and memory' Image: Sabine Glaubitz/picture alliance/dpa

Gerhard Richter (German: 1932 - is a German visual artist.

Richter has produced abstract as well as <u>photorealistic paintings</u>, and <u>also photographs and glass pieces</u>. He is widely regarded as one of the most important contemporary German .

He never became an avid supporter of Nazism, and was not required to attend party rallies. When he was 10 years old, Gerhard was conscripted into the Deutsches Jungvolk; the Hitler Youth, for teenage boys, was dissolved at the end of the war, before Richter was old enough. In 1943. The works include a series of paintings addressing the Holocaust that he has vowed never to sell.





Gerhard Richter.

Birkenau" Museum Frieder Burda, Baden Baden

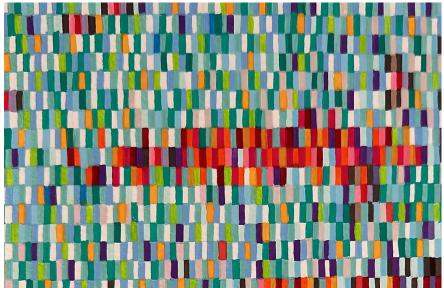


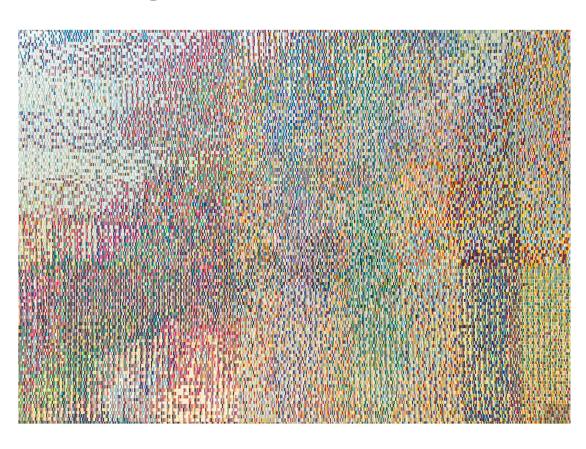
Foundation Louis Vitton



Liora Blum - Ra'anana Israel Visualizing Six Million – One Square at a Time

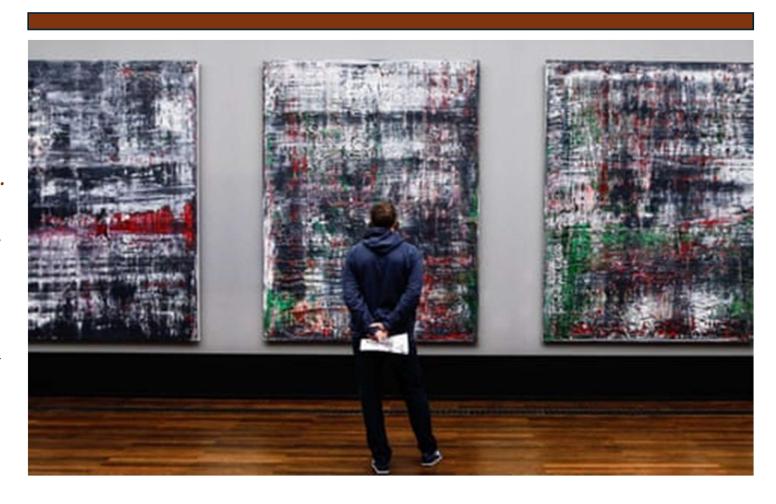
liora@liorablum.com





Most significantly the works include Richter's series Birkenau, the culmination of his decades-long attempt to produce a creative response to the Holocaust.

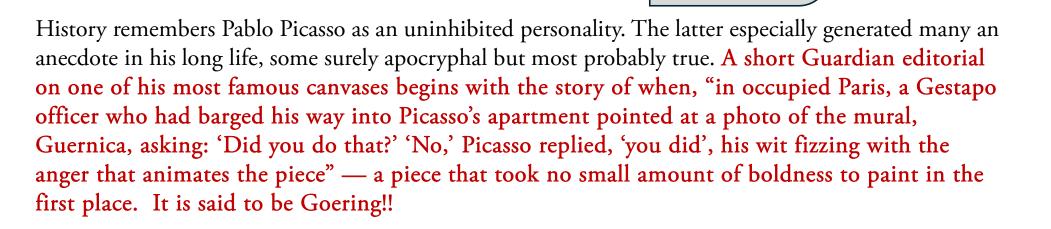
The cycle of four 2.6 by 2 metre works was inspired by photographs taken secretly by a Jewish prisoner at the Nazi death camp Auschwitz II-Birkenau in 1944, which depict other prisoners burning corpses.



Pablo Ruiz Picasso (1881 – 8 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor,

printmaker, ceramicist, and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. He is known for co-founding the <u>Cubist movement</u>, Among his most famous works <u>Les Demoiselles</u>

d'Avignon (1907) and the anti-war painting Guernica (1937).





On 26 April 1937, the Basque town of Guernica (Gernika in Basque) was aerial bombed during the Spanish Civil War. It was carried out at the behest of Francisco Franco's rebel Nationalist faction by its allies, the Nazi German Luftwaffe's Condor Legion and the Fascist Italian Aviazione Legionaria, under the code name Operation Rügen. The town was being used as a communications centre by Republican forces just behind the front line, and the raid was intended to destroy bridges and roads - the bombing of civilians by a military air force. Seen as a war crime by some historians, and argued as a legitimate attack by others,[2] it was one of the first aerial bombings to capture global attention.



האמן מאיראן בא לארץ לפני כעשרה ימים וצייר קיר -7 שנרצחה ב, ל"ר שיראל חיים פור ז"לזכרה של סמ -2 באוקטובר באוקטובר -2 26.12.2023 שי שגב שמוזמן ,בנצי ברופמן הוא צייר קירות ישראלי ותיק לפני תקופה קצרה הגיע .לצייר על קירות בארץ ובעולם -ללונדון ובחר לצייר ציור שהוקדש למהסא אמיני כי לא הסכימה לעטות את ,הצעירה האיראנית שנרצחה .אב המסורתי'החיג

שמתגורר כעת בסן פרנסיסקו ,הומן הוא אמן איראני ופועל משם ללא לאות להגברת המודעות בעולם למען כשהוא .החופש של הנשים באיראן ונשים באשר הן בנצי –ראה במקרה צילום של הציור של האמן הישראלי ועל כן איתר את ברופמן ,המחווה נגעה לליבו ,ברופמן תוך שהם ,בשיתוף פעולה ,והציע לו ליצור יחד בישראל מדגישים את הקשר והתמיכה בין שוחרי החופש באיראן .לבין החופש והדמוקרטיה בארץ

The Iranian graffiti artist came to paint on the walls of Tel Aviv The artist from Iran came to Israel about ten days ago and painted a wall in memory of the late Sergeant Shiral Haim Pour, who was murdered on October 7 Shai Segev 26.12.2023 Benzi Brofman is a seasoned Israeli wall painter, who is invited to paint on walls in Israel and around the world. A short time ago he came to London and chose to paint a painting dedicated to Mehsa Amini - the young Iranian woman who was murdered, because she did not agree to wear the traditional hijab. Homan is an Iranian artist, who now lives in San Francisco and works tirelessly from there to increase awareness in the world for the freedom of women in Iran and women everywhere. When he happened to see a photograph of the painting by the Israeli artist - Benzi Brofman, the gesture touched his heart, and therefore he located Brofman and offered him to create together in Israel, in cooperation, while emphasizing the connection and support between freedom seekers in Iran and freedom and democracy in Israel.

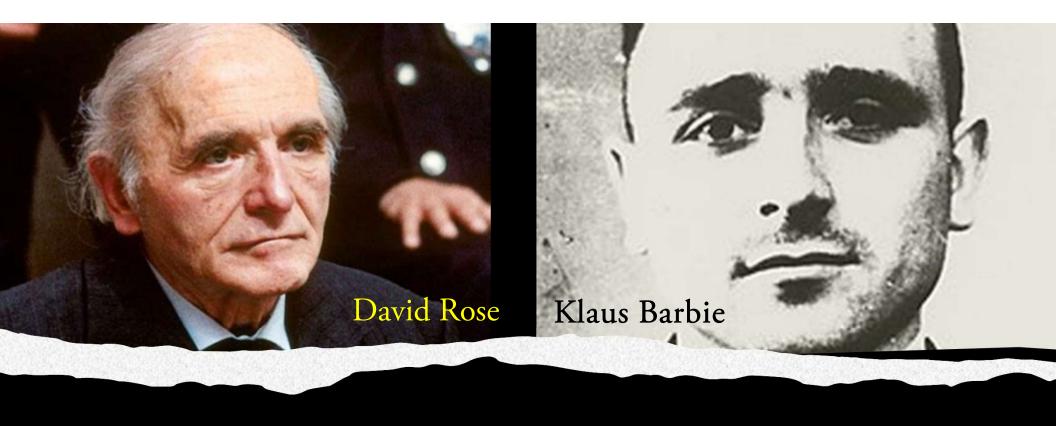
הומן הגיע לישראל כמה פעמים בעבר כדי ליצור
יצירות חודרות ברחבי הארץ. וגם עתה, בזמן מלחמת
'חרבות ברזל' החליטו השניים לשתף פעולה. הומן
שמע על מותה החיילת הישראלית ממוצא ישראלי,
סמ"ר שיראל חיים פור ז"ל – שנרצחה ב-7 באוקטובר,
ועל האיראנים שהתאבלו עם היוודע דבר מותה. הומן
נחת בישראל לפני כעשרה ימים. הוא נפגש עם ידידו
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המלאכה בתל אביב – ולציירה כילדה קטנה המייצגת
את הילדות שהמשטר האיראני מרעיל, בעוד שהיא

הומן יצר קשר עם "שביל הגרפיטי" – מיזם ציורי הקיר שיזמה אורה צכנוביץ, כדי לאתר את הקיר המדויק בו ניתן ליצור את המיזם – זאת לאחר שבעבר יצר בישראל פורטרט ענק המורכב מאנשים שנרצחו על ידי המשטר האיראני.

Homan has come to Israel several times in the past to create works that penetrate throughout the country. Even now, during the 'Iron Swords' war, the two decided to cooperate. Homan heard about the death of the Israeli soldier of Israeli origin, the late Sgt. Shiral Haim Pour - who was murdered on October 7, and about the Iranians who mourned upon learning of her death. Homan landed in Israel about ten days ago. He met with his friend Benzi, and it was decided to dedicate a wall to Shiral's memory in Kiryat Al-Malakha in Tel Aviv - and to paint her as a little girl representing the childhood that the Iranian regime poisons, while she is still strong and smiling. Homan contacted the "Graffiti Trail" - the mural project initiated by Ora Tsechanovitz, in order to locate the exact wall on which the project could be created - this after previously creating a huge portrait in Israel consisting of people murdered by the Iranian regime.







David Rose / KLAUS BARBIE TRIAL

David Rose born (1910 -) to Jewish immigrants who had come to the United States to escape persecution under Russian czars. Rose studied in Haifa, Israel at the School of Music and Fine Arts in Boston. He covered many infamous trials.



Klaus Barbie lived under the pseudonym Klaus Altmann. He was discovered living in La Paz, Bolivia in 1960, but extradition attempts to Germany and France failed. In 1983, he was expelled from Bolivia and captured in French Guiana. On July 4, 1987 he was sentenced to life imprisonment for war crimes and crimes against humanity by the Rhone Court of Assize after a highly publicized trial.

During a rich career as a courtroom artist, David Rose viewed himself as a witness to history, using colored markers, pencils and ink to share the drama and emotion of trials with an audience of millions. The way he saw it, a camera could not have done it better.

"The camera sees everything, but captures nothing," Rose told The Times in 1986. "It merely gets everything in the room. We learn to leave out the nonessential and emphasize what is important."



Jackie Gmach's Private Collection

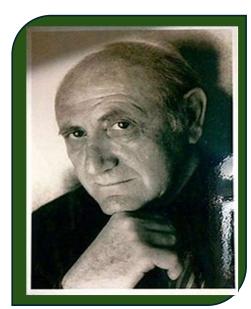


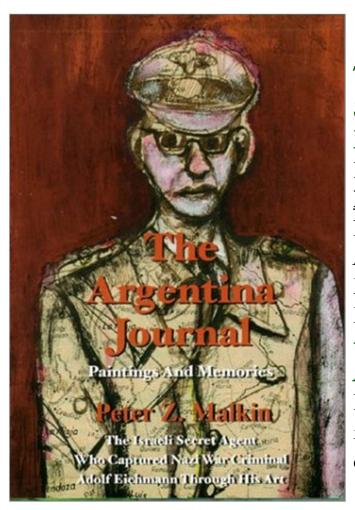
Peter Z. Malkin: THE ARGENTINA JOURNAL

Nazi SS-Obersturmbannführer (lieutenant colonel) Adolf Eichmann has been nicknamed "The Architect of the Holocaust". From 1939 to 1945, Eichmann, under orders from Reinhard Heydrich, masterminded the logistics involved in transporting millions of Jews to the ghettos and extermination camps during World War II.

As the end of the war neared, Adolf Eichmann is quoted as saying that he would "leap laughing into the grave because the feeling that he had five million people on his conscience would be for him a source of extraordinary satisfaction" (The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich).



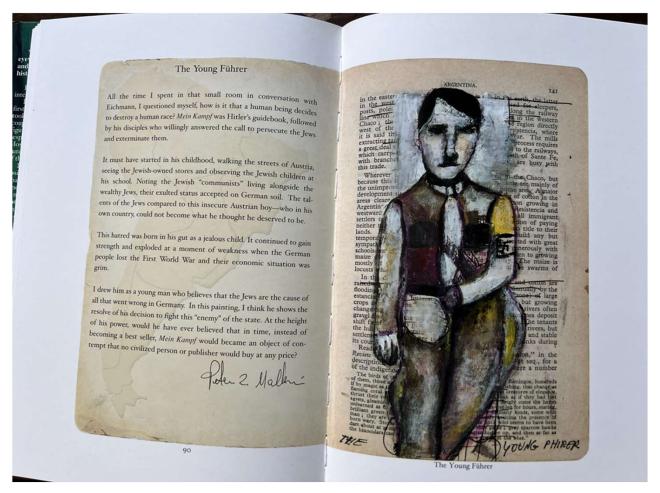




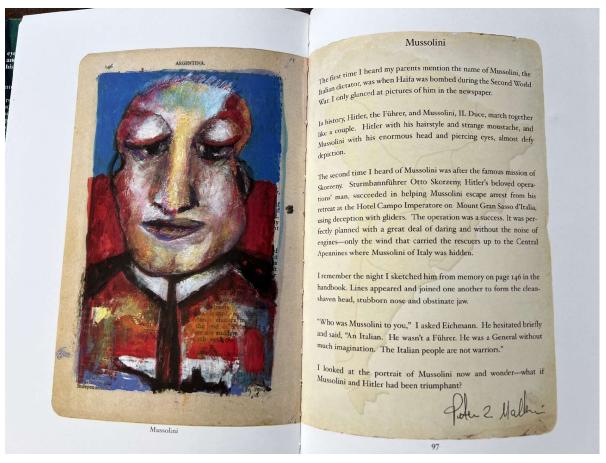
The Argentina Journal: Paintings and Memories: The Israeli Secret Agent Who Captured Nazi War Criminal Adolf Eichmann Through His Art Hardcover – November 1, Peter Z. Malkin is an acclaimed artist and an Israeli intelligence legend. In 1960, Malkin was sent by the Head of the Mossad, to capture Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann and bring him to Israel from Argentina to stand trial for war crimes.

Malkin used his painter's identity as his cover while he captured Adolf Eichmann. He sketched the people, places, events, and memories that not only touched him, but also haunted him during his stay in Argentina.

In The Argentina Journal along with the paintings he wrote his memories and his feelings of the events that surrounded him. You may call it a mixture of Art and History.



In 1991, after the facts of the operation including Malkin's role were publicly revealed, Malkin was interviewed by every major publication around the world. He exhibited the paintings that became known as The Argentina Journal.



Curators from the Israel Museum in Jerusalem carefully removed the pages from the spine of the book. For the first time since they were created in 1960, the paintings that comprise The Argentina Journal, with the painters' thoughts, feelings, memories, and descriptions of technique, are being published in their entirety.

Innocent Hitler

I don't know what made me draw the Führer again. How did he become the leader and ultimate destroyer of the most cultured nation in Europe and the world at that time? How was he able to hypnotize his own people and instill fear of his military prowess in the nations around him?

I see his image in historical films. One cannot escape the craziness that took hold of him and all those who cheered and saluted him. This tableau gave the impression that all of Germany had turned into one great theater with its leading actor, Hitler, adored by the masses.

Had the world lost its conscience? It seems one dare not offend the leader of a nation. Is it their right to boost their own people and spread death and destruction amongst others?

I sketched the Innocent Hitler because a leader reflects the people, and the world was too naive.

Innocent Hitler

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Innocent Hitler

Phrases in the Night

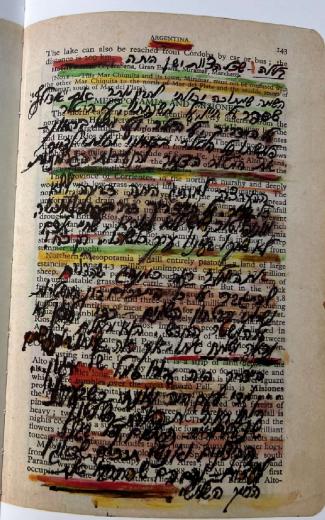
One night, Eichmann started talking about the leadership of the Third Reich. The prisoner maintained his steadfast allegiance to Hitler, but at the time had feared the Chief of the Security Service of the SS, Reinhard Heydrich. Heydrich had convened the Wannsee Conference, near Berlin on January 20, 1942 where "The Final Solution to the Jewish Question" was conceived.

Eichmann was disgusted at the behavior of the officers that had surrounded Hitler. He believed they were responsible for the fall of the Third Reich. They were preoccupied with themselves and their families, he said. At the end of the war, they thought only about how to run away from their responsibilities. As he grew agitated, Eichmann's thoughts turned to his own family. He voiced concern for their welfare—especially for Haasi.

I did not intervene, nor answer his monologue. I just took notes.

Pole 2. Malker

Jackie Gmach's Art Book Collection





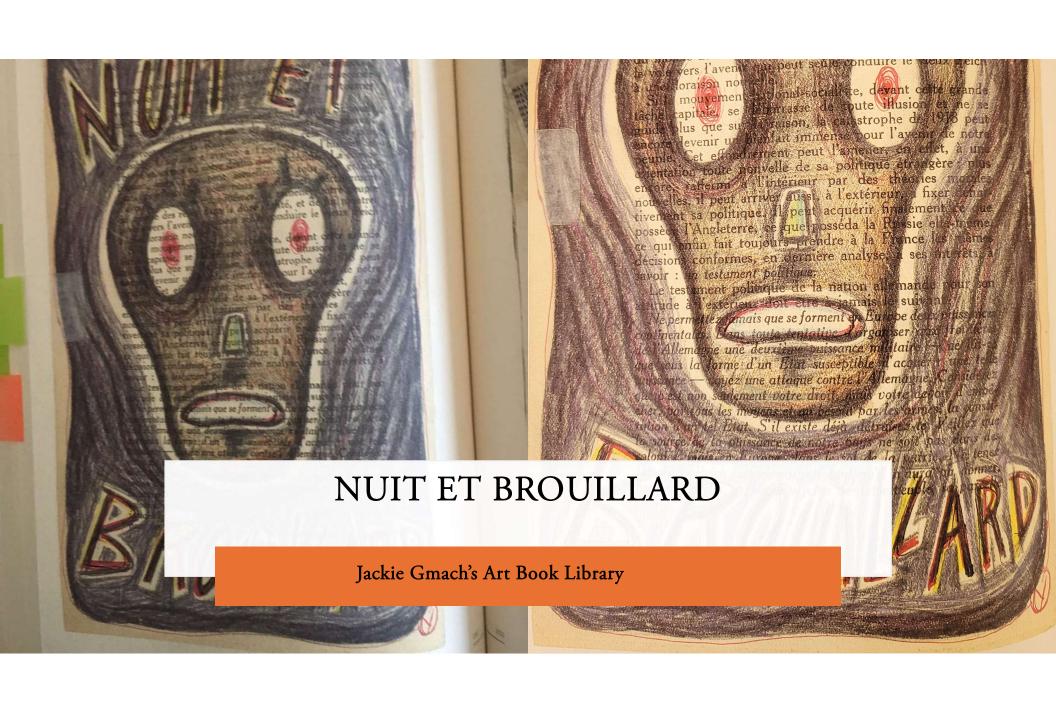


One evening I had the idea of inviting people from all conditions and walks of life to participate in producing a collective work. I would cut out and distribute each of the 600 hundred pages of the book randomly, or to people of my choice. These 600 contributors would represent the deaths of over 6 million deportees.

"Then you can understand more about what people were doing when they responded to the text and pages. [The book] has a continued role in our society, whether we like it or not."

Susan Thacker chose to depict an aerial view of a minyan. The acrylic-painted piece appears to be concentric black and white circles on first glance, but a closer look reveals a group of 10 men with kippahs and tallits. The bird's-eye view painting style is a technique Thacker has been employing for years.





THE ARMY'S NEW HOPE

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To a man the national economy and establish the rule of internanomal capital - a coal which actually was achieved, thanks to the studidity and credulity of the one side and the bottomiess cowardice of the other.

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THE EXCLUSION

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At The San Diego Jewish Book Fair

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Francine Mayan / PEINDRE L' HOLOCAUST

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Francine Mayran born in 1958 in Strasbourg, is a psychiatrist, whose work has been dedicated since 2008 to the memory of the Shoah. Francine Mayran was born into a Jewish family in Strasbourg. She devotes her work as a painter and ceramist to the memory of the Shoah. She is influenced by Chaim Soutine and Anselm Kiefer. Since 2008, the memory of the Shoah and other genocides (Gypsy genocide, Armenian genocide and that of the Tutsi in Rwanda) has been embodied in his paintings, ceramics and texts to connect art and history, individual memories and memory. collective. It is building a European journey of remembrance and convey hope for the future. Her works question indifference and question the traces of dehumanization that the human remains stronger than the inhuman and not to forget the precious value of each Life human. For her, art is a complement to history, by honoring the memory of the victims. These images remain and live and become moments of the present.







Jewish Museum in Morocco / Culture and History

The Museum of Moroccan Judaism (Arabic: متحف اليهودية المغربية, Hebrew: (מוזיאון יהדות מרוקו) is a museum of Jewish life in Morocco in Casablanca, Morocco.

<u>Established in 1997, it is the only museum devoted to Judaism in the Arab world</u>. The museum, whose building originated in 1948 as a Jewish orphanage that housed up to 160 Jewish youth, was opened by King Mohammed VI of Morocco on 20 December 2016.

Moroccan Jews constitute an ancient community. Before the founding of the state of Israel in 1948, there were about 250,000 to 350,000 Jews in the country, which made Morocco the largest Jewish community in the Muslim world, but fewer than 2,500 remain today.

The museum was initiated by Jewish Moroccans one of them, Simon Levy (1934 – 2011) was a former professor at the University of Rabat, was also the administrator of the Foundation of Jewish Cultural Heritage. Prior to his role in preserving Moroccan Jewish culture, he was known as an activist for national independence and human rights from the time of the French protectorate in Morocco and the reign of King Hassan II.

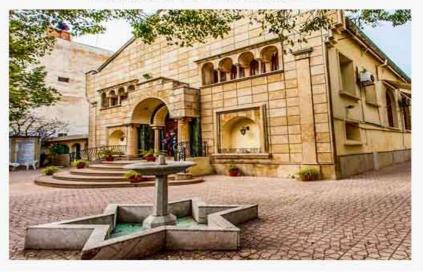
After its restoration, the building was rededicated as museum by King Mohammed VI of Morocco on December 20, 2016.

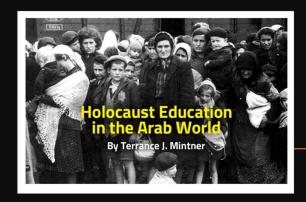






Museum of Moroccan Judaism in Casablanca

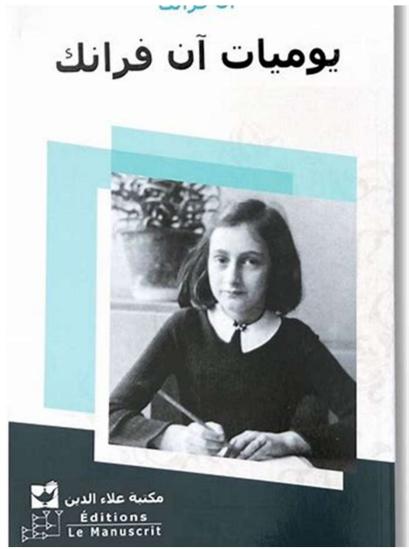


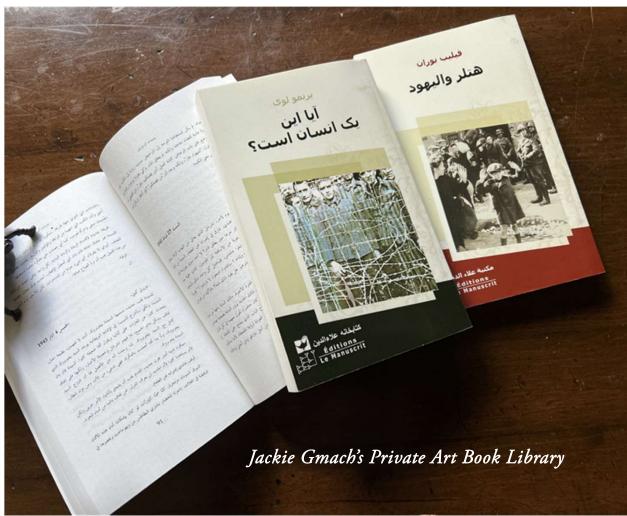


Morocco recently decided to include Holocaust studies in its educational curriculum. How important is this step, and how is the issue playing out in other Arab countries? Morocco's King Muhammad VI recently decided to integrate the study of the Holocaust into the country's educational curriculum. Moroccan Education saying that anti-Semitism is the "antonym of freedom of expression. It manifests the negation of the other and is an admission of failure, insufficiency and the inability to coexist.

Israeli parliamentarian Michael Oren praised the decision: "Anti-Semitism & Holocaust denial is rising in the West, the leader of a proud Arab country is introducing Holocaust education into Moroccan schools with the goal of fighting anti-Semitism. There is indeed hope".

But in more recent years, Moroccan educational authorities began to collaborate with other institutions, notably the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, to develop an appropriate curriculum and pedagogy—one that includes Holocaust studies with the general aim of countering racial hatred.





Freethink - Al is helping to ID victims in Holocaust photos A new facial recognition website is putting names to faces.



Artificial Intelligence

AGoogle engineer has built a website that uses facial recognition to identify previously anonymous faces in Holocaust photos — and Holocaust survivors and their descendents are using it to find themselves and their relatives in historical archives.

"It's so important to identify these photos," Scott Miller, director of curatorial affairs at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), told BBC News. "You're restoring some semblance of dignity to them, some comfort to their family, and it's a form of memorial for the entire Jewish community."





The Museum of the Seam / Jerusalem / COEXISTENCE

The exhibition departed from Jerusalem to begin its journey through Europe which currently faces the multitude of complex issues raised by global migration and extremely heterogeneous communities - 30 cities The exhibition is mounted in a central and meaningful site in each city.

There are currently 54 images included in the exhibition and 44 images displayed at each venue. Each visual image is accompanied by a text panel in four languages with quotes from leading thinkers, philosophers, writers and artists.

A wide range of educational and cultural activities take place during the stay of the exhibition in each city.





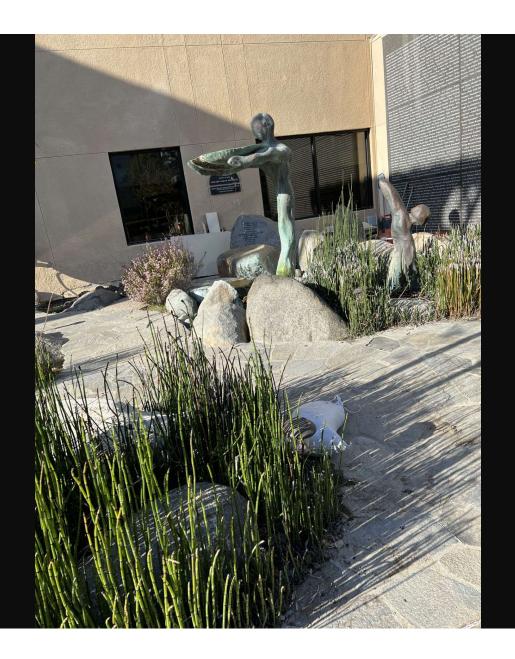
Jackie Gmach's Art Collection



LAWRENCE FAMILY JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

4126 Executive Drive La Jolla, CA 92037

HOLOCAUST GARDEN





Tobi Kahn (born 1952) is an American painter and sculptor.

Kahn lives and works in New York City and is on the faculty at the School of Visual Arts. Kahn co-founded and facilitates the Artists' Beit Midrash at the Streicker Center of Temple Emanu-El in Manhattan. Kahn frequently lectures on the importance of visual language and the art of healing. Among the awards Kahn has received are the Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award from Pratt Institute in 2000; the Cultural Achievement Award for the Visual Arts from the National Foundation of Jewish Culture in 2004; and an honorary doctorate from the Jewish Theological Seminary in 2007 for his work as an artist and educator.

Kahn's early works draw on the tradition of American visionary landscape painting, and his more recent pieces reflect his fascination with contemporary science, inspired by the micro-images of cell formations and satellite photography. Kahn also creates ceremonial objects (Judaica). Kahn's work "blur[s] the lines between spiritual and secular, between fine art and decorative object."



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Nuremberg Laws make German Jew

Killing senter built at Birkman in vicinity of Auschwitz, Podand

German regime orders complete annihilation of the Jewin people as a "Inalia dolutior to the 'Jewas's "Apolly Jews shot and killed in two days at Bah Var Ukraine

Eherrstienstadt Cherto we up a Ceeb Republic for Jews in transit to the killing contrast Austwitz

Deportation begins of Jews (non Germany) to concentration comple and killing site primerly

Villing Chertowskill, "Jews for the move within globel begins

Killing of Villa yea's in Pours (Forman) and Japan

Calified States declares was one German) and Japan

* Gas chambers begin operation in Auximite Blykenus, Belzer, Teeblinks and Sohibor
At Leart 15,000 Polish few gaseed at Chelmoo
At Wannaye Conference, German officials coordinate plans for the food destruction of European Jew
At leart 20,0000 Lears form Wayse, Ochett obspared to killing cause at Teeblinks
United Partisan organization founded in Vilina Ghetto

. Warsaw Chetto result begins
where lender of Jowish resistance killed during fighting at 18 Mila Sir
First transport of g paise and Asachwitz
Uprining at Treblinka and Sobbor killing center
Most Darinh Joses reach the safety of Sweden on see of deportation
Vilna Ghetro liquidated, 37,000 Jews sont to labor camps in Estoni

* Revolt at Auschwitz, one cromatorium destroyed * About 437,000 Jews deported from Hungery, mostly to Auschwitz of Death marches beglir throughout Eastern Europe

Germany and Japan officially surrender to the Allied Forces

Loss of Jewish life at major killing centers was at le

hwitz 1.1 million ec 156,000

In addition, thousands of Jewish people were killed in their homes, to the streets, and on death marches. In total, the Third Reich killed an estimated 6 million flew and at least 5 million others. Political dissidents, prisoners of war, mentally and physically disabled persons, Etypies, Jehovalts Witnesset and homosexuals were among the group targeted for persons, Etypies, Jehovalts Witnesset and homosexuals were among the group targeted for personal for the prisoners of the p

AHAVA 1977–1978 In 1977 Indiana conceived a new version of his iconic

LOVE sculpture, AHAVA, using the Hebrew word for "love". The work embodies Indiana's unique approach to sculptural form, translating the two-dimensional written word into a monumental sculpture with precisely rendered hard edges. Indiana created this 12-foot high Cor-Ten steel version of AHAVA as a gift for the Israel Museum in Jerusalem - the brown rust of the steel against the blue sky creating a marked contrast between the earthly and heavenly, symbolizing two different aspects of love

In AHAVA the effect of stacking the characters in a two-by-two arrangement, separating them with a vertical rather than horizontal line, points to the connection between divinity and love. The characters on the right are the first two letters of the Hebrew alphabet, which read consecutively spell "av," meaning father, while the two characters on the left represent one of the acronyms for God.



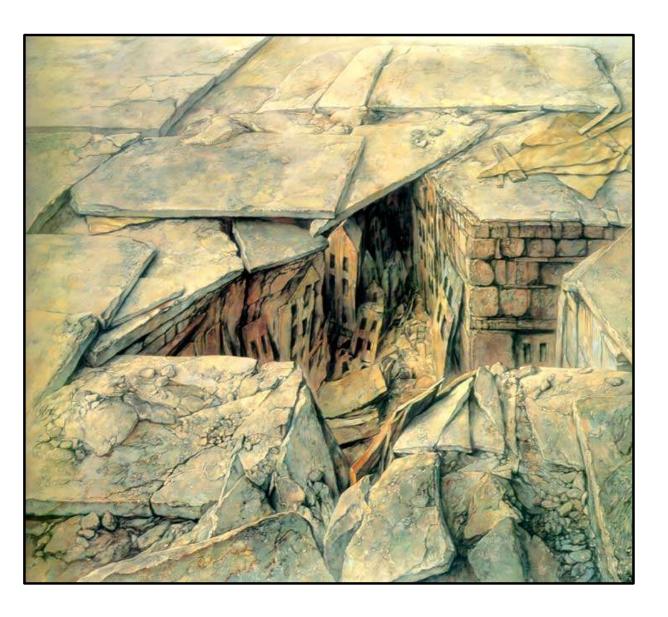




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"No Crying, No Tears"- The Story of Nathan Diament (youtube.com)

Nathan Diament

"I was born in Belgium and with my brother and parents <u>survived</u> the Holocaust by being hidden and rescued by non-Jewish people in Belgium. We are the last family members of the late artist

Kirszenbaum. In dedication to <u>Kirszenbaum's legacy</u> I am working on keeping his artistry alive and present in the world as a commemoration to a lost generation. In addition, I am actively involved as a member in The Commission for the Designation of the Righteous at <u>"Yad Vashem"</u>, Jerusalem, Israel."





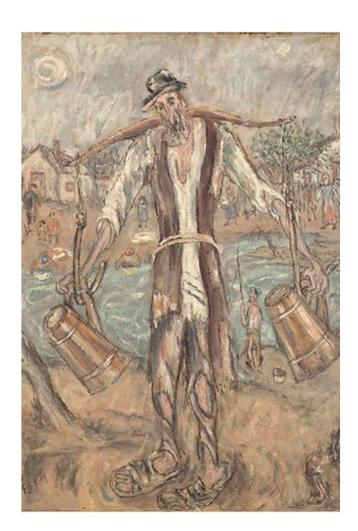


• Today it is my occupation to restore the artists legacy. Toward this effort, I left the managerial activities which had occupied most of my professional life and studied Jewish Art at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The fruits of my labor came in 2013 with the publication of a book, "J.D. Kirszenbaum 1900-1954 the Lost Generation", and the organization of a number of exhibitions of the artist's work in Israel at the "Ein-Harod Museum", the "Tel-Aviv Museum of Jewish People" and the "Villa Vassilief" in Paris. All of this effort is accomplished in partnership with my brother Amos Diament, who as well communicates and carries out Kirszenbaums message into the world, bringing him back to the museums. In addition, he documents Kirszenbaum's artwork in photography as well as the exhibitions.



Kirszenbaum only surviving family members were a <u>sister of</u> my mother (Kirszenbaum's aunt), who had immigrated to <u>Israel in the</u> 1930s. And the family Diament in Belgium, who were saved through being hidden and <u>living with non-Jewish families</u> in Belgium during the war. Both my parents, my brother and I were reunited after the war and lived in Belgium until <u>we emigrated to Israel in 1949</u>. Before, in 1947, Kirszenbaum visited our home in Belgium several times and stayed with the family during a time of great depression and sorrow. My childhood memory of my uncle is taking a walk with him, holding his hand and remembering him saying something as: <u>"the field of art would pursue my personality"</u>. We were never to meet again. Kirszenbaum had been planning on having an exhibition in Jerusalem just before his sudden death in 1954.











"No Crying, No Tears"- The Story of Nathan Diament (youtube.com)