



# FLASHES OF MEMORY OF MEMORIES

## PHOTOGRAPHY CREATING PERCEPTION DURING THE HOLOCAUST

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### SHOAH

The Shoah (Holocaust) was the most significant and systematic persecution of Jews in history. It was a genocide that resulted in the death of approximately six million Jews, including men, women, and children. The Shoah was a unique event in human history, and its memory is preserved through various means, including photography.

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### YAD VASHEM

Yad Vashem is the World Holocaust Remembrance Center, established in 1954 in Jerusalem, Israel. It is the largest Holocaust memorial and museum in the world. The center is dedicated to the study and documentation of the Holocaust, and to the education of the public about the events of the Shoah.

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### POLITICAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND FILMING IN NAZI GERMANY

"Always aim at the masses!"

"The receptive capability of the wider masses is quite restricted... therefore, the propagandist subject should be limited to only a few points. These should be processed and set back to the masses as slogans, signs and again until the last listener imagines to himself what is favored!"

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### HELENA 'LENT' RIEFENSTAL

Helena 'Lent' Riefenstahl was a German filmmaker and photographer. She is best known for her propaganda films, including 'Triumph of the Will' and 'The Victory of Faith'. She was a close associate of Adolf Hitler and played a significant role in the Nazi propaganda machine.

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### PHOTOGRAPHY AS A MIRROR OF GROWING ANTISEMITISM

The increasing incidence of photography in the 19th and 20th centuries allowed for a more widespread and detailed documentation of the Holocaust. Photographs became a powerful tool for exposing the atrocities and for raising public awareness.

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### PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE GROWING ANTISEMITIC SPIRIT

As antisemitism grew in the early 20th century, many Jews began to take personal photographs as a way of documenting their lives and their surroundings. These photos often captured the daily struggles and the impact of the growing hostility.

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### DER STÜRMER

Der Stürmer was a far-right antisemitic newspaper published in Germany from 1923 to 1945. It was edited by Julius Streicher and was known for its extreme and inflammatory content, including photographs of Jews.

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### TWO VIEWPOINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE GHETTOS

The ghettos were created as a way of concentrating Jews in urban areas. Photographs taken from within the ghettos provided a unique perspective on the daily life and the conditions of the residents.

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### PHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND SUBJECTS

The relationship between photographers and their subjects in the ghettos was complex. Photographers often had to navigate the dangers of the environment while trying to capture the truth.

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### "THE JEWS LEARN TO WORK" - THE GHETTO AS A PRODUCTIVE PLACE

Despite the harsh conditions, many Jews in the ghettos found ways to survive and even to contribute to the community. Some established workshops and factories, and others found ways to earn money through various means.

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### THE GHETTO AS A DANGER

The ghettos were not only places of confinement but also of danger. The residents often faced violence and persecution from the authorities, and the conditions were often unsanitary and overcrowded.

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### PERSONAL GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE GHETTOS

Some German photographers, often working for the press or for propaganda, documented the life in the ghettos. Their photos provided a different perspective on the situation, often highlighting the suffering and the resistance.

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### JEWISH PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE GHETTOS

Jewish photographers played a crucial role in documenting the Holocaust. They captured the daily lives of their fellow Jews and provided a powerful record of the events.

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### THE ŁÓDŹ JUDENRAT PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Łódź Judenrat was the Jewish Council in the Łódź Ghetto. It was responsible for the administration of the ghetto and for providing information to the Nazis. Photographers within the Judenrat documented the conditions and the actions of the council.

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### "Having an official camera, I could capture the entire range period in the Łódź ghetto."

"I felt knowing that I was capturing my family and I would be tortured and killed."

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### JEWISH PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE WARSAW GHETTO

The Warsaw Ghetto was the largest Jewish ghetto in Europe. It was a place of intense resistance and suffering. Photographers documented the daily life and the eventual uprising in 1943.

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### ZVI (HIRSCH) KAUSHIN - UNDERGROUND PHOTOGRAPHER IN THE KOVNO GHETTO

Zvi (Hirsch) Kaushin was a Jewish photographer who worked in the Kovno Ghetto. He is known for his candid and powerful photographs that captured the reality of life in the ghetto.

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### "I took over a thousand [photos...] and I went on taking those pictures for later, for eternity."

Zvi Hirsch Kaushin

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### LIBERATION OF THE CAMPS - FUNCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The liberation of the concentration camps was a significant event in the end of the Holocaust. Photographs documented the conditions of the survivors and the actions of the liberating forces.

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### LIBERATION DOCUMENTATION BY THE WESTERN ALLIES

The Western Allies played a crucial role in the liberation of the camps. Their documentation provided a clear and undeniable record of the atrocities that had taken place.

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### SOVIET DOCUMENTATION OF THE LIBERATION

The Soviet Union was one of the first to liberate the camps. Soviet photographers documented the liberation and the conditions of the survivors, providing a different perspective on the events.

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### YEVGENY KHALDEI

Yevgeny Khaldei was a Soviet photographer who is famous for his iconic photograph of a Red Army soldier raising the flag over the Reichstag in Berlin. He also documented the liberation of the camps.

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### DOCUMENTATION USAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

The photographs taken during the Holocaust have been used in various ways, from historical documentation to educational purposes. They continue to play a vital role in preserving the memory of the events.