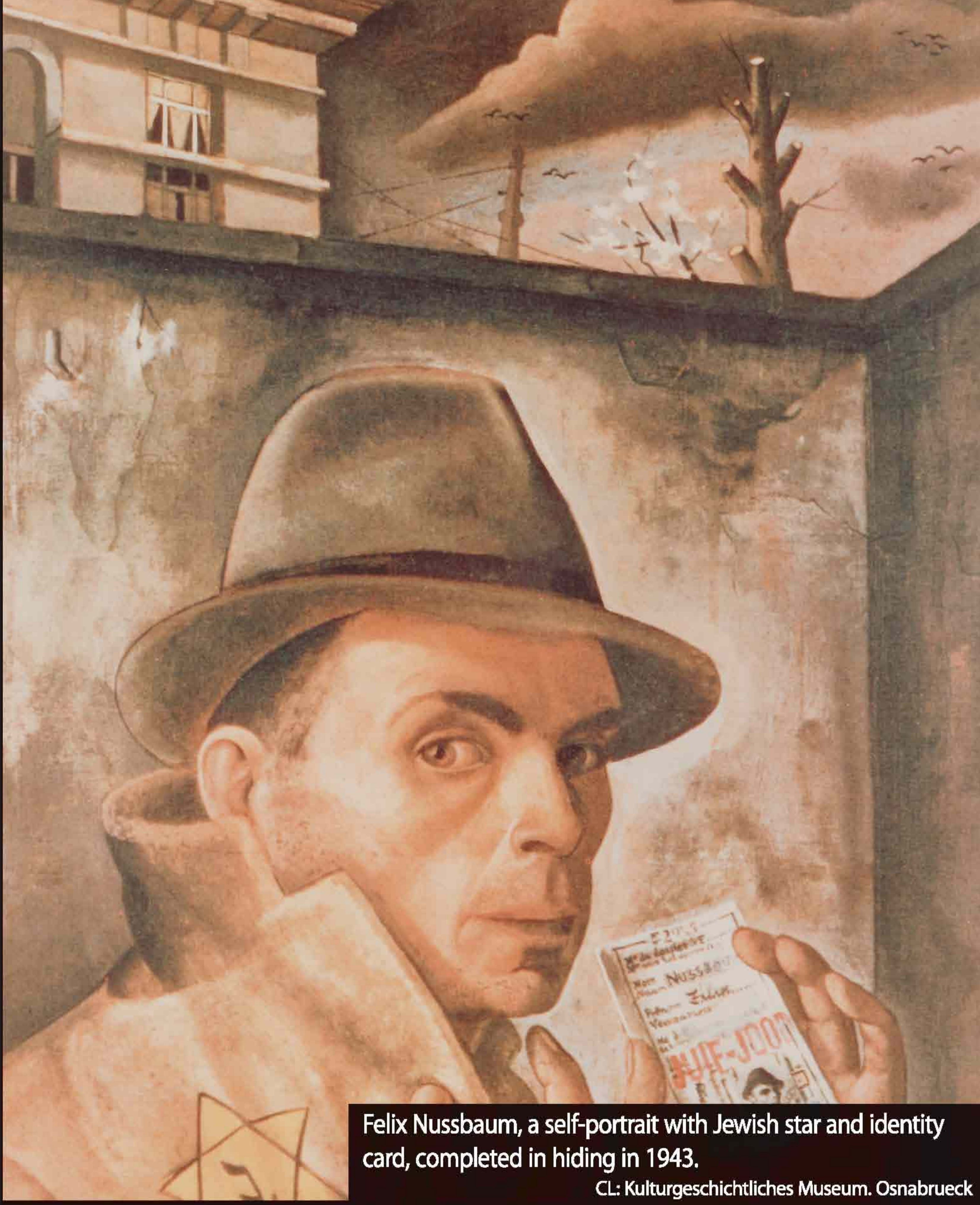


THE ENDURING SPIRIT จิตวิญญาณที่ยังคงอยู่

Art from Hell ศิลปะจากการฆ่าล้างเผ่าพันธุ์

"If I perish, don't let my works die; show them to the public."

Felix Nussbaum, 1943



Felix Nussbaum, a self-portrait with Jewish star and identity card, completed in hiding in 1943.

CL: Kulturgeschichtliches Museum, Osnabrueck



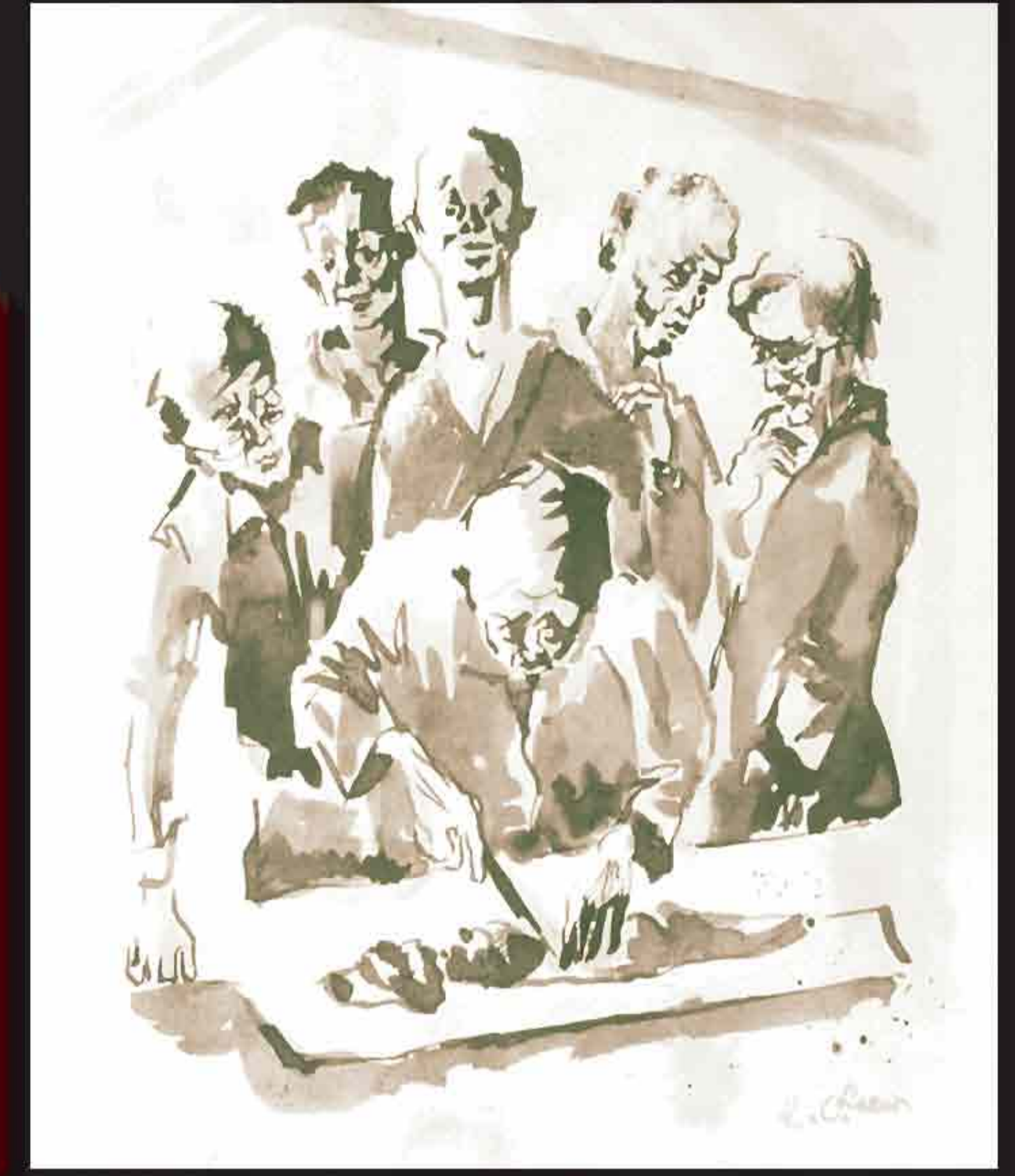
"Nightmare," a watercolor by Norbert Troller, painted in Theresienstadt, 1942, symbolizes many aspects of daily life in the camp.

CL: LBI/NY

For many of these artists, their work was their identity. It gave them a reason and a will to survive, and a way to remain human.

แม้จะต้องเผชิญสภาพชีวิตที่ทารุณโหดร้ายผิดมนุษย์ ชาวยิวในค่ายก็มักกันก็ยังมีพลังสร้างสรรค์งานศิลปะ เขาเขียนรูปและแต่งบทกวี ส่วนใหญ่เพื่อบันทึกชะตากรรมของพวกเขา โดยเสี่ยงขโมยกระดาษหมึก และสี บางครั้งก็ใช้สีนิมมาทำสีเขียนภาพ

DESPITE THE CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS, THE HUMAN IMAGINATION found expression in art and poetry. Much of Holocaust art was documentary: art for history, to record what had been experienced. The artists were simultaneously victim and commentator, forced to steal paper, ink, and color from food dyes and rust.



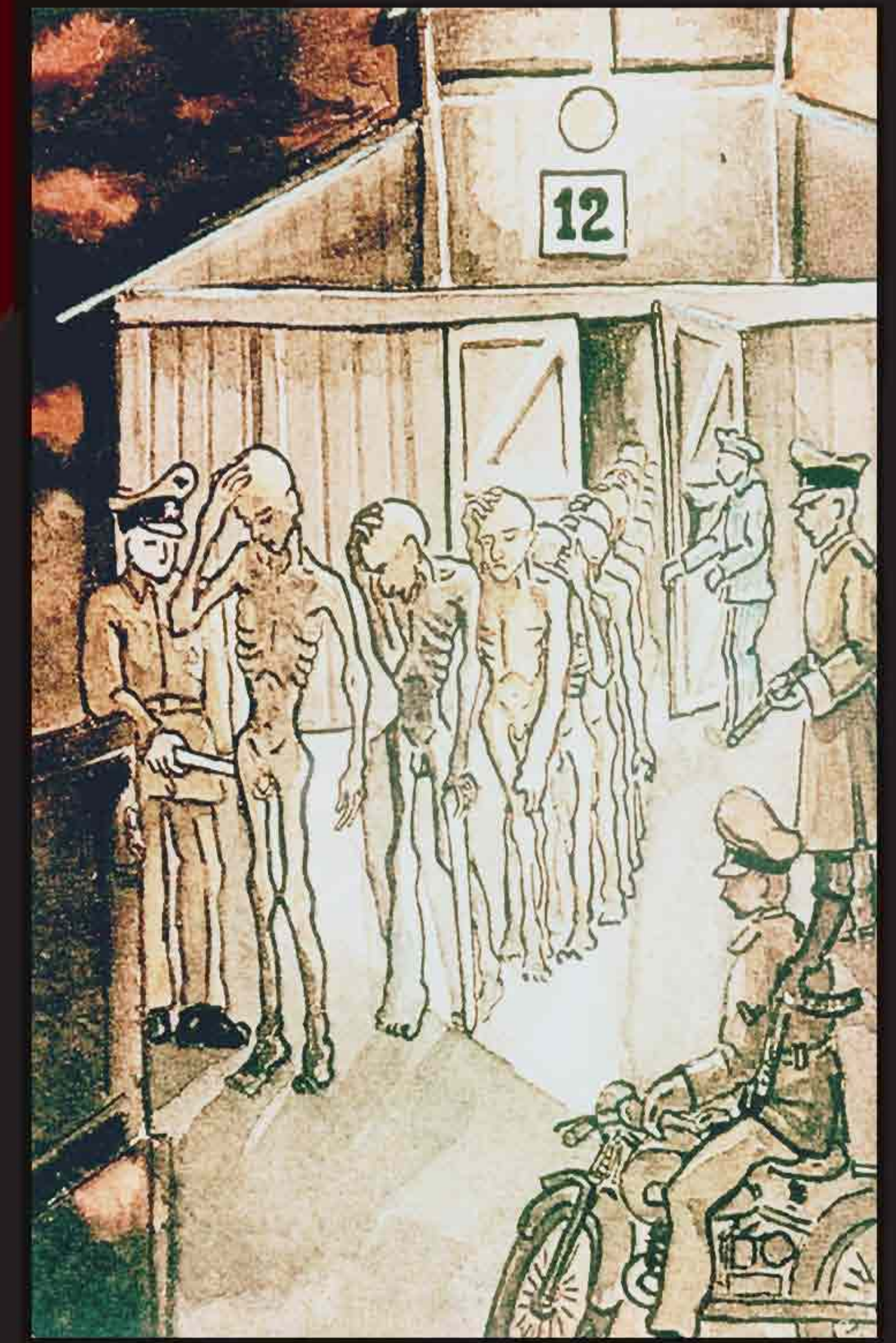
"Six men...one bread," ink drawing by Conrad Loew, depicts hunger in Gurs, 1940.

CL: DÖW



Odd Nansen, deported to Sachsenhausen, depicts prisoners at hard labor, 1944.

CL: National Mahn und Gedenkstaette Sachsenhausen, Oranienburg



"The Jew's Last Road," a watercolor by Waldemar Nowakowski, painted in Auschwitz, 1943.

CL: Janina Jaworska, Warsaw